

THE STORY OF
THE ROYAL
MILITARY
ACADEMY

San Antonio, Texas

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“THE SHOP”

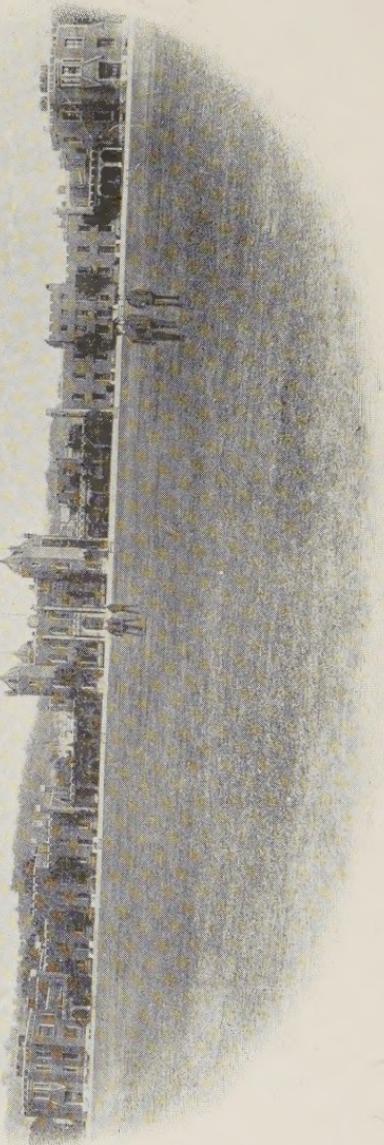
THE STORY OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY



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"THE SHOP."



“THE SHOP”

THE STORY
OF
THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

BY

CAPTAIN F. G. GUGGISBERG, R.E.

SECOND EDITION

*WITH EIGHT COLOURED PLATES, TWO PLANS, AND NUMEROUS
OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS*

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MCMII

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"THE SHOP" IN 1848.

(From a photo.)

P R E F A C E.

"UBIQUE." In every country and every clime where floats the Union Jack the Gunner and the Sapper are to be found. Though they are divided in name and duty, and though a healthy corps rivalry exists between them, Sappers and Gunners have, besides their motto, one other heritage in common—the good old days spent together at "The Shop." If the "Story of the R. M. A." is successful in arousing pleasant recollections of those days in the minds of my comrades in the Corps and my friends in the Regiment, I shall feel I have not laboured in vain.

I have adopted the system of dividing "The Shop's" story into "periods," and then grouping together, as far as possible, all events coming under one heading in each period. For instance, any incidents connected with "admission," "conduct," "uniform," are respectively placed together, even when extending over so long a period as 1806–54.

A short preliminary account of my sources of information will be of interest, as adding the value of authenticity to this work.

Colonel W. D. Jones, R.A., when Inspector of Studies in the 'forties, made, with great care and trouble, a most exhaustive collection of "facts and documents" relating to "Shop" history from its earliest days. In 1851 Captain F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., Captain of the Cadet Company, had these printed by the Royal Artillery Institution, brought up to the date 1840, and entitled the *Records of the R. M. A.*

A little over twenty years later occurred the disastrous fire which completely gutted the Centre Building, containing

—among other rooms—the Inspector's Office. So, if these records had not been printed, Colonel Jones's work would have been consumed with all the other valuable papers referring to the R. M. A.*

In the “introduction” to the *Records* Colonel Jones said that they were printed for their preservation “towards drawing up an Historical Account of the R. M. A. at some future period.” In 1892 Lieut.-Col. H. D. Buchanan-Dunlop added a Second Part to the volume, which was then reprinted and published by Mr. F. J. Cattermole, of Woolwich. As the original part was reproduced just as it stood, it is doubtful whether the amalgamated result was the form of “Historical Account” intended by Colonel Jones.

In writing the present story I have had great assistance from the original *Records*; and Mr. Cattermole, with much courtesy, gave me permission to make what use I considered desirable of his edition.

Some of the coloured plates are copied from those in the original book, which were made from sketches by Colonel Gravatt, R.E., Assistant Inspector, and afterwards Inspector, from 1814 to 1840. These are given additional value by the fortunate discovery in the R. A. Record Office of a letter written by him, not only describing these sketches—apparently executed when he was a cadet—but also his life at the R. M. A. about 1782. This letter is given in Chapter II.

Printed volumes of the Reports of Colonel Yolland's Commission in 1857, the Royal Commission of 1868, and of the various Boards of Visitors since 1872 were placed at my disposal by the kindness of the Governor, Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., and proved veritable mines of information. Indeed, I am indebted to the Governor not only for every encouragement, but also for the original idea of writing this book.

Unfortunately, no cadet of the “Shop's” first century was available as a *raconteur*, and therefore I am afraid that the early parts of my story are not lightened by over many anecdotes; but in later days both Gunners and

* Another debt of gratitude we owe to Captain Eardley-Wilmot is for his institution of the “Shop” Sports. “Eardley the Upright,” Major-General Strange calls him in his “Gunner Jingo's Jubilee,” where he again alludes to him thus: “It was the turning point of their (the cadets') lives when they came under the influence of Eardley-Wilmot, the Military Arnold of Woolwich.”

Sappers have given me a helping hand. To the following officers I tender my sincere thanks for their kind assistance : Col. C. M. Watson, C.M.G., R.E., Col. H. F. Turner (late R.E.), Col. J. W. Savage, R.E., Lieut.-Col. L. E. Coker, R.A., Lieut.-Col. W. D. Conner, R.E., Major Hon. T. Sidney, R.A., and Captain R. P. Benson, R.A. Major B. R. Ward, R.E., has given me a great deal of advice and help, and my best thanks are due to him. Lieut. R. A. Williams, R.A., gave me every assistance in my hunt through the well-organised R. A. Record Office; while Mr. Allen, R.A., and Mr. Lawson, R.A., rendered me very great service.

Indeed, I have to thank the whole R. M. A. Staff, and not least for the facilities accorded to Mr. Higgins (late R.E.), who, circumventing all difficulties of glare and mist, has stalked the shy cadet from place to place with great patience and a camera, and with what I venture to think will be considered most excellent results.

F. G. G.

R. M. ACADEMY, WOOLWICH,

October 31st, 1900.



"G. C.'S IN THE FIELD."



A RIDING CLASS AT "THE SHOP."

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In the short time that has elapsed since "The Shop" was first published there have not been a sufficient number of notable events to warrant the adding of a new chapter. I have availed myself, however, of the opportunity offered by the appearance of the volume in a second edition to bring the records in the Sports Chapters and in the Appendices down to date, and to rectify a few minor errors pointed out to me by officers who have been cadets in the last sixty years.

Major-General J. H. Bedford, late R.E., has very kindly written to correct my statement that Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet, died on a Scotch shooting moor. It appears that Gordon committed suicide in Melbourne, the loss of certain Scotch estates being the crowning trouble of a life only too full of disappointment—a sad and sudden finish to what promised to be a brilliant career.

Colonel T. L. Dames, late R.A., has very kindly pointed out certain errors in my references to uniform, and Colonel C. B. Wickham, late R.A., has sent me an account of the exact origin of the R.M.A. "colours." These corrections have been effected.

Another old cadet has written to reproach me for not finding room for two "Shop" yarns, the story of the "hoxtre parade," which disappeared in the fog and returned to bed, leaving the corporal to shout "About, turn!" under

the clock, and the story of the class that escaped out of the upper window at a "stinks" lecture during the gloom of some experiment and dropped into the arms of Lieutenant Cooper-Key, the officer on duty. I apologise for the omissions. It is curious that I should have forgotten both incidents, the last one especially, as I myself—but that, as Kipling says, "is another story."

In Chapter IX. I mentioned that a great number of commissions were given to the "Shop" in 1899 and 1900, owing to the demand for additional artillery officers caused by the South African war. The appended list summarises the effect produced on the residence of the different batches during the past two years.

EFFECT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ON BATCHES.

DATE OF JOINING.	BATCH.	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
Months.			
1892 to 1897.	Average batch (47)	24	
1897. Aug.	Hordern's ¹ (68)	24	Aug.)
1898. { Jan.	Galbraith's (66)	22	Nov. } 1899.
{ Aug.	Trench's (69)	17	Dec. }
1899. { Jan.	MacLeod's (78)	16	May }
{ Aug.	Battye's (61)	11	July } 1900.
{ Jan.	Cox's (65)	11	Dec. }
1900. { Aug.	{ Bowen's ² (65)	17	July } 1901.
{ Jan.	{ Bushell's (80)	17	Dec. }
1901. { Sept.	{ Present 4th class ³ (70)	24	July } 1902.
	Present 3rd class ³ (85)	24	Dec. }
	Present 2nd class ³ (71)	24	July 1903.

¹ The last batch not affected by the war.

² Joined the 2nd class at once.

³ The numbers of these batches given are their present strengths: the periods of residence and dates of commissions are calculated presuming that normal conditions will exist.

When it is remembered that the commissioning of an additional class necessitates important changes in the courses of all other classes for each term during the remainder of their stay at the R.M.A., it will be seen what wholesale alterations were involved by two extra batches being sent out in nine months. Fresh difficulties also arose owing to two double batches being admitted in 1900. The lower half of each, naturally, was not so well qualified as the upper half for undertaking the severe courses necessitated by the high standard of education maintained at the "Shop." However, the cadets and their military and instructional staffs have met the

heavy work involved with very satisfactory results. The methods adopted in teaching military subjects have become more and more practical, and the moral tone and discipline of the cadet company have reached a higher level in 1901 than ever previously—facts which speak for the way in which the difficulties in internal organisation caused by the war have been grappled with and overcome.

The following events have occurred at the "Shop" since midsummer, 1900.

In the spring term, 1901, the Octagon of the West Library was turned into a kind of Sapper Valhalla. The walls were covered with handsome oak panels on which were inscribed in gold letters the names of dead and gone Engineers who had distinguished themselves in the service of their country, ranging from Waldivus, Ingeniator (1086), to a brave young subaltern, Digby Jones, V.C. (Ladysmith, 1900). The East Octagon is intended to occupy a similar position towards the artillery, but up to the present has not been completed. The rooms are still used by the 2nd and 4th classes respectively.

On the 2nd February, 1901, the cadets attended Queen Victoria's funeral, less than a year after they had furnished a guard of honour for Her Majesty at Woolwich. The R.M.A. and R.M.C. lined the Mall on the south and north sides respectively.

The strength of the cadet company has now, in the autumn of 1901, reached its recorded highest total, viz. 306. Two old questions have been revived, and as a result of the visit in the spring term of a Parliamentary Commission on Military Education, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, it is hoped that it will be decided to build a chapel and sufficient additional barracks to give each cadet a room to himself.

Major-General Lloyd's tenure of the Governorship expired during the summer vacation, 1901, and Colonel R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., R.E., was appointed to the vacancy with the rank of Major-General.

The R.M.A. Magazine has had, so far, a very successful career, and it is to be hoped that having made such a promising start, it will continue to chronicle the doings of the cadets for many long years to come.

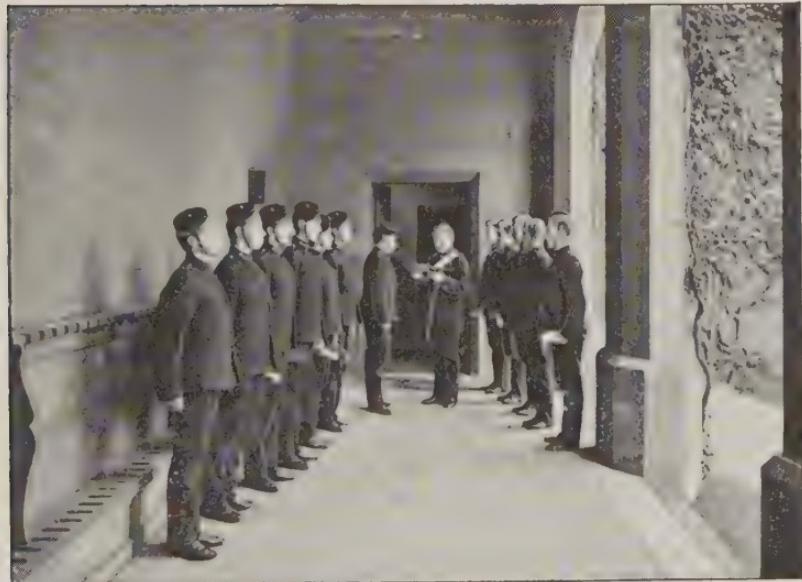
In conclusion, I hope that the memories of old cadets of the 'sixties will be stirred to pleasurable recollections by the three new illustrations of the "Shop" staff of that period.

These are from interesting and clever sketches made by Gentleman Cadet L. G. Fawkes, whose work as a colonel also adorns this story of the R.M.A. The absence of Professor Sylvester from these groups is, I believe, not entirely unconnected with the said gentleman cadet's facile use of the pen and brush.

F. G. G.

R. M. ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

January 1st, 1902.



"OFFICE."

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“THE SHOP”: THE STORY OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DAYS. 1741—1763.

The Opening of “The Shop”—The Mansion in Woolwich Warren—Once Prince Rupert’s—The “Raw and Inexperienced People”—How They were Dealt With—A G.C. of 1744—Nominations—“The Company of Gentlemen Cadets”—Moved into Barracks—The First Twenty Years—A G.C. of 1750—His Letter Home.

“WHEN was the Academy started?” The point is frequently in dispute. The existence of “cadets”¹ so far back as 1722 has led some writers to contend that it must have been already established in that year; but we have no less an authority than that of his Majesty King George the Second, for fixing upon the 30th of April, 1741, as the right and proper date. Here are the words of the Royal Warrant signed on that day: the word “instituted” seems to leave no room for doubt:—

“GEORGE R.,

“Whereas you, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, John, Duke of Montagu, Master-General of our Ordnance, hath laid before us a representation . . . that it would conduce to the good of our service if an Academy or School was *instituted*, endowed, and supported, for instructing the raw and inexperienced people belonging to the Military branch of this office, in the several parts of Mathematics necessary to qualify them for the service

¹ These cadets were probably attached to the various marching companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in the same manner as they were later in 1741.

of the Artillery, and the business of Engineers ; and that there is a convenient room at Woolwich Warren, which is our property, and may be fitted up for that purpose ; we having taken the subject into our Royal consideration, and approving thereof, our will and pleasure is that we do hereby authorise, empower, and direct you to nominate, constitute, and appoint an able and skilful Master and Assistants, and to prescribe such Rules, Orders, and Regulations, from time to time, as you shall think fit and expedient for the instruction and improvement of the people, and for the good government of the said Academy or School ; &c., &c. . . .”

In accordance with the instructions contained in the warrant, the Master-General issued “Rules and Orders for the Royal Academy at Woolwich,”¹ and the work of the school was actually started at the end of the year in Woolwich Warren. The building first occupied was erected in 1719, close to a mansion inhabited years before by Prince Rupert, the tower of which was still standing. The position of this and of other buildings subsequently occupied by the cadets are distinctly traceable in the Royal Arsenal of the present day.

From the “Directions for Teaching the Theory and Practice”¹ we find that the “raw and inexperienced people” quoted in the warrant were chiefly the *practitioner engineers, officers, non-commissioned officers*, and cadets of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, who were ordered to attend the lectures when not on duty. So it is evident that the original object of the Academy was not only to prepare cadets for the service, but to instruct the ordnance corps generally in mathematics, engineering, and artillery.

The course in 1741 was, for the age, eminently sound and practical. It is fully set forth in the afore-mentioned “Directions,” the trouble of perusing which will be well repaid by their interesting nature. As only two masters—Mr. John Muller and Mr. Derham—were appointed, their work was pretty well cut out for them ; but doubtless the “Practice” was chiefly supervised by artillery officers.

The following account of the working of the Academy and

¹ *Vide Appendix XIX.*

the status of the gentlemen cadets was written by one who was a cadet gunner in 1744¹ :—

“ His Grace the late John, Duke of Montagu, was Master-General of the Ordnance; to him the chief master of the Academy reported the first of every month what progress the cadets, non-commissioned officers and private men who were his pupils made, and in what way they distinguished themselves most; the names of the officers who attended were likewise carried to his Grace by the chief master.

“ At this time the Regiment of Artillery consisted of seven companies only, and five cadets to each company. They were distinguished by *cadet gunners* and *cadet mattrosses*. The cadet gunners (of which I was one) had sixteen pence per day, and the cadet mattrosses twelve pence per day. The cadet gunners, when the companies were formed, took the right of the gunners, and the cadet mattrosses the right of the mattrosses.

“ They were mustered in the companies to which they belonged, and the captain of the company had the sole command of them, in like manner with every other part of his company. They were treated as officers and gentlemen by all officers of the regiment, who frequently had them to dine with them when their spare hours from their studies permitted.

“ The cadets lodged and boarded at the most creditable houses in and near Woolwich, which many of them were able to do on their pay. Government was at no other expense, except the uniforms that were given the cadets without any stoppages being made out of their pay.”

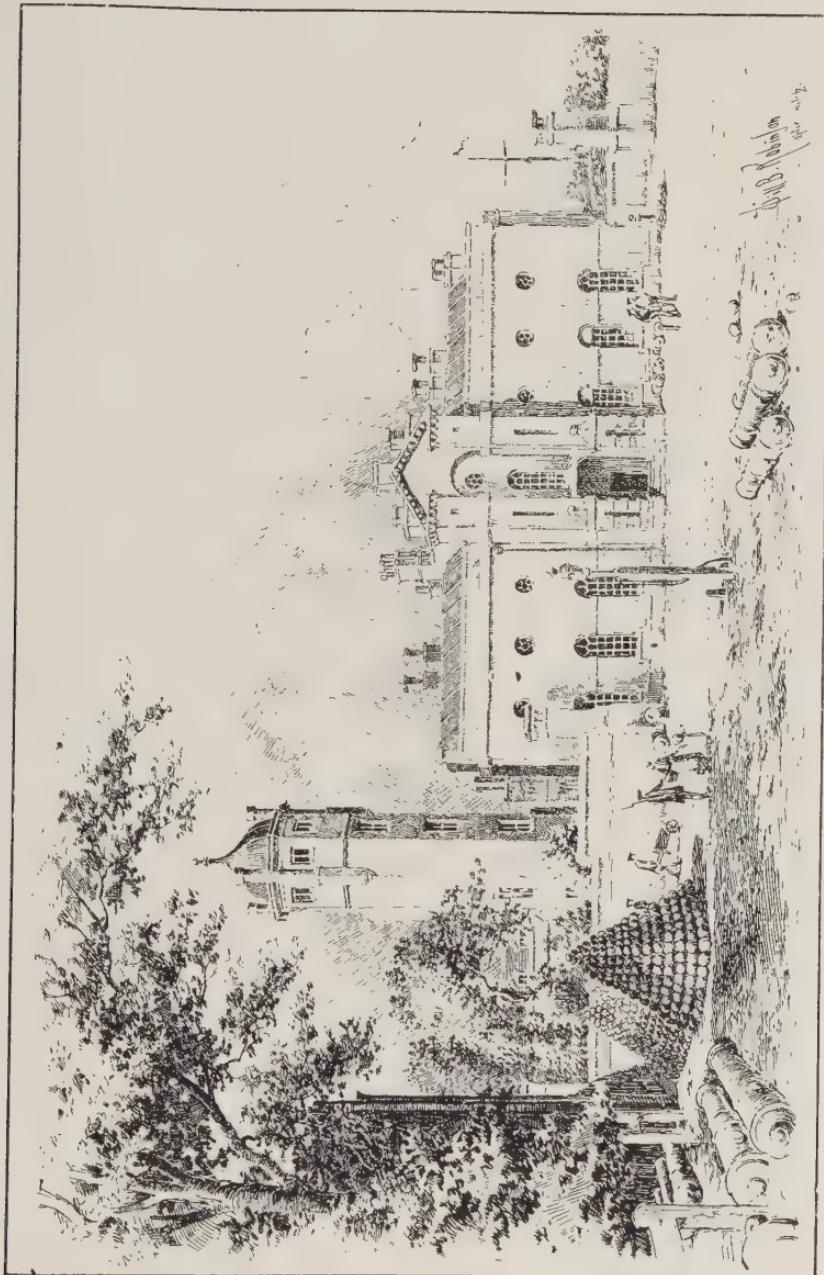
A boy desirous of becoming a cadet had to obtain a nomination from the Master-General, in whose hands alone lay all appointments to the Academy. If no vacancies existed, the candidate could either study at Woolwich as a gentleman attendant, or else remain at home until one occurred. At this time there were no regulations fixing the

¹ Col. Griffiths Williams' *MS. Notes, Rules and Orders, R. M. A., 1741.*
In R.A. Regimental Library, Woolwich.

age of a cadet. The oldest of whom any trace can be found was thirty, and the youngest must have been very young indeed, for witness the following incident. When a lieutenant-governor was first appointed to the Academy in 1764, he found that many cadets on the muster-roll had never joined from their homes. He wrote and ordered them to report at Woolwich forthwith. The answers of the parents may be divined by the fact of an Academy order appearing shortly afterwards giving permission for certain cadets, who were under the age of ten, to remain absent until they were twelve years old!

In 1744 all the cadets were withdrawn from the various artillery companies, and formed into a separate unit, entitled "The Company of Gentlemen Cadets." The establishment consisted of a captain, three lieutenants, a drum-major, and forty cadets, a number increased two years later to forty-eight. No barracks were provided as yet, and the gentlemen cadets continued to lodge themselves as before, turning up at the Academy only for studies and parades. Their discipline was of the slackest, for, once away from the Warren, their officers had no control over them; they did what they liked and went where they pleased. In Academy matters were but little better. The young officers attending lectures turned the class room into a bear-garden, and the constant example of their disorderly behaviour did great harm to the cadets.

In 1752 the company was moved into barracks especially built for it in the Warren. Henceforward the cadet came slightly more under the discipline of the private soldier, but was still allowed too much liberty. An officer of the company went on duty every week, and practically carried out the same kind of work as that of the "Shop" subaltern of the present day. He attended meals and parades, inspected the barrack rooms, and saw that the cadets were present and safely locked up every night. In addition to these duties, he was supposed to stay in the class room during lectures.



THE FIRST CADET BARRACKS IN THE WARREN—RUPERT'S TOWER.
Re-drawn from a picture in the "Records of the R. M. A."

During these first twenty-odd years of the Academy's existence its organisation as a training ground for cadets was very faulty. Besides the obvious disadvantages of educating together young officers and schoolboys, the continuity of the course was frequently interrupted by sending drafts of cadets on foreign service with the artillery! In 1754, for instance, a party of twelve gentlemen cadets embarked with a detachment for the East Indies. The cadet company, in fact, practically included those at Woolwich, in other parts of Great Britain, and in countries across the sea, a palpably undesirable arrangement.

With regard to commissions in these early days, cadets were promoted to the Ordnance Corps as vacancies occurred. The final examination, if one was held at all, consisted in appearing before a Board of Officers and answering a few questions verbally. The Ordnance Corps consisted of the artillery and engineers, but at first the latter was a corps of Warrant Officers only. Consequently all the commissions were given in the artillery. In 1757 the corps of Royal Engineers was first formed as a body of commissioned officers. For several years afterwards, however, the custom still prevailed of all cadets joining the Royal Artillery as second lieutenants, and then, after a sufficient service and training, being transferred to the Royal Engineers. Not until 1761 were cadets promoted direct to vacancies in the latter corps.

But commissions were not confined to the Ordnance only. Many, tired of waiting for vacancies in this corps, entered the East India Company's service and his Majesty's regiments of the line, although the Academy was not officially recognised as a source of supply for those branches of the Army. Whether these purchased their rank, or whether their course at Woolwich exempted them from so doing, is not known.

But what of the private life of the cadet of the period, and in what fashion was he different to the G.C. of the end of the nineteenth century? Let us turn to some

letters — written by Mr. R. Sandham, who was at the Academy in 1750—and see.¹

"I suppose, Mamma, you are desirous of knowing what acquaintance I have commenced during the short time I have been at Woolwich. I believe I need not inform you of the caution that is required in choosing an intimacy among a set of young fellows whose most honourable epithet is *wild*. The generality of them bear the worst of characters, being ever engaged in riots and drunken broils, in one of which a lieutenant of the train was lately wounded in the hand, and has lost the use² of his middle finger; he lodges in the same house with me.

"I suppose your fears are heightened by this description of the cadets, but to your comfort I must inform you, there are some who most deservedly should be excepted from this general character. Amongst these is Sir G. Morningham's son (I was recommended to his acquaintance by Mr. Winnington of Blackheath). He is a middle-aged gentleman, that is, near thirty, of a sober, sedate aspect, and something resembles Mr. Winnington; a very good scholar, an entertaining and agreeable companion, endued with a calm and mild temper, and has a vast deal of sweetness in his disposition; in short, he is respected by everybody, and I flatter myself to be very happy in his acquaintance. He was ready to go to the University when he first came to Woolwich, and indeed he has more of the clergyman in his appearance than the officer, especially as he is in mourning—so much so, that when the woman of the house directed me to his room, I thought I had disturbed the reverend gentleman in his study, and was going to retreat. . . .

"Our situation here is vastly pleasant; a great many delightful views all round us; from my window I see all the ships that go to London, and an extent of land beyond the river. The cadets act a play once a month. There is a room opposite the Academy in which the Board of

¹ Mr. R. Sandham's letters in the "Records of the R. M. A."

Ordnance sits; this makes an exceedingly good theatre. Their scenes, stage, etc. are so contrived to take down or erect in half-an-hour's time. They perform *The Constant Couple, or the Trip to the Jubilee*. . . .

"Since I have been at the Academy I have drawn a cannon and a mortar-bed by a scale, and begun a landscape after the mezzotinto manner; the French master has been ill ever since I came, so I have not seen him.

"I have written all *Mr. Muller's Artillery*, which is forty octavo pages; I am now constructing the plates with Mr. Simpson; I am in multiplication of fractions. . . . As to the French master, *I have not seen him these two months*, but I can read *Telemachus* with the aid of a dictionary. . . .

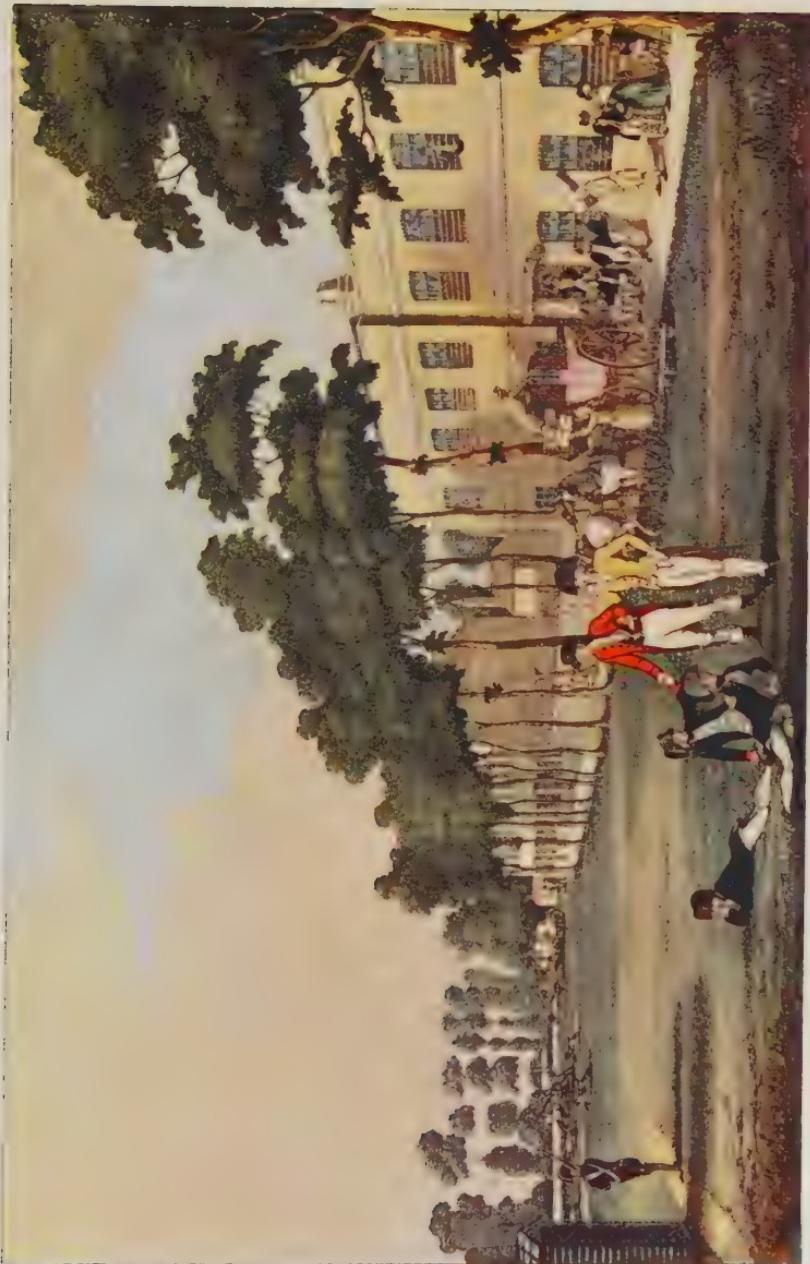
"I hope my dear mother will not think me extravagant, when I inform her I have $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas left of my pocket money. I assure her I spent it only on necessaries, viz. coals, candles, and tea when any acquaintance visit me. I have not been in a tavern since I have been in Woolwich, except once, which was on the King's birthday, which I could not avoid without being thought particular, or perhaps a disaffected person. . . ."

Sandham's letters, priggish though they be, give us a lifelike picture of "The Shop" of those days. "Whose most honourable epithet is *wild*" stamps the G.C. of the period as the thoroughgoing young scapegrace he undoubtedly was. The roughest kind of practical joking and a fiendish kind of bullying were the favourite amusements within barracks; while, outside, mixing as he did with the young officers, and taking part in their "riots and drunken broils," he naturally got quite out of hand. In short, "The Shop" of the early days may be described without hesitation as a "small Hell upon earth."

THE SECOND CADET BARRACKS IN THE ARSENAL, 1752.

AFTERWARDS OCCUPIED AS THE "LOWER BARRACKS" FROM 1806 TO 1828 1840 TO 1856.

(From "Records of the R. M. A")



CHAPTER II.

THE PERIOD 1764—1806.

I.—THE COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

ieut.-Colonel James Pattison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, 1764—
The Right Man in the Right Place—The New *Régime*—The Company
Officers—Strength of the Company—Extra and East India Cadets—The
Establishment at Woolwich and Marlow—The Gentleman Attendant—
Admission—Age and Period of Residence, Food and Pay—Conduct and
Discipline—Reminiscences of Colonel Gravatt—Uniform—Cost of the
Company to the Nation.

WELL might James Pattison, captain-lieutenant of the cadet company for the past five years, have heaved a sigh of relief, and squared his shoulders to meet the task before him, when he was appointed the first lieutenant-governor of the Academy in 1764: the sigh because, being an earnest man, and rising above the mediocrity of his fellows, he had longed for the power to grapple with the evils that he saw surrounding him on every side; and with his appointment came his opportunity: the squaring of the shoulders because he knew the enormous power of the demons of idleness, intoxication, bullying, and corruption then rampant in the R. M. A., and he meant to defeat them.

Up to this time the government of the Academy had been in the sole care of the Master-General of the Ordnance. He acted as captain of the cadet company, and issued all orders connected therewith through the officer commanding Woolwich Garrison. By the new arrangement the entire working of the R. M. A., the discipline of the cadets, and the supervision of the masters were placed in the hands of “a man on the spot.” The supreme control, however, was to remain with the Master-General, who was also to

retain his titles of governor and captain of the cadet company; but the lieutenant-governor was given a free hand to effect such changes in the *régime* as experience had shown were necessary.

Besides the creation of this new office, several other important steps were taken which placed the organisation of the Academy on a much sounder basis. An adequate staff was provided both for purposes of discipline and of education; the Academy was reserved for the teaching of cadets only, and the latter were no longer sent away on command with the various artillery companies. The importance of the action taken in dispensing with the attendance at lectures of officers and non-commissioned officers cannot be over-rated; we have before pointed out how deleterious was their presence to the conduct of the cadets. Through this step the Academy became what it now is—an establishment for imbuing a certain number of young gentlemen with discipline, and preparing them for commissions in the Artillery and Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pattison entered on his new duties with great zeal, and his knowledge of the faults of the old system was exemplified by the very complete set of rules and regulations that he shortly produced. He met with great opposition on all sides. From the cadets, an unruly rabble, unaccustomed to work, and loathing it; and from the masters, unused to any supervision, and no better, it is to be feared, than many others in authority at that period of English history with regard to the morals of bribery and corruption.

But he stuck to his duty unflinchingly. If he did not produce perfection, he at least reduced chaos to order by guiding his charge in the direction of the lines on which the present institution is run. He lessened, but could not entirely banish, intoxication and bullying.

The establishment and daily pay of the cadet company in 1764 was as follows¹ :—

¹ Compiled from a table in the "Records of the R. M. A."

					£ s. d.
1 Captain ¹	...	...	...	...	1 6 0
1 Captain-Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	0 6 0
1 First Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	0 5 0
1 Second Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	0 4 0
1 Lieutenant Fireworker	...	...	...	...	0 3 8
48 Gentlemen Cadets (at 2s. 6d.)	...	...	...	...	6 0 0
1 Fife-Major	...	...	...	...	0 1 4
<hr/>					
Total pay of the company per diem					<u>8 6 0</u>
<hr/>					

The number of officers on the above establishment remained unaltered until 1797, when a quartermaster was added to the list. Until 1785 the lieutenants belonged to other companies of the artillery at Woolwich, and were merely attached to the cadet company for duty. In that year this system was abolished, and they were appointed direct to the latter. In 1790 the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General, made an attempt to secure officers to fill these billets permanently; but the advantages offered were not sufficient to compensate for the loss of promotion entailed, and consequently the movement met with but partial success. Five years later it was ordered that the subalterns should be changed annually, it not being deemed advisable for the good of the service that an officer should spend the whole of his time as a lieutenant in the cadet company. With the exception of a few cases, this rule held until the Crimean War. In 1805 the regimental pay of the lieutenants was supplemented by the addition of half-a-crown per diem.

The number of cadets at the Academy increased periodically. In addition, there were a few extra cadets² and many gentlemen attendants, whose names were not shown on the muster-roll of the company, and whose status will be described later. The first increase occurred in 1782, when, the Royal Regiment of Artillery having been augmented from one to five battalions, and the corps of

¹ The Master-General; but whether he or the captain-lieutenant (who practically commanded the company) drew the 26s. is uncertain.

² See page 13.

engineers from 29 to 75 officers, the establishment of cadets was raised to 60.¹ In 1793 the total was advanced to 90.²

In 1798 it was determined that the Royal Military Academy should provide officers for the East India Company's service as well as for the King's service. The cadet company was thereupon increased to 100, 40 of whom were for the former and 60 for the latter. This total, however, was hardly large enough to meet the demand, so it was arranged that a number of young gentlemen were to be educated at schools in the neighbourhood of Woolwich, to be ready to fill up the vacancies at the Academy as they occurred.

These "extra cadets," as they were called, had to pass the same entrance-examination as the ordinary cadets: they were borne on the muster-roll of the company; and their education was carried on under the supervision of the inspector of studies. The paymaster of the Academy drew their pay, and made all settlements with the schoolmaster, who, for the sum of 2s. daily, provided them with everything except clothes, which were supplied by the parents, as a uniform was not worn. Two years later this sum was increased to 2s. 6d., and in no case was the master allowed to make out a bill, or charge of any sort, against the extra cadets' parents.

The system thus instituted worked well; the vacancies at the Academy were filled by cadets already grounded in the subjects they would have to tackle there; and although there was a certain amount of friction between those intended for the two services, it did not interfere in any way with the course of study. Cadets who joined for the East India Company could not compete for commissions with those who joined for the King's service, and *vice-versâ*.

The number of extra cadets in the first few years is uncertain, but in 1803 they were all transferred in a body to the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, Bucking-

^{1, 2} Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission.

hamshire. The establishment and distribution of the cadet company was then fixed as follows:—

	1803.			
	For King's Service.	For E.I.C.S.	Total.	
At R. M. A., Woolwich ...	... 60	... 40	... 100	
At R. M. C., Gt. Marlow ...	... 60	... 20	... 80	
Total ...	120	60	180	

The whilom extra cadets were now all full-blown cadets, but the rank was not altogether abolished, for a few were still educated at private schools, their numbers being additional to the above table.¹

So, summarising, we have in 1803 the following chain of supply:—The Academy filling vacant commissions in the King's and East India Company's services; the college filling vacancies at the Academy; extra cadets filling vacancies at the college; and schoolboys filling vacancies among the extra cadets.

Up to the year 1797 a number of gentlemen attendants studied for commissions at the Academy. They received no pay, were not shown on the actual muster-roll of the company, and provided their own quarters, food, and uniform. Each paid a fee of thirty guineas per annum, which was divided up among the masters. They were particularly noted for the badness of their discipline, where all were bad; and there can be no doubt that they were a great factor in the unruliness of the cadets.

We have already seen (on p. 11) that a few extra cadets existed at the Academy between 1764 and 1797. These must not be confused with the extra cadets created in 1798. The former neither paid fees nor received pay: they were not borne on the muster-roll of the company, nor were quarters found for them. They simply studied under the masters of the Academy until there was a vacancy in the cadets' ranks. They were as great a nui-

¹ Colonel Yolland's Report.

sance as the gentlemen attendants, and their existence ceased at the same time. Both were, however, popular with the masters, forming as they did a welcome private increase to a somewhat meagre official pay.

For the first ten years of this period the system still held of granting boys admission to the Academy merely on the nomination of the Master-General, and with no preliminary examination. As has before been mentioned, several cases occurred of cadets joining with practically no previous education. They occupied a great deal of the masters' time in learning what they should already have known, and often a considerable period elapsed before they were capable of grappling with the military subjects in the course. Consequently the Academy ran the risk of becoming a mere scholastic establishment for children; but in 1774 the Master-General approved of an entrance examination on the strong recommendation of Colonel Pattison. The subjects in which it was necessary to qualify were simply "the first four rules of arithmetic, with a competent knowledge of the rule of three," and the elements of Latin grammar. Not a very formidable list when looked at in the light of these days, but it was not every officer in his Majesty's army of 1774 that could multiply and divide successfully!

The examination itself was held before a Board, which generally consisted of the lieutenant-governor or some officer appointed by him, the inspector, and one or two of the masters. There were no fixed dates, the Board assembling whenever the Master-General thought fit to nominate a candidate for a cadetship. The latter paid no entrance-fee except, on passing the test satisfactorily, the sum of thirty shillings for the Master-General's Warrant appointing him "one of the company of gentlemen cadets."

In 1764 the youngest age at admission was fixed at twelve years, but no limit was placed in the other direction. Rare cases did occur of cadets joining who were over twenty-five, but as a rule the age of seventeen or

eighteen was seldom exceeded. About 1782 the Master-General increased the minimum to fourteen years; but the rule was elastic, and chiefly observed in the breach thereof.

As for the period of residence at the Academy, any time, from one month to five years, was allowable. In time of peace it went up, and in time of war it went down. As the years wore on the final examinations became slightly more difficult; not, perhaps, in themselves, but through increased competition among the cadets. A certain length of stay became necessary to learn those subjects proficiency in which was requisite to gaining a commission. The minimum period of residence thus practically, though unsatisfactorily, settled itself.

The cadets were still quartered in the barracks in the Warren. Only two class-rooms existed until 1782, when, on the augmentation of the company, a third was provided. All meals were taken in the hall, the officer on duty attending to preserve order in the manner of the present day.

The number occupying a bedroom varied from one to seven or eight; and there were two occupants to every bed until 1766, when a "new set of iron, single, turn-up bedsteads" were provided. The staff of servants consisted merely of three men and two housemaids. There were no recreation rooms of any sort or form.

The diet of the company was looked after by a house-keeper, who was generally the widow of an officer. The food was of the plainest description, and required the good, healthy appetite of youth. Breakfast was at 7.30, dinner at one, and supper at 7.30 p.m. The composition of the various meals was as follows:—"BREAKFAST: bread and milk, milk-porridge, or water-gruel. DINNER: *Sundays*, roast veal, with potatoes or greens; *Mondays*, roast legs of mutton and potatoes; *Tuesdays*, shoulders of mutton and apple pies; *Wednesdays*, buttocks of beef and greens; *Thursdays*, roast legs of mutton, with salads and pickles;

Fridays, boiled legs of mutton, with greens; *Saturdays*, roast beef, with greens or potatoes. Every other *Saturday*, roast pork when in season, and on those weeks when pork is given, the *Sunday* dinner to be roast beef. In *summer*, roast lamb, with fruit pies once a week, sometimes beans and peas; and every Michaelmas roast geese and apple pies. For *SUPPER*, bread and cheese five nights, and bread and butter two nights, or cold meat when left at dinner.”¹

The last proviso savours of sarcasm; considering the absence of puddings, there was probably a heavy run on the meat at dinner. Even the treat of an apple pie was denied the cadets in 1796, for we find that in January “the inhabitants of Woolwich having signed an agreement to leave off pastry during the high price of flour, the lieutenant-governor dispensed with the company being supplied with pies or puddings made of flour. . . . But he recommended Mrs. Roskruge,” the housekeeper, “to substitute rice puddings for them on Tuesdays.”

The half-crown per diem which the cadet received was distributed in the following manner:—To the housekeeper, for his food, he paid one shilling a day; and to the paymaster, for clothing, 6d. a day. The surgeon received 8d. a month, and the servants 2s. After deducting other incidental expenses (including a fee of four guineas per annum for dancing lessons), he was left with between 7½d. and 8d. a day for providing himself with luxuries. The Government supplied him with his uniform, but any damage thereto had to be made good out of his own pocket.

Besides his pay, the cadet received a certain “official” allowance for pocket-money. This was paid to him by the authorities, and afterwards recovered from his parents or guardian. Those in the lower Academy were allowed one shilling, in the second one shilling-and-sixpence, and in the upper two shillings a week. This, of course, did not limit the private allowance which the cadet received from his home, and from time to time the lieutenant-

¹ “Records of the R. M. A.”

governor felt it his duty to protest to the parents against the giving of too large amounts, as being likely to lead the recipients into extravagance and consequent trouble.

There can be no doubt that the conduct and discipline of the cadets left much to be desired; and the causes of this state of affairs are not far to seek. The great discrepancy in the ages, the absence of any internal arrangement for amusement, and the situation of the barracks in the heart of the worst portion of the town, were all subversive of good conduct. (As early as 1750 we find, in a letter from a cadet to his parents, the expression, "the dirty town of Woolwich.") The general tendency of the age, too, in the matter of drink, was against the chances of any young fellow, straight from school or the quiet of a country home, leading an orderly and sober life. Allowed (until 1797) to dine at the officers' mess whenever invited, he had the intemperate conduct of his seniors often before him. Excess in liquor was not considered disgraceful then: it was merely a customary proceeding, if not an example to be emulated.

There were many ways of dealing with breaches of discipline, and corporal punishment was by no means uncommon. Confinement to a dark cell on a bread-and-water diet, degradation to a lower Academy, dismissal with disgrace, and temporary suspension, were among the more stringent sentences; while for the minor cases were reserved arrest, confinement to the green, extra drills, and mounting sentry over the lieutenant-governor's quarters.

But in spite of the severity of the punishments, the tone of the company remained in a very low state during the whole period in which the Academy remained in the Warren. Perhaps a great deal of the blame may be attributed to the custom which prevailed of allowing an offender to apologise for the commission of some grave fault, and thus to escape the consequences. Many even avoided expulsion by this means, although, of course, there were numerous cases in which an apology was not

accepted. These were chiefly when the honour of the delinquent was affected, a hard-and-fast line being drawn between a boyish escapade and a dishonourable action.

A great number of cadets were by no means pleased at being sent to the Academy. They would have preferred to stay at home until their parents could obtain commissions for them in the line by purchase or interest. "What a saving of labour that would be!" thought these hopeful ones. "Why not have a good, exciting time here, and get expelled? The *pater* will then have to buy us our commissions!" And they did; for at one time no regulation existed which prevented a dismissed cadet from becoming an officer in his Majesty's army. This defect, however, was remedied early in the eighties, and a stop put to the afore-mentioned little subterfuge.

Certain cadets in the upper Academy were selected for the post of corporal, but the possession of this rank was not indispensable to gaining a commission until 1797. This, again, was injurious to discipline, many of the corporals abusing the powers conferred on them by the most atrocious bullying. If detected, they were reduced; but what did that matter?—their chances of a commission were not affected. Again, as it was open to the ordinary gentleman cadet to beat the corporals in the competition for the top places in the upper Academy, the latter would combine together and hold a mock court-martial on the wretched youth who dared to work too hard. By this means they could ensure the retention of their seniority in the class by checking the diligence of their juniors. A premium on idleness was created, and the standard of the qualifications for a commission very much reduced. In these early days, too, the masters were not over-inclined to hard work, and did not trouble greatly to ascertain the cause of the slow progress of their pupils. In spite of the bullying to which they were subjected, the cadets held to the corporals, and consequently the inspector had the greatest difficulty in dealing with the evil.

The following is an extract from a letter written, in 1845, by Colonel William Gravatt, R.E., who joined the Academy as a gentleman cadet about 1783. For the two years previous to this he had been studying at a private school with a view to entering the Royal Navy, for, as he says in the first part of his letter, "all my ideas were pointed to the sea."

He continues, "Thus my mind was thoroughly convinced that a sodger officer was little short of a pusillanimous creature; and a clean pipe-clay sodger, soaped and floured, the dirtiest animal in nature. . . . The Duke (of Richmond), remembering the esteem he entertained for my father, placed my name (without reference to my mother, or paying the least regard to my contempt for the army) on the books of the Academy, which, be it remembered, gave me £45 per annum when not twelve, and in spite of his recent regulation that no boy should be admitted under full fourteen. But things were oddly managed in those days —especially before the Duke became Master-General. Conceive, for instance, the cadets being lodged in Woolwich Town¹—at tailors' and shopkeepers'; the elder ones, as I have heard, wearing swords, and being eternally in serious quarrels with the dockyard men, carrying on a sort of town and gown warfare. But this was just, and only just, before my time. At the tailor's who made the clothing had lodged a respectable physician and a few of the best-conducted cadets, and my friend before mentioned hoped to get me placed there, but found it unnecessary, as, in the Warren (Arsenal), barracks were opened for the company.

"This was on a Sunday. Think, then, what I suffered on Monday to find myself not only enlisted, but that also I should be obliged to have my front hair soaped-up,

¹ This must have been considerably before Colonel Gravatt's time, as the cadets were put in barracks in 1752. Perhaps some of them may have lodged outside from want of room, or possibly he may be referring to the gentlemen attendants.

powdered, to wear a pig-tail, and to be incessantly annoyed by dock boys calling ‘Little sodger, where’s your sword?’ or, ‘My cat wears a long tail, and she cries “mew!”’ Yet, such was my vanity, that when I saw some of the elder cadets in laced clothes, especially one little fellow named Hadden, so decorated, I thought he was a king, and I hoped in time to be as fine as—*General Hadden*. But this was not to be. This finery ceased by order of the Duke; but, as the half-year’s clothing had been just delivered out, it was permitted to be worn out.

“There were 64 cadets, eight of whom were corporals and had an epaulette on the right shoulder, and wore a sword on Sundays and all grand occasions, such as reviews, etc. All the cadets, after being dressed alike, whether of the first or second Academies (there were but two rooms¹), and being out of the awkward squad, were reviewed with the Regiment, forming the right-hand company. Especially proud we were of our marching and manœuvres. For myself, the firelocks being too heavy, I was permitted the use of a beautiful fusil adopted at the maritime school. . . .

“I was on the sick list altogether nearly three years, but I should explain that in the spring and autumn I was sent home for months with ague. This arose, had it been done in malice, from what might be called a diabolical trick; but though done in good-humour I never quite recovered the shock on my constitution, and a fellow sufferer fell a *victim to the fun*. Cline, the celebrated surgeon, said I must have had a constitution not of iron but of steel; but I have never mentioned particulars lest the fun might be repeated.”

Colonel Gravatt must have been a victim of one of the severe practical jokes in vogue at the time. Though it would be interesting to know the precise nature of the trick, the writer does not enter into details. With reference to his statement that he was on the “sick list” for three years, Colonel Gravatt meant, of course, that he was suffering

¹ A third was added in 1783.

from the effects of the “fun” (?) for that period, and not that he was actually incapacitated from doing any work at all.

The plates showing the types of dress worn at the Academy are reproduced from those in the “Records of the R. M. A.” by the kind permission of Mr. Cattermole. The drawings were made originally by Colonel Gravatt, who, in the same letter from which we have already quoted, thus describes them:¹

“I now draw your attention to my tailor’s figures.

II. 1. “A young cadet of the second Academy in 1783.

II. 2. “Cadets in flannel gowns queuing each other and dressing for parade, whether of first or second Academies—the gowns called banyans. The two frustrums of cones hanging against the wall was an invention of the late Colonel West, R.A., to save hair-powder, of which it took at least half-a-pound to form a handsome queue, placed with pomatum in the back hair. To economise, West cast false thickenings or queues of lead, covered with leather; and the joke was, if the cadet to be queued was in haste for parade, or going to dine or drink tea with a party, to place the leaden queue the *thick end downwards!*

II. 3. “Corporals as on my first entrance (viz. 1782): one figure (drawn from Sir Richard Fletcher) to show the sword and black waistbelt; the other in the pulpit, probably carving his name, to show the gold-laced hat and epaulette. The pulpit was placed in the second Academy. The cadets of the first Academy had no second or frock dress at this time; those who were not corporals wore the laced hat and dress, but no sword or epaulette. The hilt of the sword was a little curved to suit the hand; grooved, and the groove had a twisted gold wire inserted. The sword-knot was gold and crimson; the blade was a straight cut-and-thrust; scabbard, black leather.

“The upper cadets, whilst their gold-laced uniform

¹ The numbers refer to the plates and figures in this volume.

lasted,¹ wore a gold-laced cocked hat (see the pulpit figure, Fig. 3), the younger cadets a plain cocked hat (Fig. 4), and at length all wore a plain cocked hat; but, as we were required to salute or tip all artillery officers, the cock of the hat became worn out, and was like a boltsprit without a jib-boom. However, we did our best to *take off* the hat gracefully, and we had no feather."

Up to 1783, then, the cadets in the two Academies were not dressed alike, those in the lower Academy receiving the frock-suit only. The first Academy wore the full dress (laced), the corporals being further distinguished by an epaulette on the right shoulder, and a sword. On the augmentation of the establishment at the end of 1782, when three Academies were started instead of two, it was deemed unwise, on account of the expense, to have a different uniform for each, and so the whole of the cadets were dressed alike. The uniform then adopted was much the same as that shown in Fig. 4. The gold-lacing on the hats and coats was abolished, and the dress consisted of a plain cocked hat, a blue frock with red collar and cuffs, a buff-coloured waistcoat, with a black stock and lace ruffles, with knee-breeches and stockings and shoes. The corporals still retained the epaulette on the right shoulder.

In 1795 a round hat, with a rose cockade on the right side, took the place of the cocked hat, and in 1797 dark blue pantaloons were issued for use on week-days, with spatt shoes. The white breeches were then ordered to be worn only on Sundays, or at balls or other similar occasions. In summer the cloth waistcoats were replaced by ones that could be washed. This type of uniform held until 1807, when, as will be seen in the next chapter, it was slightly altered.

The Ordnance cadets at the Royal Military College at Great Marlow wore the same uniform as the other cadets there, and had to change it when they came to Woolwich. The practice of queuing and powdering the hair existed up to 1800. It was then discontinued, and the hair cut quite short.

¹ To the end of 1782.

A CADET OF THE 2ND ACADEMY, 1783.

CADETS DRESSING FOR PARADE, 1783.



1

2



3



4

CORPORALS, 1783.

CORPORAL, 1790.

DRESS IN 1783.

(From "Records of the R. M. A.")

As will be gathered from the foregoing portions of this part of the second chapter, the Royal Military Academy was in no sense a self-supporting institution. The Government paid the cadets and the military and civil staffs, and received nothing in return. The system obtained during the whole of this period.

The first annual vote for the Academy was £1,000, and this was considered sufficient until 1771, when it was raised to £1,364. From that date, however, it increased year by year, until, in 1806, it reached £4,143 18s. 1d.¹

II.—THE EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

The Staff—Pay of the Masters—The Course, 1764—Books, etc. —Difficulties of the First Lieutenant-Governor—The Inspector, and Improvements Effected by Him—Course, 1772—Resistance by the Masters—Changes.²

In glancing through the lists of the staff, one cannot help being struck by the very long time that some of the instructors filled their billets. Professor P. Barlow (mathematics) heads the list with regard to length of service with forty-one years, although he is run very close for first honours by the thirty-nine years of Doctor Bonnycastle (mathematics) and the thirty-eight of Mons. I. Landmann (fortification). The Rev. W. Green, Doctor O. Gregory, and Professor Hutton, with thirty-five, thirty-five, and thirty-four respectively, closely compete for the fourth place; and there were many others who served over twenty years. Among the lieutenant-governors, too, until 1840, it was an exception to stay for less than ten years. It will be seen that they have always been chosen alternately from the artillery and the engineers. Lieutenant G. W. Phipps, R.E., filled the post of inspector for thirty-six years!

¹ Col. Yolland's Report, 1857.

² The establishments of the Royal Military Academy for the years 1764, 1776, 1796, 1798, and 1802, will be found in Appendix XX.; and the names of the various professors and masters from 1741 to 1900 in Appendices VIII. to XVIII.

The teaching of fortification and artillery was combined (until 1821) under one staff; hence the names of several professors occur in both lists. The Mons. Landmann whom we have just referred to was a French gentleman of great ability. Previous to his appointment to the Academy, he had held the position of professor of fortification and artillery at the École Royale Militaire in Paris. It will be seen that he had two compatriots as assistants at different times, and also Herr Blumenheben, a German officer of engineers.

The professors and masters were not entirely dependent on their pay in 1764. To begin with, many of them were employed in teaching at private schools, or in running similar establishments of their own in the neighbourhood of Woolwich. Then they received, as we have already seen, a certain amount of money from the gentlemen attendants. A large number of cadets also paid them fees for private tuition out of Academy hours.

From time to time the salaries of the staff were raised, so as to render their billets more valuable, and thus cause them to make stronger efforts to retain them. In 1797 gentlemen attendants were abolished and private tuition¹ stopped; and, in consequence, a fresh and satisfactory addition to the official pay of the masters was made. In the following year the system of paying the whole educational establishment of the Academy was altered, with the exception of the lieutenant-governor. Each member of the staff was to receive a certain fixed annual salary, in addition to which he was paid so much for each attendance, according to the length of his service at the Academy.

When Lieutenant-Colonel Pattison was appointed as the first lieutenant-governor in 1764, new regulations were issued for the conduct of the studies. The cadets were at first divided into four classes *for each subject*, the fourth

¹ But the masters were still allowed to give lessons to candidates for the R. M. A. and others.

class being the highest; but two years later it was deemed advisable to start a lower school in addition to the existing one. This was due to the extremely ignorant condition in which many of the cadets, admitted solely on the nomination of the Master-General and without any entrance examination, joined the Academy.

The R. M. A. was now divided into two Academies, the upper and lower. In the latter no military subjects, excepting drills and exercises, were taught, but a thorough grounding was imparted in the elements of mathematics, drawing, Latin, and French. When the cadet could satisfy his masters that he had grasped the foregoing, *and could write freely and well*, he was then promoted to the upper Academy. We will merely give a brief outline of the course for the latter, as it was altered in 1772.

Extracts from the "Rules and Orders for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich," showing the nature of the course of studies during the years 1764-1771.¹

"4. The Academy hours from 9 a.m. to mid-day, and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

"6. The Professor of Fortification and Artillery shall teach practical geometry and mathematics, particularly applied to the raising and transporting heavy weights, the arts of surveying and levelling, with their application to the conveying of water or draining morasses.

"7. He shall teach the science of fortification in all its parts, with the manner of attacking and defending places, as likewise the use, conduct, and direction of mines.

"8. He shall teach the rudiments of military architecture, particularly the method of making plans, elevations, and sections of powder magazines, guard rooms, barracks, storehouses, and other buildings that may be necessary in fortified towns.

"9. He shall teach the theory of artillery, viz., the doctrine of projectiles, so as to apply the same to gunnery, the principles on which the several pieces of ordnance and their carriages are constructed, and the method of forming exact draughts of the same, according to the tables used by the office of ordnance; likewise the names, uses, and dimensions of all other engines and implements of war.

"11. The Professor of Mathematics shall teach the principles of

¹ "Records of the R. M. A."

arithmetic, algebra, the elements of geometry, the mensuration of superficies and solids, plane trigonometry, the elements of conic sections, and the theory of perspective, as also geography and the use of the globes.

“13. The Drawing Master shall teach the method of sketching ground, the taking of views, the drawing of civil architecture, and the practice of perspective.

“14. The Writing Master shall perfect the gentlemen cadets in writing, and qualify them in arithmetic as far as the rule of three.

“18. That the professors and masters take care that their pupils do fairly transcribe in books, or preserve in portfolios, such parts of their performances as may be necessary, from time to time, to show the proficiency they have made in their different studies.

“23. The gentlemen cadets shall be conducted at the stated hours to the Academy by their proper officer, and delivered over to the care of the professor or master on duty. . . .

“24. The cadets to be divided into four classes under each professor or master, and to take their seats in the Academy accordingly.

“27. There shall be annually a general examination of the gentlemen cadets, made in the presence of the Master-General, or principal officers of the ordnance, or any three of them, on the 1st March (unless it should fall on a Sunday, and then to be on the day following), when prizes of honour will be given to those who shall then distinguish themselves by the proficiency they have made in their studies.”

The difficulty of teaching in these early days was greater than at present, owing to the scarcity of printed books of instruction. The cadets themselves had none to guide them in military subjects, and could only learn by copying the masters' MSS. and drawings, making notes from their lectures, and carefully acquiring by memory the practical part of the sciences. In mathematics there was considerable improvement in this respect, as several treatises existed on the various branches. Latin and French books, grammars and dictionaries were fairly abundant.

A certain weekly allowance of paper and quill pens was made to the cadets which, with their drawings and manuscripts, they kept locked up in their desks in the Academies. Any additional amount required was made good out of their own pockets. While on this subject, it

may be noted that the work was often greatly hindered by the almost universal habit, among the elder cadets, of "smouching" the writing materials of the younger ones. To "smouch" was to "appropriate by force, or otherwise"; practically, it was a theft, although, of course, it did not rank as such in the gentlemen cadets' code of honour!

As was remarked in the first part of this chapter, the newly created lieutenant-governor had a very formidable task in the reorganisation of the Academy. The conduct of the masters was the chief difficulty he had to overcome. Previous to 1764 they had practically been answerable to no one for the proper performance of their work, and they seem to have allowed their private pursuits to interfere greatly with their public duties. They were unpunctual in their attendance, and often a room full of turbulent cadets and rowdy young officers would be waiting for half an hour before they arrived to deliver their lectures. In view of the fact that promotion from class to class depended on the opinion of the masters only, the system of allowing them to receive fees for private tuition from the cadets opened the way to the showing of much favouritism. This evil was still further increased by the existing custom of receiving presents, either in money or kind, from the latters' parents.

Colonel Pattison did his utmost to cope with these difficulties; but, in the absence of any assistance, he apparently did not make any great headway in the matter of the masters, although he considerably improved the discipline of the cadets themselves. In 1772, however, he received a valuable addition to his staff in the appointment of an inspector of the Royal Military Academy. This official—whom we find referred to on several occasions as the "inspector of studies"—was charged with the duty of supervising the course of education by seeing that the work of the Academies was conducted in an orderly and efficient manner, and in accordance with the regulations.

Captain George Smith was the first officer to hold the

appointment, the beneficial results of which were not long in becoming apparent. Before two months had elapsed the lieutenant-governor made the following alterations, at his suggestion:—

1. The upper and lower Academies to be each divided into four distinct classes, and the qualification and course for each class definitely laid down.
2. A cadet's promotion from the lower to the upper Academy to be conditional to his passing an examination *held in the presence of the inspector*.
3. Lists of the classes, showing the seniority of the cadets, to be hung up in each Academy.
4. The masters to render monthly reports showing the progress of their pupils.
5. The masters to give more individual attention to the cadets.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION,¹ 1772.

LOWER ACADEMY.

First Class.²

MATHEMATICS . . .	The Elements of Arithmetic.
CLASSICS . . .	Latin Grammar and Cordory.
DRAWING . . .	Simple and Easy Drawings in Black-lead.
FRENCH . . .	Boyer's Grammar, and <i>Abrégé de L'Histoire de L'Angleterre</i> , par demande et réponse.

Second Class.

MATHEMATICS . . .	The Elements of Arithmetic applied to practice.
CLASSICS . . .	Phædrus, Erasmus, Ovid's <i>Epistles</i> , and Nepos.
DRAWING . . .	Easy but instructive Drawings in Indian Ink.
FRENCH . . .	<i>Louis XIV.</i> , par Voltaire ; <i>Révolutions de Portugal</i> , par Vertet.

Third Class.

MATHEMATICS . . .	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with extraction of Square and Cube Roots.
CLASSICS . . .	Ovid's <i>Metamorphoses</i> and Cæsar's <i>Commentaries</i> , Virgil and Sallust.
DRAWING . . .	Landscapes and Military Embellishments.
FRENCH . . .	<i>Mémoires du Marquis de Fenchières</i> , et <i>Gil Blas</i> .

¹ Compiled from a table in the "Records of the R. M. A."

² The lowest class in the R. M. A.

Fourth Class.

- MATHEMATICS . . . The Principles of Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations.
 CLASSICS . . . Horace and Cicero.
 DRAWING . . . Theory and Practice of Perspective.
 FRENCH . . . *Travels of Cyrus and Belisarius*, by Marmontel to be translated into French.

THE UPPER ACADEMY.

First Class.¹

- FORTIFICATION³ . . . The Elements of Fortification regularly explained.
 MATHEMATICS . . . The Elements of Euclid.
 DRAWING . . . Landscapes in Indian Ink.

Second Class.

- FORTIFICATION³ . . . The Attack and Defence of Fortifications, Practical Geometry, and the Art of Surveying.
 MATHEMATICS . . . Trigonometry applied to Fortification, and the Mensuration of Superficies and Solids.
 DRAWING . . . Large and more difficult Landscapes, coloured.

Third Class.

- ARTILLERY³ . . . The Theory of Artillery, with the Construction of its Carriages, and the principles on which all pieces of ordnance are constructed according to the tables used in the Office of Ordnance.
 MATHEMATICS . . . Conic Sections. Mechanics applied to the raising and transporting heavy bodies, together with the use of the lever, pulley, wheel, wedge and screw, &c.
 DRAWING . . . Landscapes, coloured from Nature.

Fourth Class.²

- FORTIFICATION³ . . . The Theory of Mining, together with the use and construction of Fougasses.
 MATHEMATICS . . . The Laws of Motion and Resistance, Projectiles, and Fluxions.
 DRAWING . . . Perspective applied to Buildings, Fortifications, &c.

One day in each week ought to be fixed by the Professor of Fortification and Artillery to read lectures in that science, assisted by the model; likewise, one day per week for the Professor of Mathematics to teach the use of the globes, both scientifically and historically.

¹ The lowest class in the Upper Academy.

² The highest class in the R. M. A.

³ The practical parts of these sciences depends upon such days as the lieutenant-governor may think proper to order.

As will be seen from the foregoing table, neither classics nor French were taught in the upper Academy. The omission of the latter, considering the relations between France and Great Britain at the time, is incomprehensible.

The clearly defined course for each class which we have just given was the work of Captain Smith. The advent of a mad dog could scarcely have created more consternation than did his arrival among the little coterie of easy-going masters. And their worst prognostications were fulfilled! First came the order for the qualifying examination for admission to the upper Academy—they must show no favouritism and be fair, with its attendant disadvantages!¹ Then came reports from the inspector to the governor *re* their lateness or absence—they must be punctual. Lastly came the monthly reports and the “individual attention”—crowning blow of all, they must work!

As was to be expected, their opposition to the new inspector was great. One professor, indeed, went so far as to lock him out of the class-room. But the governor strongly backed up his subordinate; and finally, finding personal exhortation of no avail, he brought one of the offenders before the Board of Ordnance, who issued a severe reprimand, accompanied by a caution as to future conduct. After this, affairs quieted down a little; but for many years there was a certain amount of skilful obstruction offered to the inspector in the performance of his duties.²

In 1774 the standard of education at the Academy received some slight advancement by the establishment of an entrance examination.² In 1776 geography (included in the course in 1764, but omitted in 1772) was added to the list of subjects taught by the mathematics staff, and, in 1777, Latin was temporarily suspended. This year saw the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel James Bramham, R.E., as lieutenant-governor; and also the beginning of

¹ See extract from Colonel Gravatt's letter, page 31.

² *Vide* page 14.

M. Landmann's long career as professor of fortification and artillery, *vice* Dr. Pollock, pensioned.

In 1782 the cadet company was augmented from 48 to 60, and the R. M. A. was divided, for purposes of study, into the upper,¹ second, and lower academies. As far as can be ascertained from existing records, the same rules were carried out as heretofore in dividing each Academy into four classes, and in holding examinations for promotion from lower to second and second to upper. A dancing-master was also added this year to the establishment, and in 1788 a lecturer on chemistry was appointed.

In 1800 a limit was placed, in consequence of the numerous failures, on the number of times a cadet could attempt to pass the qualifying examination for Academy promotion. The lieutenant - governor ordered that a cadet was to be allowed three trials; if he failed, he was sent back to work for two months longer, when he was again permitted to make *three* attempts. On failing again, his removal from the Academy was recommended.

With the exception of the introduction of chemistry, there were few changes of importance in the course after 1772. The syllabus for that date was, of course, revised to suit the organisation of the three Academies instituted in '82, and from year to year the fortification and artillery courses were brought up to date. According to a list² issued by the lieutenant - governor in 1792, the former then included the first, second, and third systems of M. De Vauban, and those of M. Cochorn and M. de Cormontaigne. Also the "Estimating of revetments, ramparts, ditches, batardeaux, powder magazines, turned and groined arches, etc., all done in a fair note-book, containing calculations, plans, etc." An elaborately drawn set of 68 plates had also to be completed. Mons. Landmann's manuscripts and plates formed the chief guide in fortification.

The artillery course chiefly consisted of the construction

¹ Often called the "First Academy."

² In the Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission.

of guns and carriages, their dimensions, the weight of shot, etc. Both in this subject and in fortification, however, there was a fair amount of sound, practical outdoor work.

III.—FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND COMMISSIONS.

Public Examinations—Ages of Cadets obtaining Commissions—Commissions during the Peace of 1783-93—An Excess of Commissions, its Evil Effects, and the Remedies Adopted.

PUBLIC examinations, instituted in 1764, were held annually in the hall of the cadet barracks before a Board usually consisting of two or three generals, several field-officers, and the lieutenant - governor. The cadets who most distinguished themselves were nominated to commissions in the ordnance corps, according to the number of existing vacancies.

As a rule, there were very few officers required by the engineers, and anyone particularly desirous of serving in that corps was allowed to remain at the R. M. A. until a vacancy occurred. Nor were there over-many commissions in the artillery, especially in times of peace; and every year several gentlemen cadets were promoted to ensigncies in regiments of the line, doubtless despairing of getting anything else.

Although nothing definite can be ascertained, it is believed that these early public examinations differed considerably from those held in later years, in that they really did affect the future career of the examinee, and were not merely public exhibitions of knowledge.¹ Their practical results were unsatisfactory in many cases, and full justice was not done to the cadets. The nervous suffered, and the bold gained a corresponding advantage: a candidate full of cheek and self-confidence often scored with a ready answer but with very little knowledge. The nephew, too, of a member of the Board probably seldom lost the advantage which the relationship conferred on him.

In 1768, however, public examinations gave place for

¹ *Vide* description of a public examination, page 80.

many years to private ones, held in the presence only of the lieutenant-governor, the inspector (after his appointment in 1772), and two or three masters. They were resumed again in 1786, from which time they were supposed to hold good for the remainder of the period dealt with by this chapter, although practically, as will be seen, they did not.

As we have already seen in Part I., there was neither a minimum period of residence at the Academy nor a limit to the age of joining and leaving. It might be thought that the absence of such a rule would have resulted to the great advantage of the older cadets in the examination for commissions. Such, however, does not appear to have been the case, as on several occasions we find that the ages of cadets promoted to lieutenancies cover a wide period of years. As an illustration of this, "The oldest (Mr. Brissac) was *twenty-seven years of age*, and had been but *four months* at the Academy; . . . and one, Mr. G. A. Wood, only fourteen years, four months; he had been a year and eight months at the Academy."¹

Several protests were made during these years with regard to the extreme youth of the second lieutenants joining the artillery from the Academy. In 1779, General Belford wrote a very strong letter to the Master-General on the subject, incidentally mentioning that he wished "the Academy was detached as a repository for Captain Congreve's curiosities," and that the old system of attaching cadets to every company of the artillery could be reverted to. On two or three occasions after this letter the newly made officers were returned to the R. M. A. to continue their studies until old enough to carry out their responsible duties. The effect of this step on the discipline of the company of gentlemen cadets can be imagined!

From the date of the termination of the American War in 1783, no commissions were given to cadets for over three-and-a-half years. To explain this we must turn again to Colonel Gravatt, extracts from whose letter we have already seen in Part I.

¹ "Records of the R. M. A."

“ . . . I have to add that, at the close of the American War, a number of artillery officers were unemployed. I think there were thirty or forty so circumstanced, all of whom were to be called upon before a single cadet could obtain a commission.¹ I am surprised such a long-headed man as the Duke”—of Richmond—“ did not introduce classics,² but, as he did not, neither professors, masters, or attendants or draftsmen worked too hard. One professor frequently had a ‘ distressing headache’; this malady he usually relieved by standing on the roofs of the field-officers’ quarters, then building by him, to see the workmen duly attended to *their* duty.

“ I wonder I ever got through the courses of fortification and artillery, though I ought not, for I am sure I executed at least ten sets—for others! At length, however, the supernumeraries being provided for, we worked like race-horses, especially after the *tallest* were brought forward for commissions, the unemployed officers filling first the vacancies as they occurred. . . .”

Only two cadets were promoted in 1786, five in 1787, eleven in 1788, six in 1789, and eight in 1790. In 1791 the artillery was augmented by the addition of two companies, and the vacancies thereby increased to thirty-five; but the lieutenant-governor did not consider that they should be filled from the Academy at once on account of the backward state of the cadets. At the end of 1792, however, he notified the company that there would be thirty vacancies to be competed for in the following January. The fact of there being such an unusually large number as this apparently gave the cadets the idea that no great amount of labour was necessary to obtain the commissions. Of this idea, however, they were sadly disabused. The

¹ The unemployed officers were placed on half-pay; as vacancies occurred in the full-pay list they were again employed. As, in time of peace, not more than eight casualties occurred in the commissioned ranks, this meant an interval of nearly four years before a cadet could be promoted.

² This subject was suspended in 1777.

results of the examination proving very unsatisfactory, the Master-General refused to appoint more than six of the candidates to the vacant commissions, and these only conditionally to their passing a further test!

In 1793 came the French War, and officers were so badly needed for the artillery that the Master-General dispensed with a public examination in the following year. He ordered that cadets should be examined and nominated to the vacancies as quickly as they could qualify themselves for promotion. There was no necessity to wait for several others; as soon as *any one cadet* felt himself competent, he was brought before a semi-public board and examined. In 1795, however, the demand for officers increased so much that even this qualification was deemed superfluous. The inspector, in the absence of the lieutenant-governor, was ordered to "recommend for promotion such of the cadets of the upper and second Academies as may appear likely to prove useful at this moment as officers."¹ Thirty-five thus obtained lieutenancies in the artillery.

The pressure on the Academy still continued in 1796—it lasted, in fact, through the remainder of this period—and the course of studies became completely disorganised. The discipline of the company, too, suffered greatly. The cadets, feeling themselves bound to be commissioned no matter how they behaved, became idle, insubordinate, and finally mutinous. Stern measures were taken, and severe examples made of some of the offenders; but the root of the evil, the extraordinary demand for officers, could not be struck at. In 1798, as we have before seen, the establishment of cadets was raised, and extra cadets added; but this slight gain was more than counterbalanced by the East India Company now possessing a claim on the Academy for officers for its service.

In 1802 the Master-General signified his intention of resuming public examinations, but, on the strong recommendation of the inspector, he reconsidered his decision.

¹"Records of the R. M. A."

In his letter the latter pointed out that the drain on the Academy caused by the war had so shortened the time spent there by the cadets, that they were completely ignorant of all but the most elementary parts of the subjects in the course; consequently they could not fail to bring great discredit on the teaching at the R. M. A. if they were allowed to present themselves at a public examination. He recommended that the number of commissions given should be as few as was consistent with the good of the Service; and that the cadets should be selected for these by the lieutenant-governor after a private examination, and with regard mainly to their good behaviour and application to study. By these means the state of discipline would be improved, the length of time at the R. M. A. slowly increased, and the organisation of the educational course gradually restored to a condition in keeping with the dignity of the institution.

In consequence of the Master-General's approval of the inspector's proposals, public examinations were not resumed.¹

A striking example of the excessive drain on the Academy at the commencement of the nineteenth century is furnished by the following table. The total establishment at Woolwich was 100 only, and 77 cadets were commissioned in one year.

1803.					
NUMBER OF CADETS COMMISSIONED.					
DATE.			IN R. A.	IN R. E.	IN E. J. C. S.
6th May	...	...	1	...	...
31st May	...	...	3	...	...
19th July	...	...	3	...	...
17th August	...	...	5	...	...
8th September	...	...	22	1	12
3rd December	...	...	6	...	...
22nd December	...	...	19	...	5
TOTALS	...	...	59	1	17
GRAND TOTAL 77					

¹ They were not held again until 1811.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that only one cadet was sent to the engineers. In fact, the excessive demand for officers during these last ten years was chiefly for the artillery service, the vacancies in the sister corps being totally inadequate to the number of cadets qualified for them. For this reason—"in 1798, a limited number of cadets, who were ultimately intended for the corps of Royal Engineers, (were) sent, with the pay and allowances of an officer, as assistant engineers to some station, until they could be commissioned in the corps for which they were destined."¹

¹ Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission, 1856.



THE HUT BUILDERS.

CHAPTER III.

THE PERIOD 1806—1854.

I.—THE COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

The Pollock Medal—The Strength of the Company—“The 1st Company of the R. A.”—The Officers—Admission in 1806; Increase in the Qualifications, 1814; Alterations in 1835; Insufficiency of the Entrance Examinations, 1806-1854; Ineligible Candidates—Age and Residence; Effect of Variation in Residence on Seniority—Quarters; Use of the Term “Academy”; Grounds of the R. M. A., 1806; the Lower Barracks in the Arsenal; Changes in Quarters; Buildings for Recreation—Food—Pay—Conduct and Discipline; Idleness Causes Bullying; Eleven Cadets Dismissed; other Causes of Bullying; Punishment Nullified by Influence; Forms of Bullying; the “Angle of 45°”; “Looking Out for Squalls”; Miscellaneous Offences—The Horn Fair Riot—The Sword—Improvement in Conduct—Uniform—The Cost of the Company to the Nation.

THE POLLOCK MEDAL.

“TO COMMEMORATE EMINENT SERVICES, CABUL, 1842. BRITISH HONOUR VINDICATED. DISASTERS RETRIEVED. BRITISH CAPTIVES LIBERATED. TREACHERY AVENGED. JELLALARAD RELIEVED. VICTORIES OF MAMOO KHAIL, JUGDULLUCK, TEZEEN, ISTALIF. KHYBER PASS FORCED.”

SUCH was the inscription on the original medal, the prize “presented by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and awarded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the most distinguished cadet of the season” at the Military College, Addiscombe. What was the nature of these services, how did the Pollock medal come by its name, and by what means did it eventually become a reward for the most distinguished cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich?

Towards the end of 1841 a British force of 16,500 men lay in cantonments by the city of Cabul, under the command of General Elphinstone. Its presence was

rendered necessary by the hostility of Dost Mahomed and Akbar Khan to Shah Sooja, who had recently been placed on the throne of Afghanistan—and was being supported in that perilous position—by the British. The rebel chieftains were very strongly supported, an outbreak in the city occurred on the 2nd of November, Sir Alexander Barnes and many British officers were assassinated, and the army was surrounded in its cantonments. The siege lasted for over two months, and, as no relief was expected, a treaty was arranged by which Afghanistan was to be entirely evacuated by our troops. During the negotiations preceding this treaty, Sir William McNaghten, the British envoy, was foully murdered only a few hundred yards outside the camp on the 23rd of December.

On the 6th of January, 1842, General Elphinstone left Cabul, and two days later entered the Koord Cabul Pass. Here, amidst heavy snow and the most inclement weather, his devoted army was attacked by hordes of Ghilzais, and lost over 3,000 men. The position seemed hopeless, and the General entered into negotiations with Akbar Khan, who promised that the army should in future be unmolested on its march if the women and children were handed over as hostages. This General Elphinstone consented to—more on account of the great dangers they were exposed to with his force than for any other reason—and he resumed his march.

On the 10th, however, he was again attacked—this time in a narrow pass—and the next day only 4,000 British remained. The survivors pushed on, fighting day and night, and enduring terrible privations. On the 12th, the General himself and two other officers were basely entrapped by the Afghan chief when parleying with him under a flag of truce. In the evening 125 officers and men remained; and the grey dawn of the 13th of January, 1842, found half that number, with but two cartridges apiece, surrounded at Gundamuck by thousands upon thousands of fanatical tribesmen.

With faces wan and drawn; and bodies worn out by continual marching and suffering, but with the undaunted courage of men and Britons, the gallant sixty fought until less than ten remained. Ten! out of 16,500! One survivor, Dr. Brydon, wounded and but half conscious, reached Jellalabad, where General Sale's brigade lay surrounded by the enemy.

Such were the disasters mentioned on the medal. How were they retrieved?

An expeditionary force of two brigades assembled at Peshawur at the end of January, for the relief of Jellalabad. The command was given to Major-General George Pollock. On his arrival, however, he found the morale of the army in a wretched state. Shaken by constant defeats, the Sepoys refused to face the ordeal of forcing the Khyber Pass, and some delay was necessary while Pollock restored confidence. A greater number of mounted troops were also wanted. When these had arrived, Pollock pushed forward on the 31st March, fought his way day by day, and relieved Sale on the 16th April.

The expedition having thus succeeded in its object, the Government seemed strongly inclined to withdraw from Afghanistan, leaving Lady Sale, Lady McNaghten, and the other women and children still prisoners, and British honour unavenged. In fact, Pollock, and General Nott at Candahar, received explicit orders to retire. But Pollock refused. He requested Nott, "On no account retire until you hear again from me," and did his utmost to bring the Government to see the situation in its true light; for if the Afghans were not instantly punished and the prisoners released, a severe blow would be struck at British prestige in India.

The state of affairs was now indeed peculiar: for here was a general sent out with an army to invade foreign territory, and refusing to obey the orders of his Government. At last, however, the latter gave way, and on the 20th August Pollock from Peshawur, and Nott, from Candahar, started on their

march to Cabul. Both fought battle after battle, and again swept the Afghans before them. Driven from post to post, the latter finally took up a strong position at Tezeen; but here, with all the natural advantages of ground, etc., in the enemy's favour, General Pollock gained a brilliant and decisive victory which practically finished the war. He arrived at Cabul on the 15th September, and on the following day was joined by General Nott. The prisoners were released, and the city sacked and half burnt.

The army returned to India, and had a magnificent reception at Ferozepore. "The Governor-General, with the army of reserve, was there to greet them; and as the leading troops defiled across the temporary bridge over the Sutlej, and then passed through a *street of 250 elephants and lines of regiments*, who saluted their long absent comrades amidst the booming of guns fired in their honour, the heart must have been a dull one that did not acknowledge that there is a bright side to the picture of war."¹

At last all had come right. British honour had been vindicated, disasters retrieved, captives freed, and treachery avenged. The man who did it all—Pollock, the simple, God-fearing soldier—received the G.C.B.! And there was no mistake, for one and all knew that he, and he alone, had done it. In after years he became baronet, field-marshall, and Constable of the Tower. He died on the 6th October, 1872, in his eighty-seventh year.

When Addiscombe broke up in 1861—to the grief of all its old cadets—the Pollock Medal came to Woolwich. It had always been necessary to supplement the interest from the Prize Fund by a small annual donation from public moneys in order to produce a medal worth sixteen guineas. This enormous expense, however, was not sanctioned in 1861 by the trustee of the fund, Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India. He ordered a lighter medal, worth ten guineas, to be struck, and part of the inscription to be omitted.

¹ From "Addiscombe: Its Heroes and Men of Note," by Colonel Vibart, R.E.

From 1856 until the June before his death, Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock of the Khyber Pass, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., late Bengal Artillery, seldom failed to present the reward in person. His smart, soldierly old figure on "Duke's Days" will be well remembered by many old cadets.



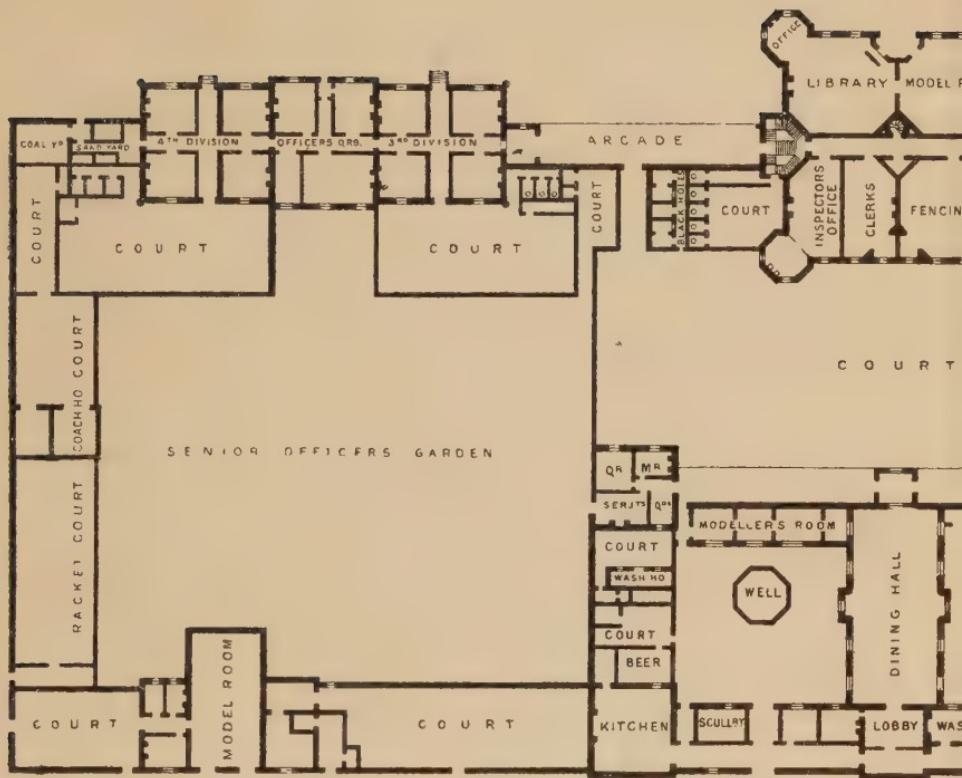
THE POLLOCK MEDAL

In August, 1806, the new buildings on Woolwich Common were first occupied by the cadet company. There was not, however, sufficient accommodation for all, and the lower barracks were still retained in the Arsenal. The total establishment now consisted of 248, distributed as follows :—

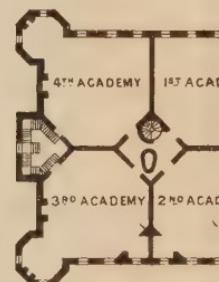
At R. M. A., Upper Barracks, the first four Academies	... ... ...	128
At R. M. A., Lower Barracks, the fifth and sixth Academies	... ...	60
At R. M. C., Great Marlow	... ... ... ...	60
TOTAL	... ... ... ...	248

Of these, about fifty were East India Company's cadets; and, in addition, there were from fifteen to twenty extra cadets studying at private schools at their parents' expense.

In 1810 the East India Company formed a military school at Addiscombe for the preparation of officers for its own service, and, in consequence, all the Indian cadets



GROUND PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS



FIRST FLOOR OF CENTRES
PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS OF

at the Academy and the College were withdrawn. More room being thus rendered available, the ordnance cadets at the latter place were gradually absorbed into the establishment at Woolwich, the last leaving Great Marlow in the following year. The company was thereby reduced to its correct establishment, viz. 200. The supernumerary, or extra, cadets were finally abolished in 1814, as a preliminary step to decreasing the numbers at the Academy on account of the impending peace. In 1816 the authorised establishment was reduced to 188, and three years later to 150. The actual number at the Academy, however, grew less and less until, in 1826, it touched low-water mark at fifty-eight!

In 1828 the fixed establishment was further reduced to sixty, although ninety-four cadets were on the roll. Three years later it was increased to eighty, and in 1839 to 100. The actual strength of the cadet company from 1820 to 1854 will be found in Appendix XXII., from which it will be seen that, after 1842, the total approximated 100.

Until 1849 the cadet company held the proud title of the "First Company of the Royal Artillery," but in that year the names of cadets ceased to be shown in the muster-rolls of the regiment. The separation, however, was more in word than in deed. Though the connection was officially severed, it could never be actually so considered for many years. In fact, in the present day it is difficult to imagine the company of gentlemen cadets as being otherwise than of the Royal Artillery.

In consequence of the augmentation in 1806 another second-captain was added to the staff. It did not follow that this was the officer's rank in the army, for, as we have already seen, the Master-General was the *captain* of the cadet company. The senior second-captain commanded the cadets at the upper barracks, and was assisted by three subalterns. In addition, he was paymaster to the whole company. The junior second-captain and one subaltern looked after the lower barracks in the Arsenal. It is

interesting to note that for some few years about this time it was necessary for an officer appointed to a second-captaincy in the cadet company to retire from the regiment on his pay, or give up future promotion.

During the early part of this period there were no great alterations made in the system of admission. The candidates for cadetships received the Master-General's nomination at any time after ten years of age. When they reached fourteen they were examined in the Arsenal by the masters of the lower Academies. The necessary qualifications were : "to be well grounded in arithmetic, including vulgar fractions, write a very good hand, and be perfectly master of the English and Latin grammars"—at fourteen! "If he has learnt to draw, and acquired a knowledge of the French language, his future studies may be materially forwarded."¹

As may be gathered from the foregoing, the standard of education, with the exception of the grammatical requirements, of the newly admitted cadets was not high, and their ignorance proved very disadvantageous to the work of the instructional staff for many years. Colonel Twiss, and afterwards Colonel Mudge (governor, 1809-16), pointed this out to the Master-General on several occasions. But there were strong misgivings in many quarters as to the advisability of raising the standard, as it was said that it would probably result in there soon being more vacancies than candidates. However, in 1813, Colonel Mudge succeeded in inducing the Master-General to raise the qualifications for admission, and new regulations were issued in the following year, the chief points in which were:¹—

1. No candidate to be admitted under 14 or above 16 years of age.
2. Qualifications :—Vulgar and decimal fractions, duodecimals or cross multiplication, involution, extraction of the square root, notation and the first four rules of algebra, definitions in plane geometry, English grammar and parsing, French grammar.

If not called upon to be examined at 14, the candidate is expected to pursue his studies, so as to obtain the following additional qualifications

¹ "Records of the R. M. A."

by the time he is near 16, without which, or some part of them in proportion to his age, he cannot be received after he is 14 years old, viz.:—The remainder of algebra, except cubic equations, the first two books of Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," or instead of "Euclid's Geometry," the first 65 Theorems of Dr. Hutton's "Course of Mathematics," construing and parsing the French language.

3. All candidates are publicly examined by the proper masters in the Royal Military Academy, and if found deficient in any of these preparatory parts of learning, will be rejected. If qualified, the candidate to be received on *the principle of probation*, and to be kept at the Royal Military Academy for 12 months, at the expiration of which, if the said candidate should appear from the progress made in his studies to be likely to qualify himself for a commission, he will be admitted as an established cadet; *if otherwise, he will be rejected and sent back to his friends.*

4. The above qualifications are *indispensable* at the time of examination; but the future studies of each candidate will be very materially forwarded if he has learnt to draw before he is received as a cadet.

The days of examination are Tuesdays and Wednesdays, precisely at 11 o'clock, and the candidates are to present themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor or Inspector at the Royal Military Academy on Woolwich Common.

Each candidate was allowed to make two attempts to pass, and a third only on the express recommendation of the lieutenant-governor or inspector. This last proviso was probably laid down to allow the examiners to refuse a third trial in the event of the candidate proving himself perfectly hopeless and unlikely to pass.

The success of the new regulations was at once apparent. It is not known whether the examinations were conducted on very strict lines or not; but one thing is certain, very few of the candidates failed to pass. The work of the junior Academies was much expedited and its standard considerably heightened.

When the establishment of the cadet company was being gradually reduced in 1818, owing to the scarcity of vacancies in the Ordnance Corps, the Master-General ordered that candidates should be allowed one attempt only to pass the entrance examination. This new regulation was due to the fact that the number of boys who had received nominations to cadetships was steadily in-

creasing in proportion to the vacancies at the R. M. A. It became evident that, if three attempts were allowed, many of those nominated would not have a chance of entering the Academy within the prescribed age limits.

In 1820 fresh regulations were issued, slightly altering those in force and more clearly defining the amount of knowledge required from boys of the different ages between fourteen and sixteen. In both these regulations and those of 1814 the “probation” condition should be noted, viz.: The removal of the cadet if he failed to make satisfactory progress in his first year.

In 1835 a further change was made and some important alterations effected. They were:—

1. The increase of the age limits from 14-16 to 15-17.
2. The restoration of classics as a qualification, and the introduction of geography, history, and drawing.
3. A second trial allowed on the Board’s recommendation.
4. An effort to introduce competition by allowing more candidates to be examined than were admitted at the R. M. A. (But the nineteenth century was too young for that!—the number of applicants never exceeded the number of vacancies.)
5. The composition of the Examining Board. “The examination was to be conducted by such masters of the institution and other persons as might be selected by the Master-General, before a Board composed of the lieutenant-governor, the inspector, the second captain and two professors.”¹
6. The entrance examination was to be held half-yearly, on the first day of each vacation, and not twice a week as heretofore.

The regulations of 1835 held good for the remainder of this period, with one important exception—the reduction of the age limit again to fourteen-sixteen in 1848.

Although, as we have seen, the regulations of 1814 did some good by raising the qualifications to a higher standard, yet there can be no doubt that the whole system of admission was bad. How, otherwise, can we account for the fact that, of the cadets who joined the R. M. A. between 1825 and 1849, 25 *per cent.* did not receive commissions? Some, certainly, were removed for misconduct,

¹ Report of Colonel Yolland’s Commission, 1856.

but by far the majority for inefficiency. Perhaps Colonel Portlock, R.E., Inspector of Studies, in his evidence before Colonel Yolland's Commission in 1856, put the whole case in a nutshell. By the regulations of 1848 the entrance examination was directed to be of a searching character, but Colonel Portlock stated: "Although he considered those regulations nominally quite sufficient to insure a good selection, they have been successively frittered down to meet the views of influential complainants, and that rigid examinations could scarcely be expected to exist simultaneously with patronage. What favour would it be to a powerful applicant to give a nomination on the one hand and to cancel it on the other by a too stiff examination? We ought to wonder that so good a selection was made under such a system!"

We find, by the "Records of the R. M. A." that Roman Catholics were not admitted to the Academy until the "forties." This, apparently, was not for legal reasons, as many officers in the Army professed the Roman Catholic religion, but merely because a succession of lieutenant-governors were strongly of opinion that their admission would lead to serious inconvenience. It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact date when this rule was abolished, as for many years the faith of each cadet was not entered in the nominal roll of the company. The first mention of a Roman Catholic is found in the Academy books of 1865.

During this period, too, the authorities declined to allow the education of any foreigners at the R. M. A., though they occasionally gave permission for such to study privately under the masters.

Owing to the large number of vacancies in the ordnance, the age of the cadets and their length of residence at the Academy were both very low until 1812. Slower promotion then commenced, and gradually age and time rose, until it was seldom that cadets under twenty-one, and with less than five years' service at the R. M. A., were awarded com-

missions. A climax was reached in 1817, when one cadet completed a stay of eight years!

In 1820, however, the Duke of Wellington, then Master-General, ordered that no cadet should remain at the Academy after he was twenty years of age, or after he had spent five years there, unless he had proved himself qualified for a commission. The following table¹ shows the average ages of the cadets, on joining and leaving the Academy, for different periods between 1820 and 1854. In studying it, it must be borne in mind that the age of admission was raised in 1835 to fifteen-seventeen instead of fourteen-sixteen.

Period.	Average Age on				Average Length of Residence.	Duration of Practical Course.
	Joining.		Quitting.			
	Yrs.	Ms.	Yrs.	Ms.		
1820-25	15	4	22	2	6 10	12
1826-35	14	6½	18	7½	4 1	6 from
1836-47	15	7	18	4	2 9	1836-46 12 from
1848-54	14	9½	18	6	3 8½	1847-54

The above table includes the time spent in the Arsenal on the practical course. After the Duke of Wellington's decision had had time to get into working order (*i.e.*, about 1825), the maximum and minimum periods of residence at the Academy, exclusive of the practical course, fixed themselves at four and two years respectively.

A great, and unexpected, point to be noticed, however, is the great variation that existed in the lengths of residence of the cadets forming any one commission batch. Taking a period of ten years, from 1845 to 1854, we find that the *average difference in the length of the residence of cadets belonging to the same batch amounted to one year and eight months!*² This again was due to the in-

¹ Compiled from a Return laid before Colonel Yolland's Commission.

² A few examples selected from many:—In the batch commissioned in December, 1845, the “oldest” and most junior cadets had respectively 52 and 28 months' service; in August, 1846, 54 and 27; in October, 1847, 59 and 20. —From a Return laid before Colonel Yolland's Commission.

sufficiency of the entrance examinations already mentioned, the ignorant, who should never have been admitted, climbing slowly and laboriously from class to class, while the well-prepared candidates went up in the shortest time possible.

The question now arises: How did this great variation in length of residence affect seniority in the commission batches? Taking the same period, we find by the table given below that, *in nearly every case, the first six places were filled by cadets with the least average service*, the most marked contrasts occurring in the years 1845, 1852, and 1853. Not only that, but *on almost every occasion the cadets with the greatest average service occupied the last places in the class*. On the whole, then, injustice was not done to those who had served the shortest time at the R. M. A., although, undoubtedly, there were many instances to the contrary. A system, however, which allowed even a few cases of injustice could not be but rotten, and we shall see in the next chapter how the evil was remedied.

YEAR. ¹	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT AT THE R. M. A. BY CADETS "PASSING OUT" IN PLACES			
	1 to 6.	7 to 12.	13 to 18.	19 to 24.
1845	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	41	40	37	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	31	35	32	31
1848	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{2}{3}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{2}{3}$
1849	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{6}$	37
1850	39 $\frac{1}{6}$	40	44	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{2}{3}$	46	47
1852	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	58
1853	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{3}$	...
1854	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average...|	38.6	40.6	41.7	42.7

A comparison of the plans of the R. M. A. in 1806 and 1900 will show that the shape of the block of buildings north of the Rear Road has altered very slightly. The

¹ Compiled from a Return laid before Colonel Yolland's Commission, 1856.

same, however, cannot be said of the uses to which the various parts were put.

There were at first only four "Academies," or class-rooms, lying over the rooms occupying the site of the present libraries. In 1814 additions were made of a model room (afterwards used for tactics) and a lecture room, the latter an apartment that nowadays recalls to old cadets memories of chemistry—and other things. Where now stand houses A to G and L to R, were racquet-courts, the west open and the east covered in.

The living quarters were situated in the four front houses, where thirty rooms accommodated 128 cadets. As will be seen in the illustration in Plate III., these rooms were precisely the same as those of the present day. The turn-up bedstead, the gratings over the windows, and almost the same pattern cupboard, were all there. The floors were sprinkled with sand, and the walls roughly plastered and whitewashed.

The most reliable cadets were selected for the positions of "heads of rooms," quite independent of their standing at the R. M. A., although arrangements were of course made to prevent any clashing between their duties and the corporals'. The occupants were not all of the same class, or Academy,¹ but were purposely mixed—a course which led to much fagging and bullying. A few of the most senior cadets were allowed separate rooms.

In front of the R. M. A., on the north side, was a field, enclosed by a wall, sunk in a ditch about ten feet deep and twenty wide, known as the "ha-ha." The northern boundary of this field ran, roughly, from the clump of trees opposite the hospital to the site of the cricket pavilion in the present enclosure; the southern coincided with the

¹ In the first hundred years of the R. M. A.'s existence the term "Academy" was variously applied. On some occasions it signified the "Royal Military Academy"; on others, a "class-room," or, again, a "class." The context must be kept in view in deciding which expression is applicable when the word is used.

north edge of the present front parade; and the eastern and western with the position of the present wire railings. From the south-east and south-west corners of the "ha-ha" ran two brick walls, nine feet high, where the iron fences now stand. These shut in the R. M. A. on both sides, and ended at the Rear Road, where they were replaced by a hedge, enclosing a piece of ground to the south. From a big iron gateway in the centre of the northern "ha-ha" ran the road forming the chief communication of the Academy with the outer world. A smaller entrance—for convenience of access to the hospital and, afterwards, to the governor's quarters—lay just by the site of the present East Lodge. It consisted of a wooden door at the junction of the brick wall and the "ha-ha." There was no lodge for forty-one years, when one was built at the main gate, just inside the field, and on the right-hand side (going out).

As we have already seen, the whole of the company did not come to the barracks on the Common in 1806. The younger cadets, sixty in number, still occupied part of the old buildings in the Arsenal, which contained two class-rooms for the use of the fifth and sixth Academies. In 1820 the junior cadets were brought up to the Common, additional accommodation being provided by opening rooms in the East Tower—the building marked Q^R. M^{RS}. Quarters in plan—for twenty occupants, and by removing the senior class to the Arsenal for a practical course. In 1828, however, the number at the Academy had so diminished that the latter place was entirely vacated, and the whole of the Cadet Company assembled in the upper barracks, practical class and all.

At the same time the lieutenant-governor gave up his quarters in the Arsenal for the more conveniently situated Cube House, which, standing on the site of the present "Governor's House," had been occupied as the cadet hospital since 1806. A ward in the Garrison Hospital was, in consequence, reserved for the use of the company until the present hospital was built in 1830.

The Arsenal barracks were occupied again in 1840 by the senior class, and there they remained until the end of this period. The Academies in the upper barracks were heated by hot-water pipes in 1834, and nine years later the R. M. A. was first lighted by gas.

Arrangements for the amusement of the cadets were

certainly more plentiful in the new barracks than in the old Warren, but still left much to be desired. At the beginning of this period there were only the racquet courts, chiefly appropriated by the older cadets, and the library. In 1815 a swimming-pond was opened at the back of the Veterinary Hospital across the Common. This was in use for many years —until 1890, in fact —and afforded excel-



THE HOSPITAL.

lent skating in favourable winters. In 1824 an open-air gymnasium was started in the field south of the east racquet court, and, in 1848, a workshop was provided close by the same place. In the latter year the stained glass windows in the dining hall were put in by private subscription. Both these and the workshop were due to the initiative of Captain F. W. Eardley-Wilmot, a captain of the company, to whom, as will be seen later, all succeeding generations at the "Shop" owed a deep debt of gratitude for his services in connection with the games, and especially the athletic sports, of the cadets. The workshop was much

improved a year or two later by the addition of iron- and wood-turning lathes, run by a steam-engine.

The diet of the cadets remained much the same as during the previous period, viz., plain and insufficient. The breakfast allowance of "one-eighth of a quatern loaf and a pint of milk" was certainly not substantial enough to last satisfactorily from 7.30 a.m. to the dinner hour at one. At the latter about one pound of meat was nominally allowed for each cadet—practically, the cooking reduced this considerably. With a modest quantity of exceedingly unappetising greens or potatoes, never both at the same time, and a pudding only once a week, it cannot be said that the fare was particularly satisfying, even if good, which at all times it was not. Neither can a supper at 7.30 p.m. of "one-sixth of a pound of Gloucester cheese and one-tenth of a quatern loaf" be described as possessing many charms. Consequently, if cadets wished to satisfy their appetites, they were compelled to buy privately from the housekeeper. The only decent meal in the day, in fact, was the tea, which they thus provided out of their pocket-money and held in their barrack rooms after supper.

The pay of the gentlemen cadets remained fixed at the daily rate of half-a-crown, and its distribution was practically unaltered.¹ While the dearth of commissions lasted—from 1814 to 1825—those who had qualified and were waiting at home for vacancies, often for two or three years, still received their pay as cadets, but only at the rate of two shillings per diem, as the extra sixpence was for clothing. When a large number of commissions in the line were offered to the company in 1825, those who refused to take them had their pay stopped.²

We have already seen how, in 1797, the rank of corporal was made indispensable to obtaining a commission, but the great pressure on the R. M. A. during the follow-

¹ For this distribution, see page 16.

² Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission, 1856.

ing years resulted in that decision being constantly waived. The system of selecting the members of the first Academy for the post was altered in 1806, and the most suitable cadets in all the classes were chosen. The juniors, while in the Arsenal, provided their own corporals in the same manner as did the seniors on the Common. The new system resulted in every cadet of the first Academy not being promoted to corporal, and the regulation as to the rank being necessary for a commission fell through. Towards the end of this period it became an invariable custom to select all the corporals from the *second class*, a course which, since the junior cadets had come to the Common in 1820, had practically been in vogue for some years.

The date on which the rank of under officer was created is uncertain, but was probably about 1815. The under officers belonged to the first Academy until 1820, after which all four were selected from the senior practical class.

We saw in the last chapter how severely both the organisation and discipline of the Cadet Company were shaken by the great demand made on it for officers. Had this not been the case, the removal of the barracks from the Arsenal to the Common would probably have been attended by a material improvement in the conduct of the cadets. But circumstances were unfavourable: the excessive number of commissions prevented studies being properly carried out, and the result was that idleness became general. This was almost the chief evil to be fought against, and it took many years to eradicate. Bullying, always present where great differences in boys' ages exist, came to the assistance of its twin-sister, and any cadets manifesting a desire to work came in for very rough treatment.

So bad did this state of affairs become in 1810 that the lieutenant-governor issued the following order¹:—

¹ "Records of the R. M. A."

"The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that a combination exists among the Gentlemen Cadets in the Senior Department of the Royal Military Academy, the object of which is *to impede the progress of those Cadets* in their studies who possess a knowledge of their own interests, and the means by which those interests may be forwarded, and this information has been supported by evidence substantiating in the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor the truth of this circumstance. The Lieutenant-Governor turns with disgust from the consideration of the *particular instances of violence used for the purpose alluded to*, as well as the intent of preventing the Corporals of the Junior Department from doing their duty, but he is firmly determined to put a stop to all proceedings of this nature, and he calls therefore thus publicly on those gentlemen to come forward who may in future meet with such arbitrary and oppressive treatment, to avow the perpetrators of the deed.

* * * * *

The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of announcing his fixed intention to do all that can be done by him to *arrest the spirit of idleness* which has almost everywhere shown itself among the Gentlemen Cadets; he assures them that, vested with the responsibility attached to his situation, he will not fail to bring forward by every encouragement all such gentlemen as shall be distinguished by diligence and by worth of character, to the confusion of those who act as those have acted composing the party which has called forth these observations; the Lieutenant-Governor is fully determined that *neither age, circumstances, nor recommendation* shall weigh with him in deciding on the step he is to take when *he is to compare the diligent with the indifferent and the idle*, and that he will with the strictest impartiality transmit to the Master-General his opinion of those Cadets who may come under his consideration for promotion."

This order had some effect for a short time; but in 1819 the offence had grown to such formidable proportions that it had to be dealt with again, on this occasion with greater severity. The Duke of Wellington sentenced eleven cadets to dismissal from the R. M. A., and ten to reduction from the third to the fourth Academy, to the former of which the whole of the twenty-one culprits belonged. The following circular¹ was sent to the friends of the cadet dismissed:—

"ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

"One of the cadets having been cruelly beaten by some of his companions for refusing to sign an agreement to limit the quantity of

¹ "Records of the R. M. A."

progress in study, my duty compelled me to report the circumstance to the Master-General, and I am very much concerned to inform you that His Grace has thought proper to dismiss your — Mr. — from the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, ‘for having entered into a combination tending to subvert good order and discipline, as well as to impede the studies of the Institution, and for contumaciously adhering to the same when called to an account and warned of the consequences.’

“3rd June, 1819.

“(Signed) W. MUDGE.”

The most prolific source of trouble, greater even than the spirit of idleness, was the excessive bullying that went on at the R. M. A. The two were very much akin, for the one led to the other. But not all of the bullying could be put down to the desire of doing nothing *in* study hours; the time spent *out* of study was equally to blame, for there can be no doubt that much of it was due to the lack of arrangements for occupying the cadets with some healthy form of recreation in their leisure hours. To have done away with the evil altogether would have been impossible; the ages of the cadets covered too wide a period, and bullying would have existed in some form, no matter what amount of amusement was provided, though more could have been done to lessen it. Cricket and football were hardly attempted, racquets being practically the only game, and that too expensive to be within the reach of everyone.

The punishment of offenders detected in acts of bullying was very severe. Seldom a year passed without a dismissal, or at least rustications and reductions. The award of “dismissal” lay entirely in the hands of the Master-General, the powers of the lieutenant - governor in this respect being limited to the recommendation only. This extreme punishment should have proved a powerful deterrent to bullying and “crime” generally, but unfortunately, as in the last century, the effect was greatly lessened by the sentence being constantly revoked. With reference to this, Major-General W. D. Jones made the following statement in his evidence before Colonel Yolland’s Commission, 1856:—

“I must, however, admit that many instances have occurred where the Master-General has afterwards, from the

strong and repeated intercessions made by relatives for lenity, backed by powerful interest brought to bear upon him, been induced to give way, and allow the offender to return to the Academy, even when his offence remained as clearly established against him as at first, and no doubt had been thrown upon the fact. This must be admitted to have been a stumbling-block to those endeavouring to force a sufficiently strict system of discipline at the Academy. The most daring and insubordinate youths being frequently the most popular with their comrades, their return is hailed as a victory over the authorities at the Academy: and no one, whatever he may have done, ever seriously thinks his case hopeless as long as his friends continue to appeal and importune the Master-General. A reference to the books in the Academy office will show many such cases."

There can be no doubt that this constant nullification of punishment was a great factor in the existence of the pernicious state of affairs that existed throughout this period, for, in spite of all that could be done, bullying flourished. The fashion of torture was often ingenious, and sometimes worthy of the most savage races. An incident that occurred in the cadet hospital—of all places!—furnishes a striking illustration of the latter type, a particularly unpleasing cadet placing a red-hot poker against the face of a wretched junior confined to his bed. Cannibalism, certainly, was not indulged in, although a very fair imitation of the preliminaries existed in a favourite practice —*i.e.*, that of holding some unfortunate youngster, clad in his night-shirt, before a roasting fire.

The usual forms of bullying were, however, milder than this, although, looked at in the light of these days, still sufficiently brutal. In the "Records of the R. M. A." we find a description of the three most popular methods adopted by the "old" cadets in amusing themselves at the expense of the *neur*, or last-joined (the modern "snooker").

"One was called *giving an angle of forty-five degrees*, and was carried out as follows: the unfortunate *neur* who

had incurred the displeasure of an ‘old’ cadet was made to stand with his head resting against the cupboard of his room, and his feet as far from it as possible, so that when his body was rigid it formed almost an angle of 45° with the ground. When this adjustment had been made the ‘old’ cadet proceeded to kick away the *neux*’ feet, thereby, of course, giving him a severe fall”—on his back. “This would sometimes be repeated four or five times.”

Another form of bullying was to make a *neux look out for squalls*. “To do so with advantage, he was made to climb up the open window, putting his arms and legs through the iron bars of the grating”—the window-sashes slid open to each side—“and to remain there, often in winter, and with little or *nothing* on, until it pleased his tormentors to order him down.

“For a third diversion, which was also used as a punishment, two stools, one on top of the other, were placed on the table of a barrack-room, the *neux* was ordered to the top, and then the bottom one kicked from under him.”

The practice of drinking, both in and out of barracks, was also a fruitful source of trouble. In the former case it was necessary to smuggle the liquor into the enclosure, an operation frequently attended by detection. A certain inn on Shooter’s Hill, amongst other hotels and public-houses, was a very favourite resort, and many dinners were held there by the cadets. They were chiefly given in honour of those who had completed their punishment for some breach of discipline, and naturally led to further irregularities. Among the minor offences smoking was the most

FOOTNOTE.—It may be well to give here some particulars as to the figure, represented in Plate III. 1. The Corporal, or “Old Cadet,” in yellow banyan, in front of the fire. Probably the “Head of the Room”—and Chief Inquisitor! 2. Corporal in Sunday dress. 3. Corporal in undress. 4. Cadet in full dress, white cravat, silk stockings, etc., carrying the old round hat, the correct thing for balls, etc. 5. Cadet in undress, his shako on the table behind. 6. Cadet opening his “Woolwich Trunk,” wearing regimental Kerseymere waistcoat. 7. A *neux*, in long greatcoat, “fagging” for water.

THE INTERIOR OF A BARRACK ROOM, 1810.

(From 'Records of the R. M. A.')

PLATE III.



frequent, but the least often detected considering the universal prevalence of the habit.

The following extracts, from the few old defaulter books not destroyed in the fire of 1873, give some of the charges made against cadets in the early part of the century. As none of the offenders eventually obtained commissions there can be no harm in thus bringing their deeds to light.

1. "Employing a junior cadet on a menial errand, and sending him from one end of the barracks to the other in his night-shirt."
2. "Exacting menial service from a young cadet, and beating him to enforce it."
3. "Throwing a knife at a cadet and thereby inflicting serious injury."
4. "Having a pipe and tobacco in his cupboard."
5. "Introducing spirits into the hospital."
6. "Getting on the roof and letting down books with a string to a cadet in solitary confinement."
7. "Hiding under a desk in the class-room, and whistling like a bird."
8. "Driving a fly about the enclosure." (Not the "common or house" genus!)
9. "Repeatedly firing a pistol in his quarters."
10. "Destroying pewter-pots by putting hot coals in them."
11. "Leaving church during evening service and deserting."
12. "Removing the iron gratings at the last end of the upper passage after the barracks had been locked up, for the purpose of getting out and going to Charlton Fair."
13. "Studying in his room at 11.30 p.m. with a bottle of wine on the table."
14. "Stuffing the bed to deceive the officer on duty, and sleeping out of barracks for the purpose of staying at Charlton Fair."
15. "Being concerned in a fray by which he lost an eye."
16. "Telling a falsehood when questioned on the subject of a *desperate* black eye."
17. "Throwing butter in the hall, and thereby striking Lieutenant — with a piece in the head."

The author¹ of "Gunner Jingo's Jubilee" tells many amusing stories of life at the R. M. A. during this period. He says: "It was *de rigueur* for a cadet to join at Woolwich in an *evening* dress-coat and a tall hat—a 'claw-hammer coat and a stove pipe,' as the Yankees call it—and woe betide the boy who did not comply with the custom. *Mos pro lege*.

"Cadet Jingo's first disciplinary lesson was severe, and he did not require a second. Going downstairs from the halls of study, his descent was accelerated by a kick between the swallow tails from an old but diminutive cadet, aggressive as little dogs and men mostly are."

¹ Major-General T. Bland Strange, R.A.

It is probable that the expression on the face of the recipient of that kick was not one of gratitude, for the donor remarked :

“ ‘ You great hulking snooker, I suppose if you were not a *neux* you would thrash me ? ’

“ ‘ Undoubtedly,’ was the reply. For which answer he was summoned to the racquet-court, the usual place of punishment, and very severely belted, the buckle end of the belt being sometimes used for emphasis, by the four senior corporals of his division, each in their turn, commencing with the junior. The correct thing was to stand perfectly still without flinching or remonstrance, and the arms folded—which had a dignified aspect, and saved the knuckles from the buckle end.

“ At the conclusion of the punishment the senior remarked : ‘ So much for being a mutinous looking beggar.’ ”

The author goes on to tell us of some of the pleasant little ways the old cadets had of amusing themselves with the *neux*. Two instances are well worth repeating. On one occasion “ a dark-complexioned, sardonic ‘ snooker,’ a professed atheist, who made himself conspicuous for blasphemy in a by no means strait-laced community, was appropriately nicknamed ‘ the demon.’ To accentuate the resemblance (as Henry Irving’s limelight was not then in vogue) blue blazes were extemporised by pouring eau-de-Cologne on his hair and setting fire to it, with the result that not only his hair but his face was severely burnt, and his eyes only narrowly escaped.

“ Another boy, of adipose tissue and sedentary habits that rendered activity distasteful, was styled the ‘ Bounding Banchute.’ His fat person was compulsorily arrayed in extremely tight and brilliantly coloured bathing-drawers, in which he was made to climb to the top of the high cupboard that nearly reached the ceiling of the barrack-room, and from this coign of vantage to jump through the top of the half-tester barrack-bed, splitting the calico, and coming down in a cloud of dust amid the applause of his tormentors.”

In the days when provincial theatres were few and far from comfortable, one of the great sources of amusement at the different towns and villages was the annual fair. That held at Old Charlton was particularly popular with all classes of people, and especially—owing to its proximity—with the cadets. The most cheerful time to visit it was the evening, when the quieter folk had gone home. Then the flaring lights, merry-go-rounds, shooting-saloons, and drinking booths attracted a crowd of wild “young bloods” and other roisterers, and affairs went very joyously indeed. So many breaches of discipline arose through this fair that, in 1840, the Master-General put the place out of bounds. But this was nothing to the cadets; and, as it was the general custom to wear masks if desired, many of them, so disguised, went there secretly.

The year 1845, however, witnessed the greatest outbreak in this respect. For many days previously the word had been passing round, and a well-organised expedition planned, in which practically every cadet, *nolens volens*, was included. The only exceptions were the corporals whose turn it was to be on duty, as it was felt that their punishment, in event of discovery, would be too severe to make the game worth the risk. A rendezvous was selected outside the enclosure, and 8.30 p.m. fixed for the start.

As the clock struck the half-hour, 122 cadets—armed with bludgeons and head-staves—rushed from their rooms, leaped the “ha ha,” and ran to the appointed spot. When the last arrived, they were fallen in, numbered, and marched off by the corporals in due military form. On their way to Charlton they were joined by many soldiers and marines, who fell-in in rear of the column, which soon attained formidable proportions.

Reaching the fair, they marched up the principal street, clearing everyone out of the way, overturning stalls and putting out lights. The people, however, organised a determined resistance, and the invading army was speedily

surrounded by a huge crowd which—to the battle-cry of “Miaouw! Pussy-cats! Miaouw!”—advanced fiercely to the assault. Taking possession of a handy booth, with a platform as an outwork, the cadets made a stout resistance, but were eventually compelled to retreat before overwhelming numbers and a fearful shower of hurtling brick-bats, sticks, and stones. Forming a compact body, they fought their way out of the fair in excellent order, a desperate attempt to carry off the “fat woman,” and to open the tiger’s cage, being fortunately frustrated by the police!

But the perils of the night were not over yet, for presently the head of the column ran into the officer on duty. The absence of all sound in the barracks had aroused his suspicions, and resulted in the discovery of the expedition. Hastily collecting the eight corporals who had not joined in the venture, his instinct had guided him in the direction of Charlton, with the above successful result. “*Sauve qui peut!*” became the order of the day, and, scattering in all directions, the cadets bolted for the Academy. A hot pursuit was made, and several captured—chiefly by the officer. One unfortunate, in endeavouring to leap the “ha-ha” in the dark, caught his foot firmly between two branches, and was suspended, head downwards, and quite unable to extricate himself. He was subsequently captured in this ignominious position.

The police authorities took a lenient view of the escapade, viewing it as mere boyish folly, and were satisfied by payment being made for the damages. Most of the stallholders put in for small amounts, and received due recompense. An item, which was, however, not allowed, was the claim for £10 made by the afore-mentioned “fat lady” for “damage to her nerves”! The Master-General also dealt lightly with the offenders: no one was dismissed; but the under officers and corporals concerned were reduced, and all leave was stopped.

In 1836 a Regulation Sword was first given as a prize

1799

GENTLEMEN CADETS.

1820.



1



2



3



4

1825.

CORPORALS, R. M. A.

1840.

After Sketches by Capt. R. J. Macdonald. By permission of Mr. A. H. Swiss, Publisher Devonport.

for exemplary conduct. Since that year it has been presented to the best-behaved cadet of every commission batch. The names of the fortunate recipients will be found in Appendix XXV.

There is a time when every tide turns, and such a time came to the R. M. A.—at any rate, as far as conduct was concerned—when the Annual Athletic Sports were instituted in 1850. They proved a great success, and, from that time on, the popularity of athletic pursuits was far more marked. As good, healthy, outdoor exercise grew in favour, so did the conduct of the cadets begin to get better, and the whole moral tone of the “Shop” to gradually rise. Only very slowly, though, did the improvement grow manifest. Many years elapsed before the discipline became really good, as will be seen by a study of Appendix XXI., where a Return is given of the number of gentlemen cadets dealt with for specified offences during the years 1835 to 1868.

The uniform of the Cadet Company was materially altered in 1807.¹ A “shako,” with a feather, replaced the old round hat, which after that was only worn to evening entertainments. A single-breasted blue coatee, with red collar and cuffs, white knee-breeches and long black spatt-gaiters for Sundays, and dark blue pantaloons and short black spatts for week-days, completed the kit. There were slight variations in this dress when attending balls, dinners, etc.; Plate III. shows some of them.

In 1816 the collar of the greatcoat was altered from red to blue, and in 1822 white leather gloves replaced the cotton ones worn until then. In the same year a blue forage-cap, with a peak, was given out for use in the enclosure only, a gold-lace band being added to this head-gear in 1837.

In 1824 another important alteration was made, white duck and blue-grey trousers replacing the white knee-breeches and blue pantaloons respectively for Sunday and

¹ For uniform worn previous to this, see page 22.

week-day wear. In the following year the frog shoulder-belts, previously used by the whole company, were reserved for the corporals only, with the additional distinction of gold rings round the sleeves, just above the cuffs. The one gold-fringed epaulette on the right shoulder disappeared about this time, the dress of a corporal in 1825 being shown in Plate IV., 3.

In 1830 the single-breasted coatee was replaced by a double-breasted one with red linings. The corporals' gold rings disappeared, and they received two straps on the shoulders, with gold epaulettes for full-dress occasions. In 1834 gold lace was put on the collars of the prize-winners (Plate V., 1.), and two years later the tightly-buttoned-in greatcoat gave way to a loose military cloak.

In 1838 red stripes were put on the blue-grey trousers, which were cut very loose, and in 1840 good-conduct badges were ordered to be worn on the sleeve. The first was awarded after one year's service, and the others after every six months, to cadets with no entries in the company defaulter book during those periods. Dark-blue trousers replaced the light-grey in 1847.

In 1810 a charge of twenty guineas, in addition to thirty shillings for his warrant, was made against the relatives of every cadet admitted to the company. This covered the expenses of his original outfit in uniform, books, etc.; otherwise the cost of the Academy, as heretofore, was borne entirely by the public. The annual vote reached its maximum at £7,789 for 1820, and then gradually fell to £3,402 for 1830.

In 1831 the system of "annual contributions by the friends of the cadet" was established. The scale was regulated as follows¹:

I. For cadets not sons of officers in the Army or Navy, £80 per annum.

II. Sons of admirals or generals, £60 per annum.

¹ Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission, 1856.

¹ AN UNDER OFFICER, 1850.
WITH A MEDAL FOR EXTRAORDINARY
PROFICIENCY IN ALL BRANCHES OF STUDY.
PLATE V.



² CADET, 1845.



³ SENIOR UNDER OFFICER, 1875.



III. Sons of captains and commanders in the Navy and colonels and regimental field-officers in the Army, £50 per annum.

IV. Sons of all officers in the Army and Navy under the above ranks, £40 per annum.

V. Sons of officers of the Army and Navy who had died in the service, and whose families were proved to be left in pecuniary distress, £20 per annum.

By this means the Academy became almost entirely self-supporting. In fact, for the first ten years the surplus of receipts over expenditure averaged over £2,000 annually, but after that a small vote became necessary.

II.—THE EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

The Staff and its Pay—Study Organisation, 1806—Formation of Practical and Theoretical Classes, 1820—Changes in Study Organisation from 1823 to 1836—Surveying—Classes *vice* Academies, 1840—Carshalton, 1847—Changes in 1848—Time Table, 1848—Prizes and Medals—General Review of the Course, 1806 to 1854.

THE great increase in the establishment in 1806 necessitated the appointment of an assistant-inspector for superintending the education of the junior cadets in the Arsenal. He accompanied them to the Common in 1820, and henceforth helped the inspector in his duties, viz., the supervision of the professors and masters, and the responsibility of seeing that the cadets were taught in accordance with the syllabus. The inspector, or his assistant, also controlled the instruction of the practical class. The augmentation likewise caused the addition of three mathematical masters, and that particular staff now mustered nine members, a fact which emphasises the importance attached to the subject.

In 1815 M. Landmann finished his long career as professor of fortification at the R. M. A., and retired on a pension of £500 per annum. The opportunity was taken of trying to find an Englishman to fill the vacant post, but without success. None sufficiently qualified were

available, and not until ten years later was the fortification staff filled with ordnance officers.

From 1821 the practical part of artillery was taught by an officer specially attached to the senior class; otherwise science and fortification were still conducted under one staff. In 1846, however, a professor of artillery was appointed, the first to hold the title being Captain W. M. Dixon, R.A. The billet of gymnastic instructor had a brief existence between 1824 and 1826, and in 1829 the posts of the fencing and dancing masters were abolished. At this time Professor Faraday, of world-wide renown, began his twenty-nine years' service at the R. M. A. as lecturer in chemistry.

It will be remembered that from 1802 the pay of the staff, from the inspector to the lowest modeller, increased triennially until a maximum was reached, after thirty years' service. In 1814, however, the Master-General approved of these periodical increases being doubled, and the maximum being attained after fifteen years' service. No better proof of improvement in the conduct and efficiency of the professors and masters can be desired. When it became customary to appoint officers as instructors in military subjects, the system of paying them differed from that for the civilian staff. Besides their regimental pay, professors received £250 per annum, and instructors 5s. per diem.

In 1809 the masters were ordered to teach no more private pupils. The rule seems to have fallen into abeyance shortly afterwards, for we find that exactly fifty years later they were again given the same order. The private pupils referred to were generally candidates for admission, and not cadets, who, as we have before seen, were not allowed to receive private tuition from the Academy masters. This restriction was even further extended in 1831, when extra lessons outside study hours, from any master whatever, were forbidden.

In 1806 the R. M. A. was divided into six Academies for purposes of study. The first and second were each kept at a strength of twenty-nine cadets, and were taught

the more advanced parts of *mathematics, military subjects, and drawing*. The third and fourth learnt *mathematics, French and drawing*. The fifth and sixth, composed of the junior cadets, occupied the position of the old "lower school," and, besides their drill, were taught no differently from the ordinary school-boy of the time. The study of the elements of fortification was added to the third and fourth Academies' courses in 1810.

Academy promotion continued on the same lines as heretofore until 1826, when periodical examinations were instituted. "They were held half-yearly by the masters, and fixed the rank to be taken by cadets in their passage from one Academy to another. At the conclusion of the first year's residence of each cadet, the masters stated their opinion as to the probability of his making sufficient progress to qualify within the fixed period for a commission."¹ Each Academy continued to be divided up into a certain number of classes, generally four, and promotion from one to another depended on the master of each class.

For reasons that are set forth in Part III. of this chapter, the R. M. A. was divided up into practical and theoretical classes in 1820, and the fifth and sixth Academies abolished. The organisation was then as follows:—The senior cadets who had qualified for commissions formed the practical class in the Arsenal, and the juniors were split up into four Academies on the Common. Four years was the maximum period for remaining in the theoretical, and one year in the practical class. As a matter of fact, the times thus spent varied considerably. At the end of the theoretical course a public examination was held, which, however, did not affect the position of the cadets in the class; the periodical examination fixed their seniority, and the successful candidates were promoted to the practical class.

As the establishment of the cadet company grew less and less, the strength of the Academies likewise diminished

¹ Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission.

and in 1823 it was found necessary to reduce their number to three. In the following year gymnastics was introduced as part of the course at the upper barracks, and in 1829 the system of making cadets study in their rooms for an hour every evening was tried, the officer on duty going round occasionally to see that all were working. It was not a success, and did not last for many years. Riding first became a part of the cadets' daily routine in 1830, but in the practical class only, and in 1836 *German* was added to the list of studies.

In 1832, 1833, and 1834, the gentlemen cadets of the practical class who were nominated to the R. E. went through a course of surveying at Chatham. Quarters were allotted to them in No. 14 House in Brompton Barracks, one room being used as a mess-room and another as a study. The course lasted for six months, during which period they received 4s. a day, their relatives paying contributions to the agent of the Royal Engineers at the same rate as to the R. M. A. This procedure ended in 1835, when surveying was added to the curriculum of the Academy.

A radical change in organisation was made in 1840, as far as the theoretical course was concerned. In February the lieutenant-governor issued the following order, which came into effect at the commencement of the term :—

"The Master-General has approved of a new distribution of the cadets for the purpose of carrying on the studies. *The division into Academies is to cease*, and the cadets are to be formed into classes as follows, viz.: five classes of mathematics, four classes in fortification, and four classes formed for the study of languages, history, and geography; surveying will be taught, as heretofore, to a class formed from the others. The present arrangements are not to be considered as permanent, but will be liable to such changes as may appear necessary in the gradual working of the plan. Thus the system of individual instruction and division of the cadets into Academies for study, with advancement from Academy to Academy, *chiefly according to mathematical talent, provided a certain number of plates in fortification were drawn, which has been followed for very many years, is changed to class instruction*; that is, *each branch of study is to be carried on independently of every other*, and the cadets divided into classes *according to their efficient advancement in each study*, each class being subdivided into sections

for instructions according to progress, each section to be called up once in each attendance, so that each cadet will be regularly carried through every branch of study, and be advanced from class to class without reference to advancement in any other; none to be considered eligible for final examination in the theoretical course till he has reached the 1st class of mathematics and of fortification, and be either in the 1st class of French, or qualified to be so; and in order to obtain a commission he must also receive certificates of diligence and fair progress in the other branches of study.¹

In 1847 the Board of Ordnance made an experiment. It established a school at Carshalton House, near Croydon, with the object of preparing boys for cadetships, and thus facilitating the course of education at the R. M. A. The establishment consisted of one head master, two assistant masters, and 100 scholars. A nomination from the Master-General was necessary before entering the institution; and, after duly qualifying on reaching the required age, the boys were admitted to the R. M. A. The manner of conducting the work was much the same as in other schools until 1853, when Captain Peter MacLean, R.A., being appointed head master, the training was reorganised on a military basis, and the boys dressed in uniform. There is nothing to show that the boys from Carshalton ever developed into more or less efficient cadets than those from other schools.

The regulations of 1848 introduced several very important alterations. The R. M. A. was divided into one practical and four theoretical classes. In the latter a cadet now belonged to one class for the study of *every* subject; he could no longer be, say, in the first for mathematics, the second for fortification, the third for drawing, etc. The organisation, in fact, was made similar to the present one, except that the professors in their respective subjects divided up each class into sections according to individual talent.

The regulations for the first time definitely laid down that, should any cadet "fail to qualify himself in the theoretical course within four years," his name should be "submitted to the Master-General for removal from the Institution."

From the "Records of the R. M. A." The italics to draw attention to the chief points in the new organisation.

But the chief alteration effected was the award of marks for proficiency attained in the practical class, a step which, as it relates to "final examinations," is dealt with later.¹ Details of the whole course in 1848 will be found in Appendix XXIV. (a), in reading which it should be noted that the regulations gave the lieutenant-governor a free hand in abridging or extending, according to the rapid or slow state of promotion existing at the time. From 1847 to 1853, the cadets engaged in the practical course were divided into two classes, the junior of which was known as the "competitive class." Its work was the same as the other's, with the exception that riding was omitted.

TIME TABLE, 1848.		
Summer.	THEORETICAL CLASS.	Winter.
6.30	Extra Drill	7.15
7.15	Breakfast	8
8-11	Study	9-12
11.15-12.45	Drills, etc.	12.15-12.45
1	Dinner	1
2-4.30	Study	2-4
4.45-5.45	Squad Drill	4.45-5.45
6-8	Study	5-7
8.30	Supper	7.30
10	Roll Call	9
10.30	"Out Lights"	9.30
After 12.15	No work Saturdays	After 12
PRACTICAL CLASS.		
7.15	Breakfast	8
8-11	Study	9-12
11.15-1	{ Riding Drill (twice a week) and general Drills	{ 12.15-1.15
1.30-4	Study	1.30-3.30
4.45	Dinner	3.45
5.45-7.45	Study	4.45-6.45
10	Roll Call	9
11	"Out Lights"	10
8-11 11.15-1 15	Study on Saturdays; after that, no work.	9-12 12.15-2.15

¹ *Vide* page 80.

Rewards for proficiency in the various subjects had always been given at the R. M. A., but only at the end of the cadet's career there. For several years after 1833, however, three prizes were presented to *each* Academy at the periodical examinations, but those cadets who were promoted into the practical class were not allowed to take them. The winners wore a strip of gold lace on their collars as a mark of distinction. In 1849 medals were given at the end of the theoretical course to those who had most distinguished themselves in mathematics, fortification, geography, history, French, and German. They were worn in uniform while the recipients were in the practical class.

As we noticed in the last chapter, the organisation of the R. M. A. was in a very bad state at the commencement of this period, owing to the excessive demand in the ordnance for officers. In spite of all that could be done—and the circumstances of the case naturally precluded any very efficacious steps being taken—the course of studies was greatly disarranged for many years. In fact, not until the demand ceased about 1811 did it at all recover its equilibrium. Then came the inevitable consequence—a sudden dearth of vacancies which almost entirely stopped class promotion. The steps taken in dealing with this will be seen in Part III. of this chapter. It was not until 1826 that the system of education really received a fair trial, but from that time on it worked satisfactorily.

The regulation ordering cadets to be examined at the end of their first year resulted in many being removed "as not being likely to qualify for commissions in the time allowed." It consequently produced harder work among the juniors than would have otherwise been the case. The general behaviour of the classes in study hours showed great improvement on the previous period (1764–1806), but was still far from perfect. The corporals took turns in keeping order in each room, and the system

worked well, but had the palpable disadvantage of interrupting the continuity of their studies.

The punishment inflicted by these corporals was not always, perhaps, in accordance with the regulations. In "Gunner Jingo's Jubilee" we find that there was once "a laughter-loving youngster, whose irrepressible exuberance of spirits during study was a source of annoyance to the corporal on duty, who ordered him an extra dose of frivolity on the principle *similia similibus curantur*. The festive youth was compelled to execute a *pas seul* up the hall of study to the platform of the Octagon Tower, whence the spectacles of the grim German professor glared at the apparently insane performer as he pirouetted and kissed his hand, singing his own accompaniment in an assumed, and by no means unmelodious, falsetto.

"The refrain ran—

' My name's Torriano,
And I'm a damned I-taliano ! '

"The performer was a remarkably broad-shouldered, handsome lad, with merry brown eyes. (His name, by the way, *was* an Italian one.) It was too much for the professor's gravity.

"After using his wonted formula, 'Shoken! shoken! kaporal, put dat shentlemans onder arrests!' he burst out laughing. The consequences were not, as well as I remember, very serious to the merry-making one, at any rate not sufficiently so to make him serious for any length of time."

Between 1841 and 1854 ninety-eight cadets were removed from the R. M. A. for failing to progress satisfactorily in their studies. This number does not include those dismissed for misconduct, and therefore gives a high average of removals per annum. Many of the ninety-eight were unsuccessful in more than one subject. Altogether, there were fifty-five failures in mathematics, thirty-eight in "general efficient progress," twenty-eight in fortification, and seven in other subjects.¹

¹ Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission, 1856.

ROUGH DRAWINGS IN ARTILLERY.
by
C.M. WESTERN.



Dis Q'd

DISQUALIFIED!

(From a drawing at "The Shop.")

[The sort of thing the G. C. of the Fifties used to put in his note-book to propitiate his instructors!]

III.—FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND COMMISSIONS.

System of Commissioning, 1806 to 1810—Public Examinations resumed in 1811—Stagnation in Promotion Commences, 1814; a Grave Situation in 1816; and State of Promotion in 1820—Important Decision by the Duke of Wellington—Scarcity of Commissions alters the R. M. A.'s Organisation—Commissions, 1820-25—Foreign Tours, 1822—End of the Scarcity of Promotion, 1825—Final Examinations, 1826 to 1847, and 1848 to 1854—Humorous “Description of a Public Examination” by an Addiscombe Cadet.

BY increasing the strength of the company at Woolwich, in 1806, from 100 to 188, a larger supply of cadets became available for meeting the great annual number of vacancies in the ordnance. The good effects of this step, however, were not felt at once owing to the youth of the newly-joined cadets forming this addition to the establishment. There was no decrease in the demand for officers, and for several years it was found impossible to put all who were commissioned through the full course of instruction.

The resumption of public examinations was, in consequence, still deferred, and cadets were promoted to the vacancies after a very brief private examination, chiefly on the lieutenant-governor's recommendation “that they were likely to prove useful officers.” Twenty-one were thus commissioned in the artillery in 1807, forty-nine in 1808, forty-one in 1809, and thirty in 1810. Not more than one or two promotions annually were made to the engineers during these years. The custom still held good of allowing cadets desirous of entering the sappers to refuse lieutenancies in the artillery, and to remain several months longer at the R. M. A. Six who had adopted this course were commissioned in the R. E. in 1810, which year also saw the last cadet from Woolwich appointed to the East India Company's service.

In 1811, public examinations were resumed after a lapse of nearly seventeen years. By the “Records of the R. M. A.” we find that the following procedure was adopted: “The

whole of the upper Academy, consisting of twenty-nine cadets, were examined. In order to maintain the *principle of competition*, not more than twenty-four of the best qualified were promoted, these twenty-four to be divided equally between the artillery and engineers. That they should be allowed to choose their service according to the seniority established by their examination, until half the number shall have chosen one corps; after which the remainder to be decidedly allotted to the other, as neither the circumstances of the service, nor the present state of the institution, *admit of any cadets remaining at the Academy for the purpose of having another choice on a future occasion.*" Thus we see that, for the first time, cadets were obliged to choose their corps, and were not allowed to remain at the R. M. A. with a view to subsequently obtaining appointments in the engineers. This system of commissioning twenty-four out of the twenty-nine cadets in the first Academy lasted for the next two years. In 1811, thirty-six altogether were promoted, twenty-four in 1812, and twenty-four in 1813, half to each arm of the ordnance.

The R. M. A. was now—1814—brought face to face with a very difficult situation. The peace with France, ensuing on the capitulation of Paris and Napoleon's retirement to the Isle of Elba, produced the usual result in the British Army. The strength of the commissioned ranks was reduced by placing a large number of officers on half-pay, and as they were afterwards restored to the full-pay list on casualties occurring by deaths or retirements, it followed that there were no vacancies left for cadets. The half-pay list was a long one, and, as in 1783, absolute stagnation in promotion for many years to come threatened the R. M. A. The lieutenant-governor foresaw this, and pointed out urgently the evils that would arise unless a certain number of cadets periodically received commissions. As a result of his appeal, the Master-General allowed nine vacancies to be filled from the R. M. A. in 1814 as a special case, although he had previously ordained

that none were to be given. In the following year no cadets were promoted. No bad effects, however, were immediately evident, as it gave the Academy an opportunity of recovering from its dose of “over-commissioning.”

But the state of affairs was growing desperate in 1816. The first Academy was filled with cadets thoroughly efficient in their studies, advancing in years, and with apparently no hope of promotion. The lower classes were overcrowded with juniors, all well qualified for advancement to a higher Academy. Colonel Mudge, the lieutenant-governor, wrote again to the Master-General, and received the following reply¹:

“ Unless the utmost caution is used, I am persuaded the progress of the Academy will be entirely stopped. The system of a *season of customary promotion* is very appropriate to a war, but cannot be adhered to in peace. The vacancies in the engineers being now reduced to four only, *no further appointments can take place in that corps*, except any individuals should manifest extraordinary talent. The artillery, if not cautiously managed, will also come to a stagnation of promotion, and *the Academy will grow to a college of men*. Under this discouraging prospect I wish Colonel Mudge to suggest his ideas for my consideration.”

In response, Colonel Mudge asked urgently for at least twenty commissions to be given, but otherwise made no suggestions of any value. He practically deferred the question until the next public examination became due. The Master-General approved of the twenty commissions asked for being given in December, 1816, and further laid down that one-half of the vacancies occurring in the ordnance should be filled from the R. M. A., the other half from the half-pay list. Nominally eight cadets would thus annually receive commissions; but, as a matter of fact, not more than four actually *did* in each year from 1817 to 1819.

The Duke of Wellington was appointed Master-General in 1819, and took up the question with his usual strong

¹ “Records of the R. M. A.,” Earl Mulgrave’s letter of 9th November, 1816.

hand. Its solution was unfortunately delayed by the death of General Mudge in 1820, after very valuable services in connection with the R. M. A.; but Colonel Ford, R.E., the new lieutenant-governor, applied himself energetically to preparing a clear statement of the case for the Duke's consideration. On the 18th June he forwarded the result of his labours, the chief points of his letter being as follows:—

1. By a comparison of the casualties occurring (*a*) during time of war, viz., 1810 to 1815, and (*b*) during time of peace, viz., 1816 to 1820, *he deduced* that the average annual number of vacancies that would occur in the Ordnance Corps—in proportion to its existing strength—in the next few years would be seventeen.
2. If eight of the vacancies were given to the cadets (as heretofore) and eight to the half-pay officers it would lead to the gradual extinction of the half-pay list; and the vacancies to be filled from the R. M. A. would successively progress from eight to seventeen per annum.
3. This, however, even if eight cadets were removed annually for other causes, would *necessitate a cadet remaining 9½ years at the Academy* if the present establishment were kept up.
4. *Recommended*: A reduction of the cadets until the extinction of the half-pay list.

On the receipt of the lieutenant-governor's letter the Duke of Wellington ordered that one gentleman cadet was to be commissioned *as a second lieutenant on half-pay* for every two second lieutenants on half-pay that were promoted to the full-pay list; and when the half-pay second lieutenants were exhausted, a cadet was to be appointed to every full-pay vacancy as it occurred. The practical result of this order would be that, until 1822, one cadet would be appointed as a second lieutenant (on half-pay only) for every four casualties among the officers of the Ordnance Corps. This would give an average of about four commissions per annum, so, in order to meet the consequent slowness of promotion, the Duke ordered that the following changes¹ should take place at the R. M. A.:—

¹ These properly belong to other parts of this chapter, but are given here so as to present in one place all the steps taken to remedy the great evils caused by the dearth of promotion.

“I. The number of cadets to be gradually decreased from 150 to 100, by naming one candidate for every two vacancies that occur at the R. M. A.

“II. No cadet to remain at the Academy after he shall be twenty years of age, or after he shall have been at the Academy five years, unless he shall have proved himself fit to hold a commission in the Artillery or Engineers upon a public examination, and shall have been reported accordingly.

“III. Cadets attaining the age of twenty years, or who shall have been in a course of education for five years, and shall not be reported fit to become officers in one of the corps, shall be dismissed from the Academy as incapable and unfit.

“IV. Cadets when reported capable and fit to have commissions in the Artillery or Engineers, shall, till vacancies occur in these corps respectively, be removed from the upper Academy to the buildings in the Arsenal ; they are there to attend and learn the repository exercises, also the laboratory duties of making all ammunition and stores, to be instructed in the mode of casting and proving guns, and also of proving gunpowder at Purfleet, to make drawings of different species of ordnance and gun-carriage, to attend gun-practice as often as circumstances will permit, to be present at all experiments, likewise such artillery parades as their employment will allow, and to attend and acquire a knowledge of the practice of courts-martial.

“V. These cadets are to be examined at the end of the year in these practical branches of artillery, and those reported to be sufficiently instructed shall be sent home to their friends, receiving their pay as cadets till there shall be vacant commissions for them.

“VI. This arrangement is to be carried into execution from the period of the next examination. In the meantime all the cadets upon the establishment are to be lodged in the building called the upper Academy.”¹

In consequence of these orders by the Master-General, the cadets fulfilling the required conditions of age and service were examined by a public Board for commissions in December, 1820. The forty-six who qualified were removed to the Arsenal, and underwent a practical course of artillery. They were then brought before a committee of artillery and engineer officers; this further examination not in any way, however, affecting the seniority gained in the public examination at the end of what was now the theoretical course.

¹ From the Duke's Minute, in the “Records of the R. M. A.”

The system thus instituted lasted for the next few years, and effectually cleared out the veterans at the R. M. A. The number actually commissioned annually (between 1820 and 1900) will be found in Appendix XXII., from which it will be seen that, with one exception, it remained very small until 1827, consequently a very large proportion of those who had finished their practical course had to remain at their homes for often two or three years while waiting for vacancies. To employ these, and to improve their military knowledge, large batches were taken every year between 1822 and 1825 to visit the fortresses in the Netherlands.¹ As "permission to go" only was given, it is to be inferred that Government did not pay the expenses of these trips. The numbers that actually went form a guide in estimating the "unemployed" cadets during these years. They were: in 1822, 37; in 1823, 47; in 1824, 55; and in 1825, 56. But it must be remembered that by no means all took part in the tours, so that the total number of "unemployed" must have been far greater than the foregoing figures would indicate.

The number waiting for commissions increased year by year, until it reached over 100 in 1825. A great reduction was then made by promoting twenty-eight to the artillery, twenty-six to the engineers, and over fifty to the line. This step practically ended the great difficulty that had confronted the R. M. A. for over ten years, and henceforth an adequate number of vacancies generally existed.

In 1826 the nature of the final examinations changed, for in that year, as we have already seen, periodical examinations were instituted. Having successfully negotiated this test, the First Academy appeared at a public examination and made a display of their knowledge. There was very little practical use in this ordeal, for the seniority of the cadets had been fixed for good and all by the final periodical examination. At the end of the practical course they appeared again before a Board (of artillery and engineer officers) for the purpose of showing what progress they had

¹ Report of Colonel Yolland's Commission, 1856.

made since leaving the theoretical class: but, as before, no extra marks were given. After thus having undergone what may be said to have been three final examinations, they were commissioned.

The disadvantage of the system lay, of course, in the fact that the last six months' work did not affect the seniority of the cadets in the class. Hence the only incentive to diligence was the desire to satisfy the final Board. However, this important and necessary alteration was made in 1848 by a regulation allotting a value to the subjects in the practical course.¹ After this date the cadets in the practical class were examined *viva voce* by "the instructors and lecturers in their respective branches of study, in the presence of the inspector." A certain number of marks were detailed to each question that was put; and the total gained in this, and in the last periodical examination, were added together, giving each cadet his final place. The class then gave an exhibition before the inevitable public Board—held now, and not at the end of the theoretical course, as heretofore—and was commissioned. The system thus instituted obtained for the remainder of this period.

Apropos of these public examinations, the author² of "In the Company's Service" gives a capital account of one held at Addiscombe. As the procedure adopted at Woolwich was practically the same, the following extract is given:—

"The half-yearly public examination of the cadets was a performance carefully prepared and rehearsed beforehand. Its object was to make a favourable impression on a carefully selected audience. Every actor in the drama, from the distinguished public examiner down to the least proficient cadet, had notice beforehand of the part he was to play. Hence the prompt answers, ready speech and freedom from nervousness which the spectators admired in these young soldiers. The only difficulty and source

¹ *Vide Appendix XXIII. (a).*

² An old Addiscombe cadet.

of occasional miscarriage arose from the fact that the cadets themselves, being of an age and profession little given to seeming, were less careful to conceal the real character of the periodical exhibition than their more diplomatic seniors. According to the established order of the day's proceedings, the forenoon is to be devoted to exhibiting the acquirements of the senior term in book-learning within doors. . . . The long hall . . . is provided with a platform at one end for the visitors and public examiner; while in front of this, blackboards and easels are placed ready for the use of the young mathematicians who are presently to display their knowledge.

"The half-yearly formality of questioning now about to commence was as little subject to variation as the manual and platoon exercise that was to follow it; but it was a gratifying display, nevertheless. Still, it may be supposed that, with the exception of a small proportion of the guests, including the ladies, the good Archbishop from Addington, and perhaps one or two of the directors, no one seriously believed that what took place was absolutely unpremeditated. Punctually at eleven o'clock, or as soon after as the visitors are seated, and the cadets marched by companies to the benches ranged on either side of the long room, the Chairman gives the signal, and the examination begins.

"'Mr. Gentleman Cadet Withers,' the public examiner slowly begins, producing thereupon that little flutter which commonly attends the first sound of the human voice breaking upon the expectant silence of a newly assembled multitude, 'will you kindly demonstrate the relation of the power to the weight in that system of pulleys, where every pulley hangs by a separate string?'

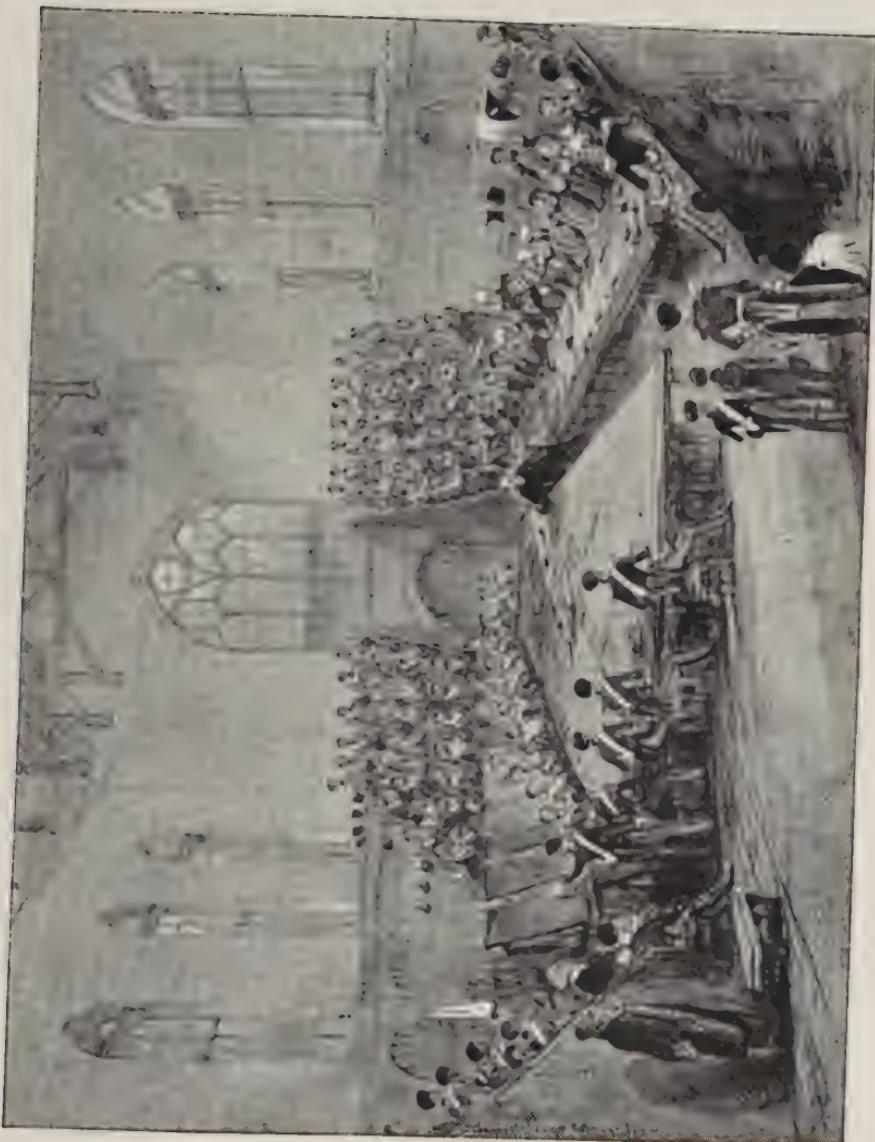
"Hardly has the public examiner begun to speak, than Mr. Gentleman Cadet Withers arises with alacrity, and, with a face of confidence, makes straight for one of the blackboards. It is clear, in the language of schools, that the question 'suits him.' The words are barely finished when

Withers advances with the required system of pulleys elaborately drawn in chalk, places the diagram on an easel convenient to the gaze of the Chairman and ladies, and without waiting for further hint or sign, proceeds to explain with much ease of manner the precise advantage to be obtained from the mechanical contrivance in question.

"But Withers is only an artillery cadet. With dramatic art the chief performer, the first engineer of the batch, is kept till the last. The questions put to him relate, of course, to astronomy and Newton's '*Principia*'." With less openness than Withers, and some eye to effect, this performer delays the production of his board for a while, so as to give the impression that his mind is battling with questions concerning the movements of the heavenly bodies. But once embarked, it exceeds the young man's skill to make it appear that his thoughts are occupied in the solution of an original problem, when they are, in fact, engaged in endeavouring to recall the terms of a well-conned lesson. The impression made by the astronomer, except for the greater maze of words and the dazing effect of listening for ten minutes at a stretch to a series of wholly incomprehensible propositions conveyed in one's mother tongue is not very different from that produced by his junior.

"These severe exercises accomplished, there rises from behind the Chairman a stout, self-important individual, . . . to read the lieutenant-governor's report, to which that officer, sitting on the right of the Chairman, . . . listens with an expression of countenance peculiar to those who are hearing their own composition read in face of a multitude. The report is lengthy, and on the whole favourable. It speaks darkly of certain lapses from virtue—now as it hopes, repented of—expresses a hope that the sense of responsibility may in future serve to keep in check the follies of youth, and, at this point getting into a more cheerful view, mentions several who are leaving the seminary with characters unsullied by a single depreciatory mark. It winds up with an invocation so similar in style to a sermon that it wakes up

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION ABOUT 1820.
(From a painting at "The Shop.")



the Archbishop with a start, under the momentary belief that he is at a confirmation."

It was during this period of the "Shop's" story that a cadet who in after years attained great fame, and whose name became an integral part of British history, was educated at the R. M. A. Born at No. 1, Kempt Terrace, Woolwich Common, on the 28th January, 1833, Charles George Gordon entered the Academy at the age of fifteen. His early life gave but little indication of those wonderful qualities which marked his subsequent career. One who was at the "Shop" with him says¹ that, "though a severe disciplinarian as an old cadet, and eccentric in his mode of punishment as in all else," yet he never joined in the ordinary frivolities of the other cadets.

One of Gordon's peculiarities was that he "would at times, without apparent reason, withdraw himself from his friends, not speaking for days." Another was his addiction to making *sotto voce* comments on affairs in general and on orders in particular, disturbing to the equanimity of his front rank file, behind whom the speaker was unseen.

"On one occasion an order was read out that, on the recommendation of the doctor, Gentlemen Cadets were forbidden to bathe later than the month of October.

"'Damned nonthence, coddling young soldiers!' lisped Gordon. 'Let us bathe all winter, and prove that it's wholesome and the doctor's a fool.'

"The front rank file grinned and got an extra-drill for unsteadiness. Gordon stepped to the front, took the blame upon himself, and also got a drill for his pains. Next morning, after 'oxters' (as the defaulters' drill was called), they doubled over to the cadets' pond and bathed, continuing to do so all winter, though they had sometimes to break the ice."

The cadets were in the habit of rushing out of the hall after meals, and on one occasion the officer on duty ordered a corporal to stand at the head of the steps leading out of the door and check the mob. "This was too much for

¹ Major-General Bland Strange, R.A., in "Gunner Jingo's Jubilee."

Charlie Gordon (as he was always called by his numerous friends), who, putting down his head, butted with it, and catching the corporal in the pit of his stomach, not only sent him down the stairs, but through the glass door beyond. The corporal jumped up, and Charlie Gordon was placed in confinement and nearly dismissed. He was, however, allowed to remain, though deprived of all his honours, and the captain of the cadet company (Eardley-Wilmot) predicted that he would never make an officer.”¹

As a cadet Gordon was a poor mathematician, and though very hard-working and very good at surveying and fortification, yet he would probably have failed to “get sappers” in his own batch. A misfortune which befell him, however, proved a blessing in disguise, as he was keenly desirous of becoming an Engineer. In one of the numerous “bullying” troubles of the time, some of the “snookers” were being questioned as to the origin of their various bruises, and one of them accused Gordon of having struck him with a clothes-brush, but that the blow was a very slight one. The authorities, however, regarded the matter seriously, and Gordon was put back six months.

It is narrated that when his commanding officer informed him of his decision, Gordon tore off his “swabs” (corporal’s shoulder-straps) and threw them on the floor, saying:

“If I am not fit to become an officer this term, I am not fit to wear these.”

He was eventually commissioned in the R. E., on the 23rd June, 1852, after serving four years in the Cadet Company.

There was another Gordon at the “Shop” in those days—Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet and stockrider. “Gunner Jingo” says “He was the exact opposite of Charles Gordon—a dreamy lad, with a far-off look in his eyes, indicative, perhaps, of the touching and semi-philosophical ballads, so dear to every Australian heart (redolent as they are of fatalism and wattle-blossoms), though scarcely indicative of the man who beat ‘the Favourite.’”

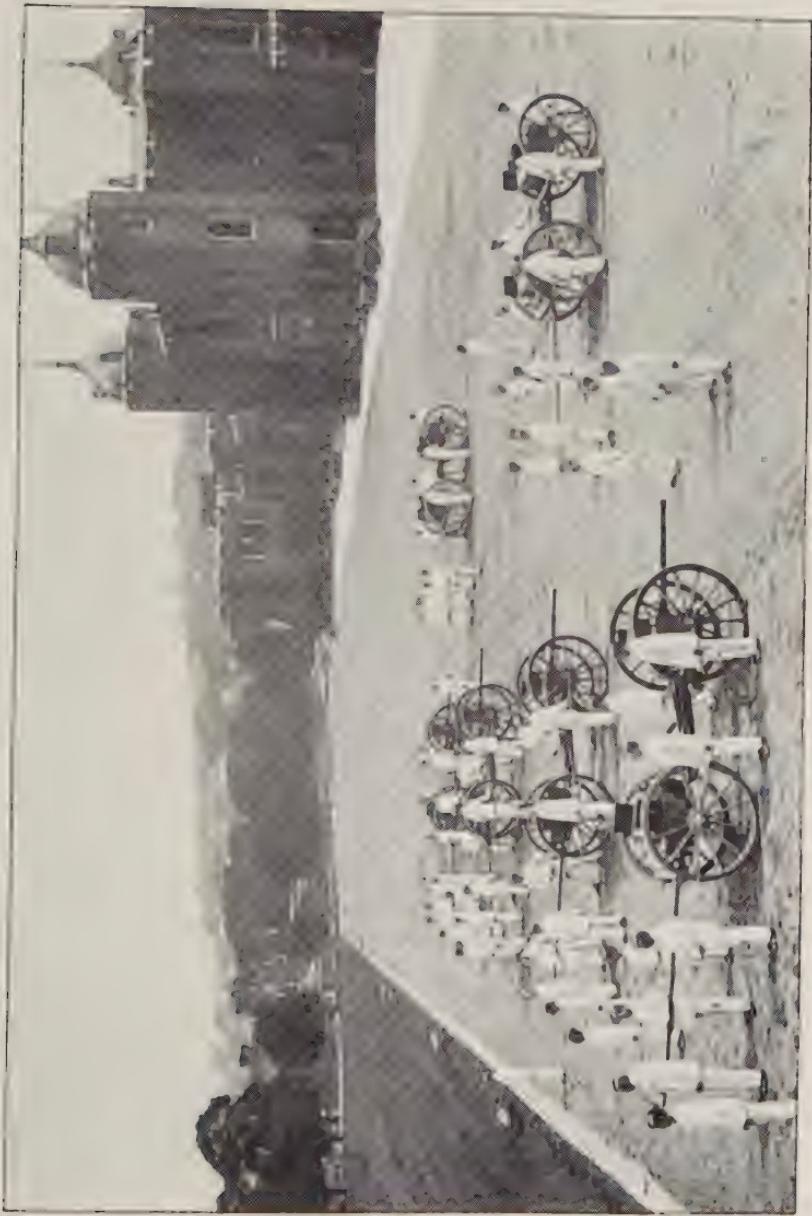
¹ “Events in the Life of Charles George Gordon,” by H. W. Gordon.

He was a keen sportsman, however, even in those early days; so keen, indeed, that it led to his leaving the R. M. A. Passionately fond of animals and devoted to racing, he bought a horse, agreeing with the dealer to pay for it by instalments. As a local meeting was coming off, he entered for one of the races, and spent his spare time in training his horse. Unfortunately, funds ran out, several instalments became overdue, and the dealer refused to let him take the animal out of the stable.

Here was a predicament! Gordon stood to lose heavily if his horse did not start, so, with his bosom friend among the cadets, he stole the steed from the stable the morning of the race, rode him gallantly to victory, and paid the inevitable consequences of being summoned for "horse-stealing." The matter was, however, squared by his father, and young Adam Lindsay started for Australia. There he wrote his beautiful, stirring, pathetic poems—who has not read them has missed much—and from there he returned home, but only to meet sudden and violent death on a Scotch shooting-moor.



"THE STEEPECHASE."



FIELD GUN DRILL

CHAPTER IV.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION. 1855—1864.

Changes in Admission—Addiscombe and Carshalton Break-up—A Medley of Cadets—Competitive Examinations—The Lower Barracks Vacated—Uniform—“Life at the Shop in 1857,” by an Old Cadet. He describes the Work, Meals, and Habits of the G. C., and also the “Toshes,” “Snookers,” and “Persons”—The Course Practical Classes Abolished, Independent Examiners Appointed, etc.—The Company Organised into “A,” “B,” and “C” Divisions—Conduct; Espionage, Treatment of Cadets by their Officers, etc.—The Mutiny of '61: its Causes, Events, and Results, by an Old Cadet.

THE period 1855–1864 was transitional in every respect. The manner of admission, the examinations, conduct, and general treatment of the cadets all underwent great changes; and the basis of organisation was laid down on much the same lines as that of the present day.

In 1855 the old Ordnance Corps became defunct, and the artillery and engineers came under separate management, the headquarters of the latter being removed to Chatham. The Commander-in-Chief now became the Governor of the R. M. A. The year also saw a great change made in regulations for admission to the Academy, for nomination was abolished, and competitive examinations open to the whole country substituted. The demand for officers caused by the war with Russia, however, hardly gave the new system a fair chance of getting into working order for some time. In addition to this, there were a very large number of boys under the age of sixteen who had received nominations during the last four years, and who had to be admitted. Most of these had been cleared off by April, 1856, but there still remained the Carshalton students, who, it will be remembered, were all in possession of the old “Master-General’s nomination.” These were not all dealt with until April, 1859, and in the meantime

another complication had arisen, for in the previous year a certain number of cadets had been allowed to enter Sandhurst with the option of afterwards changing to Woolwich. Most of them claimed the privilege thus accorded, and were transferred to the R. M. A. in August, 1858.

Hardly had all the old "nominations" from Carshalton been admitted—the *raison d'être* of its existence thus ceasing, the school broke up in 1859—when the order came down that the East India Company's forces were to be amalgamated with the Queen's Army. Addiscombe was in consequence abolished, and in January, 1861, the last batch of cadets from there joined the R. M. A.

Thus we see that, with regard to the means of admission, the "Shop" was in a transition stage from 1855 to 1861. Not until 1863 were all the cadets who were under instruction admitted by open competition, and even then, as will be seen by the subjoined list,¹ another year and a half elapsed before all alike had *begun* their military training at the R. M. A.

TABLE
SHOWING THE MEDLEY OF CADETS AT THE R. M. A.
FROM 1855 TO 1864.

YEAR.	NUMBER ADMITTED.	MODE OF ADMISSION.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
1855	30	<i>Direct nomination, without examination</i> ; 5 months. (exceptional), to the Practical Class.	
	93	<i>Old nomination</i> , from country at large | Different periods. and from Carshalton, to clear off the "old nomination list."	
	31	<i>Open competition</i> , to the Practical Class. | 7 months.	
1856	10	<i>Old nomination</i> , one (the last) from the | Different periods. country, remainder from Carshalton. |	
	30	<i>Open competition</i> ; joined at the Lower | 13 to 15 months. Barracks, went through a separate theoretical course for two terms, ex- amined with the 1st Theoretical Class, June, '57, went through a practical course for 3, 4, or 5 months.	

¹ From the Report of the Royal Commission, 1869.

TABLE SHOWING THE MEDLEY OF CADETS (*continued*).

YEAR.	NUMBER ADMITTED.	MODE OF ADMISSION.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.
1856	13	<i>Open competition</i> , to Practical Class . . .	7½ months.
1857	39	<i>Open competition</i> (July); joined at Upper Barracks, competed at end of first term for promotion with the <i>two</i> classes above them, so shortening their stay at R. M. A.	16 for 16 months, 23 for 2 years 4 months.
	7	<i>Old nomination</i> from Carshalton . . .	Different periods.
	1	<i>Volunteer from Sandhurst</i> , after an examination.	1 year 8 months.
1858	31	<i>Open competition</i> (January); rapid promotion at end of first term to higher classes.	13 to 22 months.
	34	<i>Open competition</i> (July); quick promotion by extra demand for officers.	15 to 21 months.
	19	<i>Old nomination</i> from Carshalton . . .	Different periods.
	16	<i>Volunteers from Sandhurst</i> (August), being portion of a batch of twenty-four admitted there on the understanding that they might eventually compete for R. M. A. Afterwards allowed to transfer to Woolwich <i>without examination</i> .	About 2 years.
1859	35	<i>Open competition</i> (January); exceptionally rapid promotion	16 to 21 months.
	41	<i>Open competition</i> (July); rapid promotion through examination with a higher class	16 to 28 months.
	21	<i>Old nomination</i> (April); the last from Carshalton.	Different periods.
1860	107	<i>Open competition</i> ; rapid promotion through demand for officers.	17 months to 3 years 2 months.
1861	28	<i>From Addiscombe</i> (January); the senior class who joined there in August, 1860; transferred without examination to Woolwich; underwent theoretical instruction by themselves from February to June, 1861, and practical instruction from August to December.	10½ months.
	81	<i>Open competition</i> (February); all sent to Addiscombe for want of room at R. M. A. until August, 1861.	15 months to 3½ years.
	65	<i>Open competition</i> , which held from this date henceforward.	2 years to 3 years.

By the foregoing list we see that, although open competitive examinations were held in 1855, yet the first that really gave admission to the Academy itself (and not to the practical class only) took place in July, 1857. The age was then fixed at seventeen-twenty, but in 1862 was reduced to sixteen-nineteen. The examinations were conducted by a “body of examiners specially appointed for the purpose” by the Council of Military Education, under whose control the whole course of instruction both at Woolwich and Sandhurst now came. There was as yet no limit placed on the number of times a candidate could present himself for examination.

At the commencement of this period the two senior classes undergoing the practical course removed from the Arsenal Barracks to those just vacated by the Royal Engineers.¹ Ever since 1806, however, the division of the company into two parts had been productive of great inconvenience. Constant recommendations had been made that all the cadets should be collected under one roof, and at last, in 1859, preparations were begun for making great additions to the upper barracks. The old racquet courts and adjoining houses were pulled down, and on their sites were erected the east and west wings as far as the rear road, and also the corner buildings containing the present artillery and fortification class-rooms. The school-of-arms, two racquet courts, and new workshops were also started. The old boundary walls were removed, and the present heavy iron railing put up as far as the southern edge of the “ha-ha.”

The school-of-arms was the first to be finished, and was opened at the end of 1861. The new wings were completed about a year later; the first and second classes came up from the old Sapper Barracks in January, 1863, and thus the whole of the cadet company were quartered on the Common. It had originally been intended that the new extension should provide sufficient accommodation to allow of each cadet in the senior classes having a separate room; but the abolition

¹ These now form part of the Grand Depôt Barracks opposite the Board School on the way to the Arsenal station.

of Addiscombe and consequent increase of the company prevented this scheme being carried out. There were generally four in a room in the front buildings, two in many of the wings, and from ten to twelve in the east tower—the present (1900) tailor's shop, etc.

In 1856 the old double-breasted coatee was replaced by a tunic, and the round hat and feather gave way to a busby with a red bag and horsehair plume on the left side. The peak of the forage cap was also altered to a similar pattern to an officer's, viz., sticking straight out to the front and not sloping downwards. In 1860 the cap was again changed, this time to the style of the present day, except that the gold band was narrower.

The following account of life at the "Shop" is from the pen of an old cadet who joined the R. M. A. in 1857 from Carshalton:—

"We were medically examined at the 'Shop' hospital, and the examination itself was held in one of the class-rooms at the R. M. A. We joined in the succeeding January (1857), and were quartered in the east tower, with Micklem and Blunt for corporals to look after us and preserve us from the attacks of the 'old' cadets, who were specially forbidden to enter the hall yard¹ at all.

"Those were the days of bullying, and the 'snookers'—as the two junior batches were termed—had a very hard time of it. In due course we got our uniforms, and were the first to wear the tunic and busby. We had hardly got through our squad drill when the Queen came to review the Crimean veterans, and the cadet company marched past her Majesty, at the same time as they did, in front of the R. A. Barracks.

"General Lewis, R.E., a Waterloo man, was Governor of the 'Shop' then, but was soon succeeded by General Wilford, R.A., whose ideas of discipline were different from his predecessor's. He decided that all luxuries should be removed from the rooms; so every rug, carpet, tablecloth

¹ The Inner Court.

armchair, etc., was banished. The old system of having tea in the rooms was put an end to, and we marched to the hall for meals. They were not very luxurious in those days. For breakfast we had coffee (ugh!) and brown bread and butter, commonly known as ‘oil-stone.’ Dinner, in the middle of the day, consisted of joint, potatoes, and beer, with an apple-pie on Tuesdays and a plum-duff on Sundays. As breakfast was at 7.15 and dinner at 1, a repast of bread and cheese and beer was laid in the hall, from which we could snatch a hasty moutiful in the quarter of an hour between study at 11 and drill parades. After evening study we had a tea, or supper, at about 8, of tea and bread and butter. In the course of 1856, however, the *menu* was somewhat improved by the addition of sausages, bacon, etc., for breakfast and tea. And we needed it, for we were very hard-worked then, the *régime* being about as follows: Study, 8 to 11; drill, 11.15 to 1; study, 2 to 4.30; drill for an hour, and study 6 to 8.

“General Wilford did not approve of light to go to bed by, so we stood to attention at roll-call (10 p.m.), when the lights were put out, and we turned in as best we could in the dark.

“There were four cadets in each room, the corporal, or ‘head of the room,’ being in charge; the poor snookers had often a terrible time of it, and were severely fagged and unmercifully thrashed with belts and tennis-bats. As ‘last joined,’ my batch commenced study in the lowest, or ‘fourth Academy,’ where there was a large residuum of ‘old’ cadets who had been unsuccessful in rising to the next class. At the end of our first term the ‘old’ cadets decided that, in order to give themselves a better chance, every ‘snooker’ should be put on his honour not to answer more than one-half of any paper at the approaching examination. One of us who ‘struck,’ however, communicated this matter to the authorities, and also gave an account of the system of thrashing we had to undergo; and there was, as may be believed, a very searching inquiry. As no one would give any names, the whole of the ‘snookers’ were marched to the hospital and

examined by the medical officers. Anyone who had any bruises, etc., was called on to account for them on pain of dismissal. It is amusing to remember that Lord Cromer and Sir Charles Warren were among the examinees. Eventually several 'old' cadets were dismissed, others rusticated, etc., after which the 'snookers' had a somewhat easier life.

"The 'practical class' in those days lived in the Sapper Barracks in Woolwich, and only came up to the R. M. A. on special occasions. They practised in the Woolwich marshes, attended the Arsenal, went to lectures, and to the riding school at the R. A. Barracks. I remember some of my batch were so foolish as to endanger their commissions by breaking out of barracks on the very last night of our course and going up to London.

"In those days there was a dark cell and several light cells in which delinquents were occasionally confined. The ordinary punishments were arrest and confinement to barracks, carrying with them extra drill at any and all unoccupied hours during the day. Smoking was strictly forbidden on pain of severe punishment, but, nevertheless, it was the usual practice, and I learned to smoke there myself!

"The baths were in the yards, supplied with cold-water taps only; in the winter these froze, and we 'snookers' had to fill the baths in the mornings with 'tosh-cans' from the pumps—a dreadfully cold business when it was freezing or snowing, and one had only a pair of trousers and dressing-gown and slippers on! In summer we also bathed at the cadets' pond near the Repository, and were taught to swim more or less by repeated duckings. We also went to the Repository for heavy gun drill and mortar practice; and used actually to fire at a mark placed on the upper part of the Common, notwithstanding that a cadet had some years before been killed by one of the bursting shells.

"Usually a batch remained 'snookers' for only a year, and then became 'old' cadets; but, owing to the change of age and system, my batch (being the last of the old *régime*) had to remain eighteen months as 'snookers.' This state of

bondage entailed implicit obedience to any and every command of an ‘old’ cadet, and strict attention to a number of unwritten laws. ‘Snookers’ might not use the library or racquet courts, had to wear their chin-straps down, to keep their coats buttoned, boots on, and stocks round their necks, and to attend to a variety of similarly more or less irksome restrictions, any infraction of which was considered *cool*, and involved serious consequences!

“During and after the Crimean War the Government of the day decided to fill up some of the numerous vacancies by giving commissions to outsiders who had not passed through the R. M. A.; but unfortunately, in advertising their intentions, they addressed the notice to ‘*Persons* desirous of obtaining commissions, etc., etc.,’ instead of to ‘*Gentlemen*.’ For years afterwards those who were admitted under these regulations were known as ‘persons,’ and the name was applied somewhat unfairly to all those who were admitted subsequently to commissions, after having undergone shortened courses at the R. M. A. It is only fair to say that the ‘persons’ thus admitted have almost without exception turned out most able officers, many of them having highly distinguished themselves.”¹

In 1859 the practical and theoretical courses were amalgamated, and the classes numbered from one (the highest) to six. At the end of the year, however, two of these were commissioned, and henceforth only five classes existed, each about forty strong. Two and a half years—six months in each class—was then laid down as the length of the instructional course; and shortly afterwards a maximum period of three years’ residence was fixed, thus allowing a cadet only one failure in the periodical examinations before being removed from the Academy.

The final examinations came under the control of the Council of Military Education in 1855, and the old “public examination” made its last bow on the abolition of

¹ The term has stuck, for at the present day “direct commissioners” are often chaffed as being “persons”!

practical classes. The marks gained on each occasion now went to swell the total that gave the cadets their final places in the commission class. The periodical examinations were still conducted by the inspector and professors, but in 1864 a very desirable innovation was made by appointing a "Board of Independent Examiners" for the purpose.

History and geography were cut out of the syllabus in 1856, and, although classics counted high in the entrance examination, they were not yet included in the course. All the subjects of study were compulsory, a slight deviation from the rule being made when Hindustani was introduced in 1861 by allowing a choice to be made between it and German. The instructional course was practically the same as that shown for 1868 in Appendix XXIV.

In 1861 gymnastics became obligatory for the last-joined class, and three sergeant-instructors were added to the establishment; no marks, however, were given for proficiency. Riding was learnt by the first and second classes, the former doing from four to five hours a week, and the latter from two to three. Field works was transferred in 1861 from the surveying to the fortification staff, the digging ground being in the same field as at present used in Nightingale Vale. Artillery exercises took place at the back of the "Shop" in the "Battery," which was built about 1855; and mortar practice was carried out from a position near the west end of the R. A. Barracks until 1864, from which year the first class always went to Shoeburyness for a week. Sword, field-gun, and small-arm drill formed part of the course as heretofore, the last-named being carried out with shortened rifles.

In 1862 the Cadet Company was divided, for purposes of discipline, into three divisions, the "A," "B," and "C," organised as follows:—"B" and "C" were formed of an equal proportion of the four junior classes, and were each split up into three subdivisions. For each of these two divisions one responsible under officer, three subdivisional under officers, and about twelve corporals were selected from the second class.

The "A" Division consisted of the first class only. When

the second class were in due course advanced to that position, the senior of the two R. U. O.'s became R. U. O. of the "A" Division, and consequently "senior responsible" of the "Shop." The other R. U. O. and the two senior S. U. O.'s became the subdivisional under officers of the "A" Division. As the remainder of the first class were corporals, duty was therefore very light in this division. As a matter of fact, almost the whole of the discipline work of the company was carried out by the second class U. O.'s and corporals.

All three divisions were commanded by captains, assisted by lieutenants, and a fourth captain was appointed to the company with the title of adjutant and paymaster. A fourth subaltern was also borne on the strength for convenience of "orderly officer's" duties.

The pay of the cadets was raised in 1855 to 2s. 10d. per diem for the practical class, and 2s. 8d. for the others. Two years later this was again raised to the present rate of 3s. a day for all for messing and clothing.

We saw in the last chapter how the general conduct of the company began to show signs of improvement, but the millennium was by no means reached as yet. As the new system of admission gradually settled down into good working order, and the ages of the cadets grew more uniform, the excessive bullying slowly decreased. It did not, of course die out altogether, but the cases grew more isolated and their fashion far less barbarous. Drinking and smoking were the chief sources of trouble during this period, and there can be no doubt that much of the blame must be attributed to the system of espionage which prevailed. When cunning was used to find out offences, cunning was set to meet it, and there were many cases in which cadets, with no particular desire to indulge in wine or the weed, would do so simply for the joy of trying to outwit a prying non-commissioned officer. In his evidence before Colonel Yolland's Commission in 1856 the inspector very clearly described the general state of affairs. He said :

"The difficulties of the Academy are really due to the

ages of the cadets, and the unfitness of a purely military system for managing them. Boys of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen require much personal supervision in order to form their characters, which young officers, very often appointed without any sufficient knowledge of their tempers and habits, cannot be expected to bestow. Such officers may, indeed, be able to superintend drill, but not moral training. Rarely do they draw the cadets towards them and become their advisers: more frequently repel them by a harsh, dictatorial manner, the cadet being in their eyes a soldier. There has been also, during all the time I have known the Academy, great inconsistency in treating the cadets: honour is constantly talked of, and yet doubts as to their truthfulness are not unfrequently expressed. *I have heard even the lie given in very rough and emphatic terms.*

“Confidence is professedly placed, and yet offences are found out in a way that shows no real confidence had existed; hence a contest arises between the officer and the cadet, and the latter becomes tricky and disingenuous. In nothing is this more visible than in the attempts to stop smoking; and in respect to this habit, which the cadets see or know that their parents, as well as some of their friends, indulge in, I cannot but suggest that the officer would do well to set an example of self-denial, and he would then be able to say to the cadets, ‘I know that smoking would be insufferable in your rooms, and although I have myself smoked, I have determined to abandon it so long as I continue your officer, as an encouragement to you to do the same.’”

The spying system met its well-deserved fate in the early 'sixties, hastened thereto by an event in “Shop” history to be told of presently, and henceforward an attempt was made to bring the company officers into more personal relations with the cadets. This was greatly aided by increased facilities being made for playing games, the officers taking part in them, and thus gaining an opportunity of knowing the G. C. as an individual, and not as a mere mechanical figure on the drill parade.

THE MUTINY OF '61.

The causes of the “mutiny”—really an “illegal combination”—which took place in October, 1861, were manifold and various. The extraordinary mixture of cadets which, as we have seen, had been admitted from divers sources in the last few years was undoubtedly the chief reason, for, strange to say, the regulations for discipline were not altered so as to suit the gradual increase in age that resulted. The last of the “old nominations” had joined in 1859, the youngest of whom was fourteen, and many of them had by 1861 been promoted to corporals. A large number of the latter were consequently much younger than the last-joined cadets. These, again, were often shot over the heads of those who had been longer at the Academy. “The older men, who had enjoyed before entrance a good deal of liberty, found the restrictions in vogue very irksome, especially that with regard to smoking, although the surreptitious morning pipe was generally managed in the backyards. The gymnasium on the modern system was in process of construction, and the racquet courts pulled down to make way for the new wings then building. There was no properly organised cricket and football, although an occasional scratch match of either was played. There were really only the workshops; and I am certain that the want of occupation, coupled with the restrictions before mentioned, produced the ‘mutiny.’”¹

There were other reasons too: the system of espionage already noticed and the lack of intercourse between officers and cadets; the severity of punishments and the absence of both sufficient and good food. In fact, everyone had a grievance, and general discontent prevailed.

The following account of the mutiny has been pieced together from the recollections of several old cadets:—

“I remember well the day of the ‘mutiny’—October 23rd. At breakfast that morning we had a particularly disgusting sample of egg given us—egg morning, by the by, generally resulted in our going hungry away!—and presently W____,

¹ Extract from an old cadet’s letter.

one of the under officers, stood up at his seat and deliberately flung several on the floor. In a few minutes the scene was most amusing. Talk about transmission of thought, a shouted order could not have produced better results ! There was an unusual silence, broken only by the 'squashy' sound of eggs bursting on the boards, and I can almost recall the sickly stench which filled the hall. The officer on duty saw that something was up, but could not quite make out what, I suppose, for he said nothing. When the order to 'turn out' was given, a perfect Babel arose. We threw our chairs and forms down, seized our caps, and trooped out of the hall, whooping and yelling like demons.

"During study hours a great spirit of unrest was visible ; the instructors in vain claimed our attention, and the corporals found it impossible to keep order. We went on parade for battalion drill at 11.15 ; it was a cold day, and I remember how clumsy and unwieldy our rifles felt in the bitter north wind. Whether by accident or design, I do not know, one of the fellows in No. 1 Company let his weapon fall to the ground. Z—, the officer drilling us, rushed up, put him in arrest, and upbraided him in no measured terms. He was plainly heard by all, and evidently put an idea into the heads of the other men, for presently another rifle fell down, and hardly had the consequent explosion on the part of the irritated officer subsided when—clang! went another. Z— grew greatly excited : men were put under arrest right, left, and centre, and we were hustled about from manœuvre to manœuvre. But it was no good ; every minute or two someone dropped his rifle, or a busby went rolling on to the parade. The usual time for closing the parade came and passed ; Z— swore he would go on drilling until the foolery stopped and we behaved ourselves. As one o'clock (the dinner-hour) struck, our desire for something to eat probably steadied us for a short time, and eventually we were marched straight into the hall at half-past.

"As we dispersed to our tables the corporals told everyone they passed not to turn out for study at two, and the order

was kept moving round. A lot of fellows, however, were unwilling to adopt this extreme step; many were won over by the persuasions or threats of the ringleaders, but a very few stoutly refused to join in. We went to our rooms after dinner; some openly lit their pipes in defiance of orders, and all silently steeled themselves for the battle against authority. As the ‘five-minute’ call sounded, the windows of all the houses were crammed with eager faces—the fun was beginning!

“Presently the officer on duty strolled on to the parade ground, the trumpeter gave his best rendering of the ‘fall-in,’ and—no one appeared! A chorus of yells burst from the windows a moment later, however, as a straggling few, bearing signs of having fought their way through a den of wild beasts, rushed on to parade. How we loathed them, and jeered and howled, then; later years have brought a good deal of admiration for their pluck. The other company officers shortly arrived and, after a brief consultation, they all went round their rooms, ordering everyone personally into study. We all went, but there was not much work done. The officer on duty came round the class-rooms, placed all the under officers and corporals under arrest, and confined the cadets to barracks pending a Court of Inquiry.

“The Governor made us a speech the next day, pointing out the unwisdom of the way we had taken in making our grievances known: and the majority of us, feeling that we had thus satisfactorily brought them to light and that they were now bound to receive attention, settled down to a quiet life again. But there was a distinctly rowdy set, headed by A——, which made things pretty lively for a week or so. Their first feat was after supper one night, when they ran one of the field-guns down to the front parade, loaded it with a charge smuggled up from the Arsenal under a cloak, rammed a loaf of bread down the bore, and fired it off in the direction of the Governor’s house. Needless to say, the projectile fell short of its mark. On the next evening their attention was turned to

a new flag-staff—intended for the centre building—which was lying in the avenue running up the middle of the enclosure. This was lifted by willing hands, the ‘ha-ha’ safely negotiated, and the flag-staff found next morning serenely floating in the bathing pond across the common !

“A few of this party broke out of barracks every evening to get wine from the ‘pubs,’ or to play billiards in the town. The sergeants were set to watch the railings, and one or two made captures by concealing themselves in the ‘ha-ha’ ditch during supper. On this method of warfare being discovered, A—— hatched a wily scheme. He obtained permission to leave the hall about ten minutes before the end of the meal, stole carefully down to the ‘ha-ha’ in the dark, and lay there until he saw Sergeant Y——, a very fat man, sneaking past. Following very cautiously, he ascertained the exact spot in which the gallant sergeant concealed himself. He returned to his room, and, when the others came out from supper, speedily informed them of his success. Removing their boots and collecting as many ‘hoxter’ swords and old tins as they could lay hands on, the party noiselessly stole across the parade. Favoured by the darkness, they approached their victim without discovery, and presently made out his huge form crouching under a bush in the ditch, in what must have been a most uncomfortable position, apparently unconscious of their proximity. With a ‘Ready ! Fire !’ from A——, the party hurled their missiles with deadly accuracy, burst into an unearthly yell, and fled in all directions, leaving the startled sergeant covered with ‘hoxter’ swords and biscuit tins. The ‘spy-in-the-ditch’ game was not so popular after that !

“Again, the two Waterloo guns, placed in those days where the two lodges now stand, were thrown into the ditch. But these were all mere boyish escapades—to be deprecated, of course, but still doing no permanent harm. But there were more serious cases of trouble, for one set took to holding drinking meetings in their rooms, and it is to be feared that several promising careers eventually came to a disastrous end through this early indulgence.

"That is all I can remember about the 'mutiny'—if mutiny it can be called; we were mere boys and, as I said, we had grievances to which the organisation of the time prevented us from drawing the serious attention of the authorities. A Court of Inquiry assembled about a month afterwards, condemned several corporals to rustication, and gave us a dressing-down generally. Some months later a more liberal treatment of the cadets was introduced, and the regulations altered to suit their advanced age. Smoking, however, was not permitted in my time"—to the end of 1863—"though it was shortly afterwards. The officers took more interest in the cadets' doings and, besides improving the cricket and football, helped us to start a boat club. We had several boats on the Thames, but the surroundings were not very pleasing, and I do not think the club lasted very long.

"For two or three years following the 'mutiny' there was generally a small disturbance on the night of its anniversary. I fancy this was because some of the cadets imagined that a great victory had been achieved over the authorities by the 'mutiny,' the impression doubtless being due to the fact of the Governor and some of the company officers being changed in 1862."

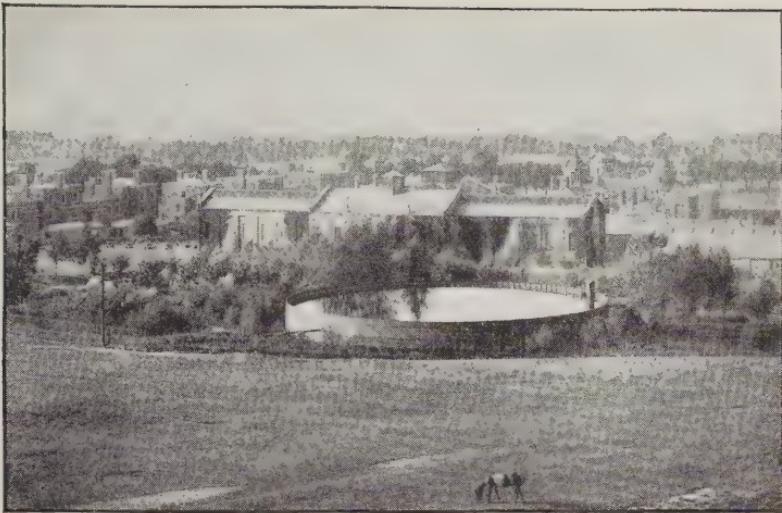
In 1857 the amount of the annual contributions of the parents and friends of cadets was raised, as shown in the following list¹:—

I.	Not sons of officers in the Army or Navy ...	...	...	£125 ²
II.	Sons of Admirals or Generals ...	...	...	80
	Generals without Regiments ...	...	...	70
III.	Sons of Captains and Commanders in the Navy, and Colonels and Regimental Field Officers in the Army			60
IV.	Sons of officers under above ranks (no change) ...	...		40
V.	Sons of officers who have died in distress (no change) ...			20

The sum of £22 10s. was also charged on admission to cover the expenses of uniform, books, etc.

¹ From Report of Col. Yolland's Commission.

² Raised later to £150.



THE "SHOP," FROM THE SOUTH.

CHAPTER V.

THE STORY OF A BATCH, 1863 TO 1865.

TOLD BY ONE OF THEM.

"IT seems a very short time since I went up for Woolwich in July, 1863. At that time the examination was always held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where the dining-hall was fitted up for the reception of the candidates. Of these, 138 attended to compete for thirty-four cadetships. One was rejected as medically unfit, and one was dismissed for writing rude remarks on the papers! The medical inspection was held first; this was a good arrangement, as anyone found unfit was saved the trouble of going through the examination. The latter lasted from the 3rd to the 18th July, either one or two papers being given each day, and it was rather a relief when it came to an end.

"We joined at Woolwich on the 12th August, thirty-six strong, a few days later than the older cadets.

"At this time the course of study lasted two and a half

years, or five terms. The year was divided up as follows: The winter vacation terminated about the last days of January. The first (or spring) term then commenced, and, with the exception of a break of a few days at Easter, continued until the beginning of June, when the term examinations were held. The 'Shop' broke up at the end of June, and then there was a vacation of six weeks until the beginning of August, when the second (or autumn) term commenced. This lasted until early in December, when study stopped for the examinations, the winter vacation being about the 22nd. The two terms and two vacations were therefore of equal length, and the division of each could be made very easily.

"The Cadet Company was divided into the 'A,' 'B,' and 'C' Divisions, the first consisting exclusively of the first class, who were to be commissioned at the next examination. The 'A' Division worked completely apart from the rest of us, and had a separate dining-room—generally called the 'eating-house' to distinguish it from the dining-hall.

"When we joined, the work of the day was divided as follows: Defaulters' parade at 6.15 a.m., which all cadets in arrest or undergoing punishment-drill had to attend. Breakfast at 7. For this meal, and for dinner and tea, each subdivision paraded separately; and, after being inspected by the subdivisional under officer, were marched up and paraded as a division. One of the subaltern officers then marched it to the dining-hall.

"When breakfast was over, Mr. F——, the chaplain, came into the hall and read prayers. He was not a good reader, and always pronounced 'Amen' as if written 'Ow-wow!' Hence he was usually known as 'Ow-wow,' and prayers as 'Ow-wow-stuff.' It was rather a relief when he was absent and the lieutenant on duty read prayers.

"The first parade for study was at 8 a.m., when the cadets fell in by classes, not by divisions, and were marched to the class-rooms by the corporals on duty. The inspection of clothing was less minute than on drill and meal parades:

but a serious matter—such as a button being off a tunic—was, of course, punished with an extra drill. Academy lasted until 11, when a quarter of an hour was given to get ready for drill parade. Drill usually went on from 11.15 to 1.45, its nature varying with the different classes.

"At 1 p.m. the cadets paraded for dinner with the same formalities as for breakfast. The second parade for study was at 2 p.m., and we remained in Academy until 4. We were then free until 6; and hungry cadets could have lunch of bread and cheese and beer in the dining-hall from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

"Third-study parade was at 6, and work went on for two hours. Then came tea parade at 8. After that we could do as we liked until 10.30 p.m., when all lights were put out.

"The food was plain, but good and plentiful, and as we had to work pretty hard, the meals were very acceptable.

"When I joined I was placed in a room in the front barracks with three other cadets. All the front barracks were similarly occupied, and it was rare that a cadet had a room to himself until his fourth term. Pocket-money was issued weekly to each cadet at the rate of 5s. for a responsible under officer, 3s. 6d. for an under officer, 2s. 6d. for a corporal, and 2s. for a cadet. This was supposed to come out of our pay; but, as the pay-sheets were usually in debt, it was really paid by the parents and guardians.

"The course of study in the fifth class included mathematics, practical geometry, topography, drawing, French and German, gymnastics and infantry drill. Mathematics was always spoken of as 'swot,' practical geometry as 'peter-stuff,' because it was taught by Professor Thomas Bradley, generally known as 'Peter.' He was an excellent teacher who managed to get a good deal into the heads of the cadets. Topography was naturally called 'gore-stuff' as the professor was Major Gore.

"Battalion drill was known as 'of-stuff,' a word of which the following was the derivation: The sergeant-major of

artillery who instructed us, and who did so very efficiently, had a loud voice, and, when a cadet made a mistake, always shouted, ‘What are you a-doing *of?*’ Naturally he was known as ‘Of,’ and his special subject as ‘of-stuff.’ I do not know whether the word is maintained as an Academy tradition. If so, probably the origin is lost.

“When winter came on the hours were slightly altered. Breakfast was at 8.0 and the first Academy parade at 9.0 o’clock; otherwise the course of the day’s work was the same. Fires were allowed in the bedrooms, but there was no hot water in the baths. Sometimes, if the first-comer, one had to break the ice. Shirking bath, however cold the weather, was regarded by the cadets as a serious offence. I remember on one occasion a cadet, who was suspected of doing so, being taken after parade and immersed in his tunic and busby!

“Our first examination was held on December 9th, 1863, and ‘Duke’s Day’ on the 20th, after which we went home until February 2nd, 1864.

“In the fourth class the course of study was the same as in the fifth, except that we had fortification in addition to the subjects already mentioned. We looked down with dignity on the ‘last-joined’—the wretched ‘snooker’—and felt we were really very old cadets! The term passed quietly, and I can remember no particular incident. Our class remained of the same number as before, as, though two had dropped out of it, two others had dropped into it from the class above. The examinations began on June 8th and the vacation on the 22nd.

“When we rejoined on August 3rd, I had the satisfaction of being given a room to myself in the east wing. Our class had increased by four cadets joining it from the one above. We began surveying and higher mathematics, the latter under Professor Sylvester, a splendid mathematician but totally incapable of teaching cadets. As a natural result, order was usually badly kept in his Academy, and sundry measures of annoying him were indulged in with

success by the cadets. One plan which was occasionally tried, was for a large number of them to drop down behind their desks. Sylvester would suddenly awake from the solution of some abstruse problem and see the class-room half empty. This made him rush up and down, a movement which was prepared for by sprinkling the floor round his table with wax matches, which went off in succession as he stamped round, driving him quite wild. Another trick was to fill his ink-bottle with chalk, which clogged his pens and made him mad! But with all his little ways, he could teach well if he was allowed his own method, and personally I owe a good deal to him.

"October, 1864, was rather an eventful month. It opened by a tremendous explosion on the 1st at the Erith Powder Magazine, when about eighty tons of gunpowder (at least, we believed that was the amount) blew up.¹ We were just getting ready for parade when we heard the explosion, which shook the Academy like an earthquake, and then saw a great column of black smoke rising slowly and spreading out into a cloud in the sky.

"The following day, curiously enough, an uneasy feeling began to be manifest in the R. M. A. The first symptom was a disturbance in the class-room where Professor Sylvester presided. The corporal on duty failed to quell it, and the assistant inspector of studies had to be called in. Then followed a row of which I have forgotten the particulars, which ended in the rustication of two cadets.

"A little later in the month came Charlton Fair, against attending which there were very strict orders. Two cadets were seen by an officer at the fair, and placed in arrest on their return to barracks. After due investigation of the case, they were added to the rusticated, and when the order was read out on parade, it was received with a loud murmur. This, of course, was a very serious military offence, and, in consequence, one class was placed in arrest,

¹ There were two magazines. The exact quantity of powder was never ascertained, but it was roughly calculated to be over 200 tons.

and all the other cadets were confined to barracks. This was regarded as an unfair proceeding, as it punished the innocent as well as the guilty.

"That night the disturbance culminated. One of the field-guns on the parade was fired towards the Governor's house, and all the swords which the cadets carried during punishment drill were thrown into the reservoir. One of the two cadets who had been rusticated, but had not yet been sent away, left his barrack-room and, jumping over the ditch, made his escape. He was pursued by two of the drill sergeants, who jumped into the ditch after him, and then grappled together, each thinking the other was the delinquent cadet. The latter, in the meantime, got away!

"Matters were then regarded as very serious by the authorities, and on the following day a Board of Inquiry was sent down from London to investigate. The first step taken by them was a very sensible one, to remove the ban of confinement to barracks. The Board sat for some days and examined a number of cadets to try and find out the reasons for the row. I really do not think there were any valid ones, and can only suppose that it was due to a bacillus of unrest which developed itself about once in two years, generally in October.¹ The final result was that one cadet was sent away for good, others were rusticated, and some corporals reduced to the ranks.

"The row ended rather unsatisfactorily for me, for, although not due for promotion until the following term, I was made a corporal in place of one of those who had been broken, and was sent to the front barracks to take charge of a four room. I thus lost my single room in the wing for the rest of the term, and having to take my tour of duty, had less spare time than before. One or

¹ Probably in commemoration of the mutiny of 1861. The tradition that a great victory over the authorities had then been gained had been handed down—probably strengthened by the subsequent change of governors and company officers.



From a Drawing by Gentleman Called L. G. Fawkes.

THE CIVIL STAFF, 1869.

At the desk is Mons. Loyer. To his right, in order, are Mons. Karcher, Herr Schliiter, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. F. Bradley, and Professor "Pete" Bradley. To Mons. Loyer's left, in order, are Mons. Valentini, Major Robertson, Professor Crofton, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Racster, Rev. G. Y. Boddy (31 years at the R.M.A.), Mr. Aaron Penley, and Professor Campion.

two small ebullitions of feeling succeeded, but the unquiet spirit had worked itself out by the middle of November, when all settled down to work for the December examinations. In these, the examinations in mathematics, practical geometry and drawing were final, and the marks for them were carried on to the end of the whole course. As a natural result the third-class examination went a long way in deciding which cadets were to get sappers and which were to become gunners. The competition, therefore, was very keen in the upper half of the class.

"On the 22nd of December the Duke of Cambridge came down as usual, but the proceedings were of rather a different character from the customary course. The cadets were all paraded in undress uniform and marched into the gymnasium, where the Duke addressed them as to the iniquities of the past term. This well over, the usual full-dress parade, inspection, and prize-giving was held, and the Academy broke up for the winter vacation.

"We re-joined on the 31st January, 1865, and as my batch had now attained the dignity of the second class, we had to take charge of the discipline of the R. M. A. I was made responsible under officer of 'B' Division, a position that might have been troublesome in the previous term, but a peaceable spirit had come over the establishment now.

"Of course, our studies became more practical, and we took up artillery, surveying, chemistry, and—what a good many liked best of all—riding. It was a great improvement having so much work in the open air, and the half-year passed quickly. The June examinations were succeeded by the usual vacations, and we met again for the last term on the 2nd August. My class became the senior, or 'A' Division, and our interests separated from the rest of the Academy, as we always paraded and had our meals by ourselves.

"This term a change, which was regarded as a great innovation, was introduced into the 'B' and 'C' Divisions, who were allowed to have tea in their rooms instead of being marched to the dining-hall. But in the 'A' Division we

decided by a large majority against the alteration, as we could not see the advantage of messing about with food in our bedrooms, and preferred being saved the trouble of preparing the meal. There was another change, however, which I, as senior responsible under officer, pressed upon the authorities, but without success. That was, to allow smoking in moderation and not to treat it as a military offence. It was well known that many cadets indulged in smoking, but *it was a crime to be found out*. When the restriction was removed some years later, I have heard that the practice considerably diminished.

"In September we went to Shoeburyness for a week to go through a course of artillery practice, and had a pleasant time there. We lived in the soldiers' barracks, and the only matter of complaint was that there was only one bath for about forty cadets, so that the juniors had to begin at a pretty early hour!"

"October and November were devoted to hard work for the final examination, and fortunately passed very quietly, though there was a sort of uneasy feeling that the troubles of the previous year might be repeated.

"At the final examination I was first, and received the Pollock Medal, but the Sword was given to the second man although I was 'senior responsible.' This was commented upon in rather a strong manner by some of the newspaper reporters, upon which the Governor wrote to my father explaining that I was entitled to it, but that it had been decided that the same cadet should not get both if the second had done well also.

"At the final examination our class was thirty-eight in number, of which ten received commissions in the Royal Engineers and twenty-eight in the Royal Artillery. Of the twenty-eight, twenty belonged to the batch which had passed into the Academy in July, 1863, and eight had dropped in from senior classes. It may be interesting to note the future history of the batch.

"Of the ten sappers, eight reached the rank of colonel, and six are still serving on full-pay (1900).

"Of the twenty gunners, five reached the rank of colonel, and two are still serving, one in the Royal Artillery and one in the Indian Staff Corps.

"If our batch, therefore, can be taken as a fair example, it would appear that the chance of long service is much greater in the Royal Engineers than in the Royal Artillery, and that cadets who mean to make the Army a profession for life should do their best to get into the former. But perhaps I am a little prejudiced, as, after thirty-four years' service, I am quite convinced that the corps of Royal Engineers is the best of all professions!"



"TO PERPETUATE OLD BUTLER'S GALLANTRY."

(A Sketch in "The Shop" Cricket Book, by Lt.-Col. L. G. Fawkes, R.A.)

CHAPTER VI.

THE "SHOP" FROM 1865 TO 1870.

The Trials of the "Snooker"—Games and Recreations Increased—The G. C. Smokes and Plays Billiards—Time Table, 1867—Table Squads—Uniform—Changes in Study Organisation—G. C. Prince Arthur—The Royal Commission on the "Shop"—Its Results—G. C. Coffey Fights for France.

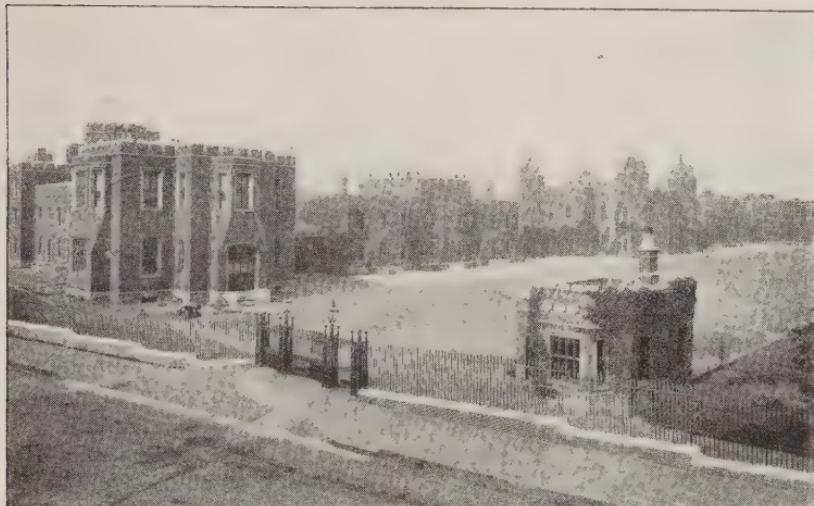
AS year by year the great "Mutiny" slipped away into the more and more remote past, so did life at the "Shop" gradually become pleasanter for the gentleman cadet. Not by any means, however, was the comparative perfection of the present day attained even in the late 'sixties. The trials of the "snooker" were still varied and great, though naturally largely diminished by the disappearance of the grosser forms of bullying.

Major-General Sandham, R.E., who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1865, reinstated the old custom of holding tea-squads in the rooms, and also did away with the restrictions placed on the cadets with regard to the furnishing of their quarters. Those living in the wings were allowed carpets and easy chairs once more, but "snooker" etiquette forbade any decorations or comforts in the front barracks.

Any wretched "last-joined" venturing to embellish their room immediately became the prey of the "old" cadets. As a rule, nothing was said to them until they had got their carpets and other little etceteras nicely arranged; then they received visits. First came the corporal of the house. "Would they mind lending him a chair—somebody coming to see him, you know—and a tea-pot? Thanks awfully! Let you have 'em back to-night." But he did not—that was the last they saw of those things. And anyone venturing to inquire after

them appeared often, in some unaccountable way, on the "hoxter" parades.

Afterwards in walked a jubilant squad of second-class cadets, who had been watching the room for the last week in gleeful anticipation. A—— fancied the rug, B—— tried an easy chair and found it fitted him "to a T," C—— said "it was a beastly shame!" and walked off with a tastefully-draped mantel-board. Pretty soon nothing was left



THE EAST GATE.

but the official "articles of store." The inmates were then "toshed" in the iron baths at the back of the house "for being cheeky and luxurious dogs"! But they had their turn a few months later, and so things were made square.

Under General Sandham's *régime* the cadets' games received great encouragement. The first cricket match against Sandhurst was played—and won—at Lord's on the Queen's birthday, 1865, and thereafter became an annual and much appreciated event. Three years later an additional attraction, which greatly increased the number of spectators, was provided at this encounter by the presence of the Royal

Artillery Band being sanctioned. From this time on, also, its attendance was authorised at the cadets' battalion drill parades.

Several other forms of recreation were also provided in 1865. The boat club previously mentioned in "Old Cadet's" letter gave way to a rifle club. The range was in Plumstead Marshes, and the club was very popular at first, but eventually proved as short-lived as its aquatic predecessor. The formation of a voluntary class for bird-stuffing and skin-curing furnished a little mild and instructive amusement, R. 123 in the west wing being the room used for lectures and practice by the "taxidermy squad." Photography was also started at the "Shop," Nos. 1, 2, and 11 rooms in the East Tower¹ being set aside for studios, dark-rooms, etc. So popular, however, did the subject become, that in 1870 these quarters had to be vacated for want of space, and a new building (part of the present studio) was occupied for the purpose.

About this period billiards was regarded by many as a wicked and pernicious game, and it was only after struggling for permission for several years that the "Shop" was at last allowed a table. The present second-class room was thereupon promptly built, the first game within the sacred precincts of the Royal Military Academy being played at the beginning of 1868. This, indeed, was a red-letter year in the annals of the Academy, for not only was billiards started, but the old prejudice against smoking finally gave way, and at last the gentleman cadet was allowed his pipe; but not in his room—that was a luxury yet to come; only in the lower storey of the school-at-arms and in the billiard-room.

Some of the higher authorities at the War Office still had great misgivings as to the advisability of these innovations, but good reasons were given for them by the assistant-inspector in his evidence before the subsequent Royal Commission. On being asked if he approved of the system of supplying cadets with the means of indulging in smoking and billiards, he replied—

¹ The East Tower was the building which in the present day holds the master-tailor's quarters, the coffee-room or "canteen," etc. In 1864, besides accommodating from ten to twelve cadets, it also contained a "common room" (No. 3) for the professors and masters, and a hairdresser's room (No. 10).

"I approve of it because I believe that, with cadets, if you do not give them a billiard-table, they *will* play billiards somewhere, and will go to low places and get into bad habits. I am afraid that a cadet would very often contrive to find a billiard-table within reach, and you certainly take away all excuse if you give him the opportunity of playing the game within the establishment. *There* you can keep it under proper regulation."

"As regards smoking. It prevails in this country much more than it did some time ago : it is a constant habit of the youth of the country, and it is better, I think, to let them smoke in certain places than to have the thing done surreptitiously."

Until 1867 the gentleman cadet was practically allowed no fixed hours for recreation, but a material improvement in this respect was effected in that year by the re-arrangement of the daily "time-table." The meals were also improved and provided at more suitable intervals, as will be seen in the following table :—

TIME-TABLE,
1867.

6.30 a.m.	Reveillé.
6.45 to 7.15	Extra Drill. (Prayers and Breakfast { Tea, coffee, or cocoa, bread and butter, fish, or meat.)
7.30	1st Study.
8 to 11	Drills.
11.15 to 12.15	Luncheon { Soup or cold meat or sandwiches, bread and cheese. Beer, etc., extra.
12.30	2nd Study.
1 to 3	Dinner { At 2 p.m. on Saturdays ; no work afterwards. Hot meat, vegetables, puddings or tarts, bread. Beer, etc., extra.
3.15	3rd Study.
6 to 8	(Prayers and Tea. { Tea or coffee, with bread and butter. Cold meat, eggs, etc., extra.)
8	Roll-call.
10	Lights out. ("A" Division, 11 p.m.)
10.30	

On Sundays the hours were allotted as follows:—
Reveillé 7.30, prayers and breakfast 8.30, hospital 9, church 10.45 (or 9.45 if in hall), dinner 1.30, check parade 5.45, prayers 7.45, roll-call 10.30, and lights out at 11.

After prayers had been read at 8, none except the A Division were allowed to go out of the enclosure without written permission. When in hall, extras could be obtained on the following system:—On the day of the week when pocket-money was paid out, each cadet gave a shilling to the "head of the table," one of the second class. The latter deposited the amount, together with an allowance of 4s. per head per month from the mess funds, with the mess steward; and from time to time wrote orders for jams, potted meats, biscuits, etc., until the account was exhausted. The black despair of the table when the servant to whom the order had been handed returned with a grinning "Mr. H—— says you can't 'ave any; there ain't any more money of yours," may be imagined. But surprise was not always the result, for many tried the little game with the hope of catching the worthy custodian of the stores asleep. It was characteristic of the "hope which springs eternal," especially in the youthful breast, that, in spite of the invariable non-success of the plot, the attempt was continually being made.

A cadet could also obtain tobacco, aërated waters, a glass of beer, cake, etc., by a written order, but his account was not allowed to exceed ten shillings a month.

The dress of the G. C. was slightly altered in 1870 by the substitution of the ordinary tunic collar for the old leather stock, buckling at the back of the neck. The blue patrol jacket (shown in Plate VI.) was issued for minor parades and studies. The under officers and corporals wore a thin strip of gold lace round the edge of the red false collar, and also sleeve-knots of the same pattern as on the tunic, but made of black braid. The leather on the riding overalls (as shown in the same plate) was added,

CORPORAL CADET CADET
IN MESS DRESS. IN PATROL JACKET. IN FULL DRESS.
UNIFORMS IN 1886

CORPORAL CADET
IN MESS DRESS. IN PATROL JACKET. IN FULL DRESS.



and the grey flannel banyan¹ was replaced by a blue jacket with spherical artillery buttons and red braid round the edge. This was worn with a collar and tie, or merely a sack round the neck, with ordinary "regimentals" on all occasions off studies, parades, etc. It was a smart, or disgracefully slack kit, according to the personality of the wearer.

Several alterations were made in the organisation of the educational course during the period 1865-70. In 1867 the study of mineralogy and geology was abolished in favour of military history, "R. 123" becoming the professor's office. He gave one lecture a week to each of the first and second classes in the east lecture-room. About one-third of the time was given to tactics, the subject of transport and supply being very briefly dealt with.

In 1867, also, the present system of "volunteering up," or "accelerating," was first introduced. In order to meet a special demand for forty officers for the R.E. in October, and to still be able to provide the usual number for the R.A., some of the cadets in the four junior classes were allowed to volunteer up into the next above, after passing a qualifying examination, however, so in that way the system differed from the present one. This proceeding was also adopted in the following year, and naturally led to insufficient instruction, and to a certain amount of disorganisation in the course of studies.

The pay of the educational staff was placed this year on the present (consolidated) footing, and prizes for gymnastics and fencing instituted.

In 1868 the corporals of the second class—who, as before remarked, did most of the discipline "duty" work of the "Shop"—were relieved of the task of preserving order during study attendances, and a new system was tried. The cadets of a higher class were placed on duty for this purpose; for example, the third class kept order during the studies of the

¹ The date when this garment superseded the yellow banyan is uncertain - probably about 1850.

fourth, etc. This, however, did not do away with the original disadvantage, viz., the interruption of the cadet-in-charge's work, though it greatly assisted the company officers in selecting future under officers and corporals, as they thus had an opportunity of judging of the fitness of the cadets for responsible positions.

The system of commissioning continued to work smoothly during these years. Very few cadets in each class were appointed to the R.E. as a rule, notably in 1866, when only five "sappers" were given in a batch of forty.

It was during this period of the "Shop's" story that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught served his apprenticeship to the British Army. The following account of his career as a cadet at Woolwich is transcribed from the "Records of the R. M. A." :—

"H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, third son of her Majesty Queen Victoria, joined the Royal Military Academy on the 11th February, 1867, aged sixteen years and two months. He carried out his drills and exercises with the fourth and fifth classes for his first term, but in August joined the second class, with which 'Batch' he went on as first class until the 19th June, 1868, when he passed for a commission in the Royal Engineers.

"His course of studies was separate and special. No. 9 room in the centre building was appropriated as a private study for him, and a portion of it screened off for the use of his orderly officer, Lieutenant A. F. Pickard, V.C., R.H.A. Each professor attended here on the Prince at certain hours; but he also studied with the cadets of his class, and, with her Majesty's approval, took his regular turn of duty as 'cadet in charge of a class-room' during study. He also went to Shoeburyness in April, 1868, for gun practice with his class. His examination was conducted by means of special papers, which were printed, as her Majesty wished to retain copies, and afterwards bound.

"Prince Arthur resided at the Ranger's house, Greenwich Park, and drove over to his studies at Woolwich in the morn-

From a Drawing by Gentleman Cadet L. G. Fawkes.

STAFF OF THE CADET COMPANY, 1808.

Standing from the Commr's Lt.—Major South, of the Inf'ty, Quartermaster Master, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Regt. Engineers; Col. and Comdg. Major South, Lt. Col. Major D. A. S. Major Attorney, Major-General Major-General Ulster, Mr. A. C. Tamm, Lieutenant-Brevetted and Hon'ble and Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. L.



ing, returning in the afternoon, and only occasionally attending a lecture in the evening. The west end of the gun-shed was converted into a stable and coach-house for his use. He was, by her Majesty's express command, mustered at the head of the roll and placed in hall at a table next the officer on duty with a specially selected squad. At drill he fell in according to size. Lieutenant Pickard attended upon him always while at the Academy, except during the time that he was in study with a class, on which occasions the Prince's desk was placed next the professor and senior cadet. His duties for the day ended when the Prince drove back to the Ranger's house. He reported to the Lieutenant-Governor weekly on the Prince's progress in drill and military duties, and to the comptroller of his household, Sir Howard Elphinstone, on other matters. No special dietary was desired for the Prince, but a separate luncheon was provided at an hour which enabled him to have the use of one of the racquet courts while the cadets were in study."

An "old cadet" says that the Prince's strong personality and unaffected manners gained him great popularity at the "Shop." He was always smartly turned out, his uniform was invariably spotless, and the keenness with which he carried out any military duties greatly impressed the authorities. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

The Prince of Wales came over to the "Shop" in June, 1867, to see his brother at his examinations, and an extra week's vacation was ordered in honour of his visit. In the following May he again paid his brother a visit, and was present at the sports, afterwards congratulating the cadets on their admirable training and their proficiency at athletics.

On June 23rd, 1868, a Royal Commission was appointed by her Majesty's command to "inquire into the present state of Military Education and into the Training of Candidates for Commissions in the Army." It was composed of Earl de Grey and Ripon, as president (succeeded after six months by Lord Dufferin); Lords Eustace Cecil, de Ros, and Northbrook; Sir Charles Russell, Lieut.-General Sir D. A.

Cameron, K.C.B., H. M. Butler, D.D., W. C. Lake, M.A., Colonel E. Haythorne, Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Chesney, C. S. Parker, Esq., and Brigadier-General J. H. Lefroy (succeeded after six months by Major-General F. M. Eardley-Wilmot).

The Commission sat for over a year, during part of which time it made a most exhaustive inquiry into the organisation and working of the R. M. A. The results of its recommendations were so far-reaching that the chief points dealt with in its proceedings are given herewith.

I. *The amalgamation of Woolwich and Sandhurst.*

This had been constantly proposed during the last half-century, but the Commission were entirely against it. They were of opinion that although the surroundings of Sandhurst were morally and physically far superior to those of Woolwich, and though amalgamation would mean economy yet the absence of the Arsenal would constitute a great disadvantage in the training of officers for the scientific corps. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, in his evidence, said: "I think it would be most unfortunate. I think it would be the worst thing which could be done, because the requirements of Woolwich and of the ordnance corps are so essentially scientific that an attempt to combine the two colleges would be an unfortunate thing for the Army."

II. *Conduct and discipline.*

The Commission thought that the discipline of the company was on the whole good, but that there was evidence of unsteadiness on parade. Most of the witnesses examined put this down to the excessive number of small parades that took place, one remarking that *a cadet had to attend over 4,000* during his stay at the Academy! Evidence also went to show that the majority of the under officers and corporals were greatly wanting in authority. It was recommended that the parades for study should be dropped,¹ and that the under officers and corporals should be made to value their rank higher by being given more privileges.

¹ See page 124.

The Commission thought that the moral tone of the cadet company had greatly improved in the last few years; but that, although the methods of punishment had likewise improved, there was still a lack of uniformity. Such was unavoidable when so many as three captains and two inspectors¹ dealt with offences. The Commission consequently recommended a reduction of the staff,² and a centralisation (in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor) of all punitive power. This official should be the *actual Governor*, with absolute power to rusticate or remove offenders from the Academy.³

Two curious instances of the inconsistency of punishment under the old *régime* were given by one witness in the following evidence:—

"It was about six years ago, when I was a cadet officer. The 'Book of General Regulations' says that for falsehood, however qualified, dismissal or discharge shall be imposed. I remember the case of a cadet forging an invitation; he did it upon his own paper, with his own crest, and *put it into a Royal Military Academy envelope*. He went before his captain and the second-commandant' (the inspector?), "and before the Lieutenant-Governor, and he denied it; he was convicted of it, and was reported to the Commander-in-Chief. He got seven days' arrest and twenty-one days' confinement to barracks for telling a falsehood repeatedly!"

"I had occasion, at one time, to believe that arrest was systematically evaded, and I gave notice to the cadets that by visiting the rooms of those in arrest I should endeavour to put a stop to that state of things. I went one evening four times to the rooms of two cadets, who were absent on each occasion.

"They were present at roll-call. One cadet admitted that he was in the back-yard smoking, and the other said

¹ The inspectors dealt with study offences.

² See page 124.

³ See page 124

that he had been to the hospital to have a wounded hand dressed. The doctor took up the case, and it was found that that cadet had never been near the hospital, but it appeared that he had been out of the Academy. He was released, and no further notice was taken of it; and when I myself spoke to him upon the subject, speaking, perhaps, more as a friend than anything else, he said:

"Sir, I knew that if I was found out in that falsehood, *no further punishment would overtake me than if I confessed* that I was absent from my room, and the temptation was too great." The other cadet, who confessed, was rusticated! "

III. Studies.

The Commission considered that the amount of obligatory work should be slightly reduced, and that voluntary subjects should be introduced.¹ Also, that the system of corporals or cadets keeping order in the class-rooms should be abolished, and that the professors and instructors should have certain powers of punishment.²

It further recommended alterations in the programme of attendances, so that the time and marks devoted to each subject should be better regulated. The following figures show how this principle had been neglected:—

SUBJECT.	MARKS.	ATTENDANCES.
Fortification	6,300	221
Artillery	6,200	170
Survey and Topographical Drawing.	4,000	221

IV. Admission.

The limits of age were considered too broad and should be reduced to 16–18.³

¹ See page 124.

² See page 124.

³ See page 123.



From a Drawing by Gentleman Cadet L. G. Farke.

MILITARY TACT LESSONS AND INSTRUCTIONS, 1000.

V. Boards of Visitors.

The Commission recommended that a Board of Visitors should make an independent inspection annually, and that its report should be made direct to the Secretary of State for War, who should present it to Parliament.¹ Also, that the Governor should meet and confer with the professors and instructors from time to time.²

Towards the end of the period during which this Royal Commission was sitting, a very sad event took place. The Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Ormsby, R.A., died very suddenly on the 18th of March, 1869. His loss was very deeply felt by the cadets, who were universally attached to him. He had held his appointment for barely two years, but the nature of his rule at the "Shop" was such that it called forth the following eulogy by one who had served under him as a cadet: "I attribute the great change in moral tone principally to the late General Ormsby. I think he did more for the good of the Academy than anybody else; he trusted to the fellows' honour, and relied upon them to keep up the discipline."

As the result of the Royal Commission, many changes took place at the R. M. A. in 1870. To begin with, the conduct of the entrance examinations was taken over by the Civil Service Commissioners, and the age of admission fixed at 16–18. The "preliminary examination" was instituted, each candidate having to qualify in mathematics, a modern language, English composition and dictation, the elements of geometry, and geography. No marks gained in the "preliminary," except 2,000 for mathematics, 500 for English, and 300 for geometrical drawing, counted in the "final," which was held immediately afterwards. There was no limit to the number of attempts that could be made to pass the former, but only three trials were allowed for the latter.

Major-General (afterwards Field-Marshal) Sir Lintorn

¹ Done, from 1872 inclusive.

² Done henceforth.

Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., who had succeeded Major-General Ormsby, became the first resident Governor of the R.M.A. He was given unlimited powers of rustication and expulsion, and was made responsible for the cadets' education. He was also personally to inflict all sentences of punishment.

The office of inspector was abolished, and that of secretary and treasurer substituted. The adjutant became also quartermaster, and the company officers were reduced to one captain and three lieutenants.

Voluntary studies (including classics) were introduced and the time-table rearranged so as to give a more satisfactory proportion of attendances to each subject. Accurate survey ceased, and the title was changed to "military drawing" (the present, 1900, military topography).

This year the system of each class having a separate room, in which the cadets kept their books and instruments locked up in desks, was replaced by the present

rule of each subject having its own class-rooms. Parades for study were abolished, and a much-needed reform effected in the withdrawal of the corporals on duty during study attendances. The company subalterns also ceased to attend chemistry lectures—a change, however, eventually productive of much complaint from the professor.

Although the Royal Commission had recommended that the instructors should be allowed certain powers in dealing with offences committed in study hours, yet, after due consideration, it was felt that this would be an undesirable innovation. The subject had often arisen before, and



MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. LINTORN SIMMONS,
K.C.B., R.E., GOVERNOR, 1869-75.

(Photo : Th. Prumen, Berlin.)

has occasionally been reverted to since; but there can be no doubt that the system of leaving the disposal of offences with one man has an advantage for which no other can supply an equivalent, viz., uniformity in punishment.

It has possibly never struck the casual observer that the Franco-German War affected the Cadet Company, yet such



THE IRON-WORK SHOP.

was the case ; and out of it arose what is now an old legend of the R. M. A.

Gentleman-cadet Coffey packed his bag with a few necessaries in November, 1870, and shook the dust of the "Shop" off his feet, without reference to General Simmons or even his company officer. His desire was to fight for France against Germany, and he obtained it.

On his journey to Paris he fell in with a couple of French artillery officers. By means of much conversation, and the loan of an artillery "Manual," he managed to secure a great deal of information about the nature and working of their

field-guns. Arriving at his destination, he succeeded, with great difficulty, in procuring an interview with the Chief of the Staff.

"Well," said that official, "who are you? What do you want?"

Coffey informed him that he was an Englishman desirous of serving as an officer in the French artillery.

The Chief laughed. "But your qualifications," he asked, "what are they?"

"I have experience," replied Coffey. "I have been an artillery cadet for many years."

"*Bien!*" said the Frenchman. "But our artillery, it is different to yours."

"Oh, I know all about your guns," retorted the modest G. C. "Just ask me a few questions, and see!"

The Chief of the Staff was amused by this self-possessed English boy, and was presently much taken by his ready answers to a few simple inquiries about artillery drill. Coffey left the room a full-blown sous-lieutenant. He joined the 21st Army Corps, fought in one or two skirmishes, was appointed A.D.C. to the General commanding the artillery of the corps, fought in more battles, and was promoted lieutenant. He was honourably mentioned in despatches and recommended for further advancement.

On the conclusion of the war he returned home; and in view of the special circumstances of the case, and the distinction he had gained, he was permitted to return to the Academy. His reception by his comrades was magnificent, and the memory of his extraordinary feat will never die in the annals of the "Shop."

Monsieur E. Valentin, who had been instructor in French at the R. M. A. since 1860, resigned his appointment this year, and also crossed the Channel to fight for his country. He served with great distinction, his conspicuous gallantry gaining him high promotion, the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and, in after years, the Senatorship of "Lyons and the Provinces of the Rhône."

CHAPTER VII.

THE "SHOP" IN THE 'SEVENTIES.

Reminiscences, by an "Old Cadet"—The Prince Imperial—Time Table, 1872—Alterations in Admission—Three Terms to a Year—The Under Officers Reduced in Number—The Waterloo Sword—Sir Lintorn Simmons—The Amalgamation of Woolwich and Sandhurst—The Powers of the Captain of the Cadet Company—The First Board of Visitors—The Cricket Ground Enlarged—The West Wing Extended—Alterations in Buildings—The Fire of 1873—The Story of the "Tombs"—An "Old Cadet" on the Food and a Cricket Match—Two G. C.'s and a Mortar.

REMINISCENCES OF THE R. M. A. IN THE EARLY 'SEVENTIES.

By an "Old Cadet."

"AS the discovery of prehistoric remains always excites a pleasurable interest, it is possible that these recollections of thirty years ago may prove attractive to the cadet of to-day. Things were different then, but not very: some features never change, as, for instance, the long-waisted costume of the 'Shop' servants.

"On arriving at the 'Shop,' the last-joined were submitted to a searching social discipline. On the first night it was a point of honour that their sleep should be unbroken, but on the second they were all 'turned up.' The iron barrack-bedsteads were all jointed near the head to admit of their being turned up against the wall during the day-time to give space in the room. When the 'snooker' had retired to his couch for the night, a party of senior cadets appeared, seized the bottom legs of the bed, and rapidly inverted the wretched occupant on to his head, firmly pinning his legs against the wall. It seemed as if his neck must needs be broken, but except loss of dignity, I never heard of any mishap incurred. If

the victim evinced distaste for the situation, the regulation portmanteau was piled up on the top, and occasionally water was freely applied from the adjacent 'tosh' can; but this was a measure only meant to deal with aggravated cases. The punishment of 'turning up' was inflicted throughout one's first term at intervals, the length of which varied inversely with the favour which one's demeanour found in the eyes of the seniors.

"The next ceremonial was the concert, which took place after rounds on the third night. Clad in sleeping attire, each stranger was constrained to sing, with the alternative of emptying a mug full of a horrible mixture prepared for the occasion !

"Then there was a mock kit-inspection, conducted by a senior cadet disguised by false whiskers and moustache, and dressed as much like an officer as possible. Often was the hapless recruit paralysed with terror by the discovery of contraband articles, such as a bottle of whisky, in his portmanteau, where it had been hidden beforehand by the inspecting officer, and which furnished an opportunity for a moral homily, not unaccompanied by direful threats.

"But the hair-cutting was the most imposing of all the tribulations. All egress having been cut off by piequets of senior cadets at all the gates, the whole of the last-joined class, clad in black coats and high hats (which were *de rigueur* and in which all drills were done for the first three weeks), were solemnly paraded, and marched to a barrack-room well removed from the eye of the authorities. One by one the unfortunates were introduced into the hair-cutting saloon, where a disguised senior in a professional apron wielded the scissors.

"If well-behaved and of a pleasing exterior, one was only slightly clipped; but a recalcitrant subject was often so treated that he could not with decency go on leave for a week or two, till nature had repaired the ravages made on his locks. Broad-arrows of varying size were the



"TURNED UP."

J

favourite marks of distinction. One cadet, now a very distinguished officer, was much disfigured because his appearance was rustic and his necktie contained more yellow than was deemed becoming.

"All this discipline hurt the feelings slightly, but, being useful in abasing the good opinion of themselves with which many boys joined the 'Shop,' doubtless formed the groundwork of the modest demeanour which now so generally marks the senior field-officer.

"Discipline at the hands of officers, under officers, and corporals was very strict, and extra drills abounded. On one occasion I was fallen out by a subaltern, who said, 'Mr. ——, turn out to drill to-morrow morning for being unsteady in the ranks.' Having been taught that fortitude in adversity was the highest military virtue, I replied cheerfully, 'Very good, sir,' whereupon he continued, 'Turn out also this afternoon for speaking to me!'

"It was an invigorating sight, as it is now, to see a class swing along down the common *en route* to the riding school, and it must be conceded that no one can march like the Woolwich cadet—when he likes.

"We used to wear the tunic all day and every day. In the evening a double-breasted patrol, really a pea-jacket, was permitted, accompanied by white collar and black tie, the latter being generally a 'made-up' sailor's knot of gigantic size. The forage-cap was then as it is now, but, except on parade, *always battered in*. A really smart cap was something of this sort: First of all, it was built very low, and showing as little blue cloth as would pass muster. Then the cane-stiffening was carefully removed, and the squareness of edge taken off by sedulous pressing. The G. C., with the most disreputable apology for a cap, was the most envied man in his term. When off parade every self-respecting member of the 'A' Division wore his chin-strap on the back of his neck, but such procedure on the part of a junior would have been sternly repressed.

"Our studies were pretty much as at present, though

very few fellows worked in their rooms. The various subjects inspired about the same sentiments as they do now. Mathematics were regarded with awe and some distaste, as necessitating thought. Fortification, which usually consisted in colouring portions of incomprehensible lithographs, was good-naturedly tolerated. But little work was done in the 'potter's field,' much permanent fortification being taught. Artillery was fairly popular, topography more so, and chemistry most of all, successful experiments often producing approbation of a very noisy order. The study of languages was pursued under varying conditions, now under a professor irascible of disposition and lavish of arrests, at other times under a teacher whose weakness and faulty knowledge of English made him an easy victim to the wiles of the G. C.

"On breakfast-parade on Saturday the weekly pocket-money was doled out, a florin being pressed into each expectant hand by the officer on duty. When the cadets were seated in the dining-hall, a simpler game (termed 'odd man out') transferred all the money at the table to the possession of one individual, who, however, benefited little, seeing that he was expected to provide jam during the ensuing week for the entire party.¹

"At the midday dinner we had plum-pudding twice a week, but there were no condiments, so we poured beer over it, and devoured the mixture with relish. It wasn't half bad! I know one distinguished gunner who possessed an almost unlimited capacity for 'plum-duff.' Though we used to feed him with portions subscribed from all parts of the hall, and watched him with close interest, his spare figure never seemed to expand, nor has it done so to this day.

"Seats at table were as follows: At the head, the under officer or corporal, who carved, assisted in moments of lassitude by two seniors who sat next him. Others followed

¹ A variation in the method of conducting "the table-squad," elsewhere described.

in order of rank till the foot of the table was reached. Here sat the 'snookers,' who performed the menial offices of cutting bread and pouring out beer—with proper head on it—for all. Not for them, however, was the undercut of the beef; that was the perquisite of the notables up above. If the unfortunates at the foot of the table were suspected of not thoroughly realising their abased rank, they were treated to more or less solid portions of the 'scrag,' or lower, end of the joint. In fact, I know of one corporal who used invariably on Thursdays to present his last-joined with the doughy ends of the jam-roll, but this was generally regarded as an act of moral turpitude akin to striking a blind man!

"The carving was, of course, execrable and wasteful, while the aim and object of everyone was to 'send for a new joint.' When the top portion of the sirloin had been hollowed out, and distasteful parts distributed and hidden away amongst potato skins, a rueful and starveling mien was assumed by all at table, and the officer on duty sent for. 'Please, sir, we have finished the joint.' On the rare occasions on which the gallant subaltern was befooled the steward was sent for, and a fresh joint brought in. *Then* the great difficulty was to conceal from the officer one's derisive demeanour towards the steward, who was unpopular, and one's triumphant attitude towards the occupants of neighbouring tables. This was fraught with great danger, a suddenly enlightened subaltern distributing drills and arrests in profusion in his mortification at having been taken in.

"Directly after dinner we used to march at a rapid pace to the riding school, there to jog round, often on a rough horse and without stirrups, but I never heard of anyone's digestion suffering from this heroic treatment.

"In the afternoon a 'coffee lunch' was provided in the dining-hall for those who cared to partake of it, and in the evening was the institution known as the 'tea-squad.' This was an enjoyable, if modest, meal, as it was partaken

of in squads of four, all of the same batch. Unbounded good fellowship prevailed over tea, bread and butter, and jam, potted meat, or sardines. An allowance of 4s. per head per month was credited to each squad, which amount could be privately supplemented, for the purchase of luxuries. In addition, an official ration was allowed each cadet per diem, consisting of 1 oz. tea, $\frac{1}{8}$ th quart of milk, 1 oz. cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, and 1 oz. butter.

"The 'A' Division did not have tea-squads, but supped in their own hall at eight. Their messing was rather better than that of the remainder of the 'Shop,' as they paid an extra 2d. per diem.

"Much care and forethought were expended over the formation of these coteries, and the few unpopular young gentlemen were of necessity herded together. I heard of one so very objectionable that every squad refused to receive him, so he was detailed by the authorities to supplement a hapless trio, who, however, refused him a place at table, but deposited his food nightly for him on the mat outside the door! This drastic treatment, which appears at first sight cruel, seems to have been to a certain extent justified by the unpopular cadet's subsequent career.

"The 'tea-squad' meal was often held in a room belonging to a senior cadet, and on his return to his domicile the party was expected to break up abruptly. I remember one cadet especially, of four terms' seniority, who, on his return, used always most courteously to ask us to stay while he 'borrowed a pipe of tobacco.' Now this pipe-bowl had the content of an average flower-pot, and in the suspicious reflection of middle-age it appears to me more than probable that that pipe was emptied into the tobacco-jar so as to provide a sufficient number of smokes for the ensuing twenty-four hours.

"All cricket *matches* were played on the barrack field (the R. A. officers' ground), where football also took place, but lower down the common and nearer the barracks. The 'Shop' occupied a much higher position in the Rugby foot-

ball world than it does now, and several internationals were always to be found in the team. On the other hand, the appearance of a Woolwich cadet in a county cricket team was a phenomenon which only appeared late in the 'nineties.

"'Soccer' and lawn tennis were unknown, and fencing had long been discontinued. It is worthy of note that amongst the very best riders, and infinitely the most skilful swordsmen of my day, were two French boys, the late Prince Imperial and his companion, young Conneau, who joined with him.

"Amongst old landmarks now removed may be mentioned the 'Blackguard,' who exchanged, through the railings of the enclosure, flowers for superfluous articles of uniform. Also the 'Shop' commissionaire, who purveyed all sorts of necessaries from the outer world—including sporting intelligence. He took, to a certain extent, the place of the present canteen, bringing in cakes, fruit, and non-intoxicating beverages. Tobacco, however, was a monopoly held by the old gentleman who attended every afternoon to cut hair.

"Several of my contemporaries had strange careers. One, very talented and in many ways attractive, but hopelessly impervious to discipline, left somewhat hastily, only to reappear in a steady infantry regiment. Here, having in a few months destroyed the character for respectability of all the other subalterns, he was found one day shot dead, no one ever knew how.

"Another, after a short career in the Royal Artillery, donned the petticoat of the Highlander. He was next a dragoon, and afterwards a lancer, and his name is well known now as a leader of irregular cavalry in South Africa. Some few are now ornaments of the Church.

"Coffey's exploit took place before my time, but twenty years afterwards, in a French hotel, I made the acquaintance of a stalwart *portier*, who often regaled me with his personal reminiscences of the war. The honest fellow, who had been a field battery gunner, used to detail with much pride how he *twice* had been made prisoner and released on parole, only

to fight again with renewed vigour! But he used to grow enthusiastic over the memory of the young English captain of his battery who had joined during the campaign and had shown such splendid courage and resource. Great was his joy at discovering that he had been an acquaintance of mine."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

After the Franco-German War, Napoleon III. took up his residence at Camden Place, Chislehurst, and his son Louis Napoleon Emanuel Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial of France, joined the R. M. A. on November 10th, 1872. He ranked as a military student, or "supernumerary cadet," and was accompanied to Woolwich by Dr. Conneau and his son, Monsieur L. N. Conneau.

The Government furnished No. 51, The Common, as a residence for the Prince and his companions, and also three rooms on the first floor of the West Tower (now occupied by the adjutant's, company subalterns', and sergeant-major's offices). A very close friendship existed between the Prince and young Conneau, and the latter also joined as a military student at the same time.

The Prince commenced his studies with the fifth class at the age of 16 years and 8 months, but was called away by the serious illness and subsequent death of his father on January 9th, 1873. Afterwards rejoining, he again started with the fifth class, went through all studies and drills as an ordinary cadet would, and passed very well in the examinations at the end of the term. Although handicapped by having only one modern language to take up, viz., German—the other cadets having both that and French—and by the fact that all lectures were in English, the

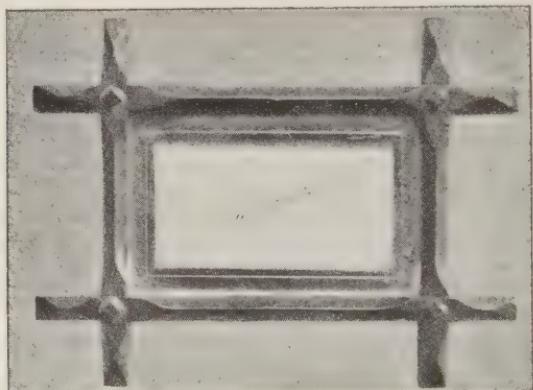


GENTLEMAN CADET THE
PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Photo: Cobb & Cholles, Woolwich.

Prince succeeded in obtaining the eleventh place in the first class. Eventually he passed out seventh in Cameron's batch, February, 1875. On being given his choice, he selected Royal Artillery.

There was, as might have been expected of it, much scurrilous comment in the Republican press of France on the Prince Imperial's career at the R. M. A. It was incapable, naturally, of understanding how a Royal Prince could have been treated otherwise than with favour-



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S SIGNATURE ON THE WALL OF HIS QUARTERS.

itism. Any assertion or even proof to the contrary was received with unveiled scepticism. Of letters written to the Governor on the subject, the number was legion; some, written by Royalists, asking for contradiction of the scandalous statements that were continually being published; others—anonymous, of course—vilifying and abusing the Prince, the late Emperor, and the Empress. Whatever was written or said, however, could not alter facts: the Prince Imperial had gained his place by his own talents and brainwork, and "without partiality, favour, or affection."

Four years after leaving the R. M. A., the Prince Imperial embarked for the Cape, and joined the British Army in Zululand as a volunteer. When out on recon-

noitring duty on May 21st, 1879, his little party was surprised and surrounded by the enemy. The Prince was killed while trying to mount his horse, which, terrified by the yelling, rushing horde of Zulus, was practically unmanageable.

On July 11th the young Prince's body was landed at Woolwich Arsenal and escorted to Chislehurst by a large force of mounted troops. The procession was of very great length, and was chiefly composed of mourning carriages containing members of the old families of France. The Governor, Major-General Sir John Adye, and the whole staff of the Academy attended, and the Cadet Company marched over to form the firing party, when the actual interment took place a few days later. The Prince Imperial's body was placed with his father's in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Chislehurst Common, but both were subsequently removed to Farnborough.

The "Records of the R. M. A." relates that "one of the Academy servants, Mr. Withers, had been present in St. Helena when a boy at the funeral of Napoleon I.; he was also present at that of Napoleon III. at Chislehurst. At the Prince's funeral he was taken over by the Governor and joined in the procession. The Empress, on her last visit to the Academy in 1883, sent for Mr. Withers and



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S STATUE.

gave him an interview. On January 13th, 1883, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales unveiled a statue erected at the foot of the enclosure in memory of the Prince Imperial. The cost was defrayed by subscriptions from all branches of her Majesty's Army, and the statue was placed in the care of the Governor of the R. M. A. Few who were present on that day will ever forget the bitter cold and the driving sleet which lashed royalty and cadets, escort and spectators, throughout the solemn ceremony."

The time-table at the "Shop" seems to have undergone constant alterations between 1860 and 1872, the following coming into operation about this time.

TIME-TABLE,
1872.

6.15 a.m.	Extra Drill.
7 a.m.	Breakfast. The fare much improved. <i>(9 a.m. Sundays.)</i>
8—9	Drill. First and second class riding.
9.30—11.30	Study.
11.30	Luncheon. { Bread, biscuits and butter <i>(None on Sundays.)</i> { <i>ad lib.</i> ; beer, 1 pint each.
12—2	Study.
2.15	Dinner. (Beer, 1 pint per head.)
5 p.m.	Afternoon Lunch { Voluntary: extra charge of 3d. per head. Tea, coffee, bread, butter, milk.
6—8	Study.
8 p.m.	Supper in own rooms. (In hall on Saturdays and Sundays.)
10	Rounds.
10.30	Lights out.

The monthly allowance of four shillings per head was now withdrawn from the "Table Squads" (the funds of which were in future entirely supported by private contributions, generally on pocket-money day), and given to the "Tea Squads."

At the beginning of the 'seventies it was feared that competition for admission to the R. M. A. would decrease to a serious extent owing to the abolition of "purchase"

in the cavalry and infantry; consequently the age-limits for the entrance examinations were enlarged from 16–18 to 16–19, a regulation which held good in '71 and '72, and was then cancelled.

Twice during this period had the study organisation of the Academy to be altered to meet the requirements of the scientific corps. On the first occasion, owing to the augmentation of the Royal Engineers in 1871, an extra demand for officers was made on the "Shop." The two following years were, in consequence, each divided into three terms, batches being commissioned in January, May, and September. The same procedure was necessitated in '77 and '78 by the unusual number of retirements in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers due to the Royal Warrant of the former year.

Except on these two occasions no material alterations were made in the educational course. A re-arrangement of the terms and vacations was made, however, in 1874 as follows :—

Summer Term, from about March 19th to about July 28th.

Winter Term, from about September 24th to about February 18th, with about a fortnight's recess at Christmas. Examinations for admission were also fixed for every July and December, to suit the holidays of the public schools.

There were two important alterations made in the R. M. A. regulations in 1875. One was the reduction of the number of under officers from nine to five. They now consisted of one responsible under officer and two divisional under officers selected from the "A" Division, and two divisional under officers from the second class. The second alteration was the giving of marks for riding, gymnastics, company and sword drill, as at present (1900).

General Lord Napier of Magdala, R.E., after visiting the "Shop" in May, '76, presented a sword as a reward for the best essay by a cadet on the Waterloo campaign. Responsible under-officer A. P. Codd of the second class succeeded

in gaining the prize, while senior responsible under-officer W. H. Turton, "A" Division, was honourably mentioned. Both subsequently gained the Pollock Medal.

Sir Lintorn Simmons, R.E., was succeeded in July, 1875, by Sir John Adye, R.A. *Apropos* of the former's service as the first resident Governor of the R. M. A., the following remarks are quoted¹ :—“ We are convinced that in this im-

portant national institute there exists among those in authority a wise, genial, and hearty desire to co-operate in producing in the Cadet Company a thoroughly good tone of moral and intellectual feeling. The influence of the Governor makes itself felt in every branch of the establishment, and is, in fact, the corner-stone of success.

“ We wish to record our opinion that the present Governor will leave the Royal Military Academy in a higher state of discipline, and pervaded with a higher moral tone, than has existed there for many years.”



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE,
K.C.B., R.A., GOVERNOR, 1875-80.

Photo: Fradelle & Young, Regent St., W.

The “ Shop ” had a narrow escape in this and the following year of losing its existence. Early in 1875 the House of Commons passed a vote that all army candidates should be trained at Sandhurst, and that Woolwich should become merely a practical school. Fortunately, however, they gave permission for two more entrance examinations to be held before their edict was carried out. In the interim the most powerful arguments were adduced as to the inadvisability of the step—every Commission that had ever sat on the R. M. A. had been dead against

¹ “ Proceedings of the Boards of Visitors ” for 1872 and 1875.

amalgamation—and eventually, in July, 1876, the dread decision was revoked. But candidates had already been admitted to Sandhurst with a view to entering the R.A. and R.E., and so as many of them as desired to change were allowed to join the R.M.A. The "Shop" ventured to breathe again.

Since 1870 the Governor had been the only person



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

allowed by the regulations to punish the cadets, and it had been felt for some time that the restriction was too great. The influence of his high authority was found to suffer by constant personal contact with the cadets in dealing with trivial offences. An alteration was therefore effected in 1876 by investing the captain of the Cadet Company with the power of dealing with all minor breaches of discipline. Henceforth the expression "to be brought up

to the Governor" carried with it far more significance, and impressed a greater sense of coming evil on the culprit!

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Royal Commission, the first Board of Visitors assembled at the R. M. A. in 1872, which year also saw the abolition of the "Council of Military Education" in favour of the office of "Director-General of Military Education." There were two questions which formed a standing dish for this and many succeeding Boards. These were—the absence of covered communication between the front houses and their bath-rooms, and the want of sufficient space for playing games in. As the company officers were of opinion that a run across the snow and a plunge into ice water did no harm to the cadets, the former question was not pressed--on the principle, doubtless, of the "survival of the fittest."

But the lack of a sufficiently large cricket-ground was severely commented on, and an improvement strongly recommended. The enclosure, it will be remembered, was divided by the centre avenue into two parts, each about 100 yards long by 80 broad. As an "old cadet" remarked, "Fellows used to have fine times batting. A little lofting shot easily cleared the 'ha-ha'!" But when a match was in progress, people entering the "Shop" were exposed to considerable risk. Another "old cadet" narrates that he remembers the Empress Eugénie having a very narrow escape. She was driving up the avenue to visit her son when a lustily hit ball whizzed just over her head.

From '72 to '76 the Board of Visitors stuck gamely to their point. At last their constant recommendations had effect, and the cricket-ground was enlarged in 1877. The old "ha-ha" was removed, the centre road covered over, and the present wire fence run round the enclosure, which was nearly doubled in length from south to north. The east and west entrance gates were put up and the lodges built.

For many years the dream of the authorities had been that each cadet should have a room to himself, and with

this intention the building of houses S to Z was started in 1877. The extension was completed in the following year and occupied after the summer vacation. The authorised establishment of the company at the time would have permitted of single occupation, but the actual number of cadets still necessitated two being quartered in each room of the front barracks. So the dream did not come true; and it never has, for the strength of the company has, with few exceptions, always been higher than in 1878. Indeed, in most years there have not only been three or four in the front rooms, but also two in many of those in the wings.

Other alterations that were made in the Academy buildings during this period were the erection of the present "Governor's House" (on the site of the old Cube House) in 1876, and the reconstruction of the "A" Division dining-hall in 1879. While this latter operation was in progress, the first class dined in the ante-room of the bowling alley, under the school of arms. The billiard-room was also added to in 1871, and a table provided for the use of the second class. A valuable addition to the library in the same year was made by her Majesty, who presented to the Cadet Company a bust of the Duke of Connaught, the handiwork of the Princess Louise.

THE FIRE OF 1873.¹

(Compiled from the accounts of several Old Cadets.)

"It was in my 'snooker' term, and I was in a room in J House, next to the library, with two other fellows. We were sleeping the sleep of the over-worked and under-fed cadet when someone suddenly burst in at the door, and yelled to us to get up. We did not bustle much, as we thought it was probably some infernal 'rosher'; but presently we became aware of a great commotion outside, cries of 'Fire!' the rolling of wheels, and the tramping of many feet.

¹ On the 1st February.

"Seizing any clothes handy, we doubled out to the parade-ground, and saw flames shooting out of the library and class-room windows. The old clock-face was fairly illuminated, and the hands pointed to somewhere about half-past four. The 'Shop' fire-engine had just been run out, and they were screwing up the hose.

"Some fellows rescued several things from the library, including the Duke of Connaught's bust, and Colonel



THE EAST LIBRARY.

Milman managed to get a few papers out of his office. We were most of us rather concerned until it struck someone that the defaulter sheets would be burnt. Then the general buzz of congratulation was almost heard above the roaring of the flames! 'Ally Sloper,' one of the company subalterns, rescued some of them, however, at the imminent peril of his life, much to the disgust of the gentlemen cadets.

"It was a freezingly cold night, and I remember the wind was from the north-east, for a lot of us were ordered

STUDY.



up to the roofs of J and K Houses, and of Colonel Milman's quarters in between, with wet blankets to put out sparks. Fire-engines came galloping up from all parts of the country, and pretty soon there were about ten of them; but they could not all work owing to scarcity of water. The garrison turned out and lined the 'ha-ha,' while crowds of people gathered outside. They had a fine view. I shall never forget the intense cold, and the terrific waves of heat that occasionally blew on us from the burning buildings. When day broke the ground about the foot of the walls was literally covered with great blocks of ice, and long, frozen drips of water hung from the ladders. And this in spite of the roaring furnace a few feet away! One poor beggar, a fireman, fell off a ladder and was badly hurt. We got the fire under about breakfast-time, but there was not much left except the walls. The clock went for a long time after the fire broke out, until about 7 o'clock, I think."

The exact origin of the fire was never discovered. The rooms of the centre building were warmed by hot-water pipes, and it was supposed that one of the flues had become foul through insufficient sweeping. The blame, however, could never be attached to any particular person.

Steps were at once taken to provide temporary class-rooms by the erection of the buildings now used as drill and model sheds south of the Rear Road. The centre block was rapidly rebuilt on the same plan as before, except that staircases were put at each end instead of the spiral one that existed in the middle of the old building.

The fire brought prominently to light the danger to which cadets would be exposed should a conflagration take place in their quarters. The doors were closed every night with a stout iron bar and padlock on the outside, and, all the windows having iron gratings, there could be no egress in a hurry. Consequently a front-door key to every house was placed in a glass-sided box, and screwed to the room-door of the corporal in charge.

The damage caused by the fire was close on £100,000, but the loss of old books, MSS. and pictures was irremediable. The Treasury granted a sum of £1,500 for replacing the volumes destroyed as far as possible. The Royal Engineers Library in 1874, Captain Atchinson, Royal Artillery, in 1877, the United Service Club in 1879, and Messrs. Mittler and Sons of Berlin in 1880 sent many welcome presents of books. The Prince Imperial at the end of the year gave the library two shelves of very valuable military works, handsomely bound, with the royal arms of France on the covers.

An amusing incident is narrated in connection with the fire. About six o'clock the Governor sent a cadet to Lady Simmons with a message that he would bring some people in to breakfast at eight. Unfortunately his envoy bungled, for when asked how many were coming he replied, "All the cadets"! Here was a task for Lady Simmons! Over one hundred breakfasts to be got ready, and only two hours to do it in! Nothing daunted, she set to work. Servants flew here, there, and everywhere. Plates, cups, knives were borrowed from every neighbour; stacks of provisions procured from hastily awakened grocers, and presently every fire in the house was crackling with frying bacon, sending forth most appetising odours for hungry nostrils. Judge of the General's astonishment on his return to find every available table in every available room spread with snowy cloths, and this gigantic repast ready! History relates not what happened to the unconscious author of the mischief. Probably nothing, for in after years Sir Lintorn used often to tell the story with much evident amusement.

THE STORY OF "THE TOMBS."

In July, 1874, died Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, an officer who served with the greatest distinction in India for over thirty years. So well beloved was he that, on a fund being raised for his memorial, a surplus of £1,664 19s. 1d. remained after all necessary expenses had been met in connection therewith.

It was determined that this should be devoted to founding a scholarship at the Royal Military Academy to preserve his memory among all future cadets entering the Artillery. The interest on the sum renders about £56 available every year for presenting the senior artillery cadet of each batch with a cheque, the amount of which varies with the number of classes commissioned in the twelve months.

The prize was first gained in July, 1877, by F. E. D. Acland; the names of subsequent winners will be found in the appendices. They are emblazoned on the panels of the dining-hall.

Tombs was an Addiscombe man, and, in view of the close connection between his name and the "Shop," the following outline of his services may be given. He served in the *Gwalior campaign*, battle of Punniar; *Sutlej campaign*, battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Budiwal, and Aliwal, 1845-46; *Punjab*, '48-'49, Ramnuggur, Chenab passage, Chillianwallah, Goojerat: *the Mutiny*, Hindun (horse shot), Badle-ka-Serai (two horses shot), Delhi (two horses shot), Nujjufghur, Lucknow, Allygunge, Bareilly, Rohilkund campaign; *Bhootan*, Dewangiri.

Colonel Vibart, R.E., in "Addiscombe: its Heroes and Men of Note," describes how Tombs won the Victoria Cross. It was on July 9th, 1857, during the siege of Delhi. Lieutenant Hills of the Artillery had been surrounded by the enemy, unhorsed, and deprived of his sword.

"Tombs, at this time having heard of the attack, had walked down to the 'Mound,' and in a moment was in the midst of the enemy, who were cutting at him on all sides. Having got through them he ascended the 'Mound,' when he saw Hills about thirty paces off on the ground, apparently entangled in his cloak, with a sowar standing over him with drawn sword. He at once fired at the man with his revolver, shot him through the body, and Hills was saved. Tombs helped Hills to rise; but now they saw another sowar walking away with Hills' revolver, when they made towards him. The sowar at once attacked them, cutting

at both of them; two blows were parried, but the third broke down Hills' guard and clove his skull. In a moment he turned upon Tombs, who parried the blows, and then drove his sword right through the trooper's body. For this gallant exploit both James Hills and Henry Tombs were awarded the V.C."

A curious thing with regard to the food at the "Shop" is the variety of description applied to it. "Visitors" held that it was "abundant and good; in variety and quality quite equal to, perhaps above, the average of that found in the families of the gentry of the country."

How did the cadet of the period describe it?

"We had breakfast at seven, of a meagre description. Dinner at three, consisting of a joint and a very heavy duff. Often meat ran short, and when more was required it was left to the discretion of the officer on duty. One cadet officer was well known for recommending the 'scrag-end' to be taken up. It was not exactly known whether he had any personal motive! Coffee of an inferior description at four; tea squads at eight—tea of a light shade, loaf of bread and pat of butter; sometimes a scanty slice of meat or two bad eggs, and on grand occasions a slice of Bologna sausage!"

Leaving the food, he goes on to say: "We had no decent cricket-ground and but few games. There was a professional called Wales, an indifferent, medium-paced bowler. We played half-a-dozen matches: Sevenoaks Vine, Blackheath, Butterflies, I. Z., Garrison and Crystal Palace. At one match with the last named we had an exciting and unusual time. We drove over and started play. When the lunch hour came we were fielding, and clamoured to stop. They said, 'All right. Bread and cheese and beer.' We said, 'Oh no! Where's the nearest pub.?' It was found; and a boiled leg of mutton and trimmings at four was highly spiced by our far-distant 7.30 breakfast.

"After the match the team dined at the Crystal

Palace. Nine o'clock found all the cadets' money spent, and the conveyance gone wrong. Nothing for tickets, but one G. C. had a watch, which went some way. Train reached Blackheath, but our finances would not run to more than one cab. What a match it was!

"Besides the 'fire,' there was no very exciting event at the 'Shop' in my time. I remember we turned out as guard of honour to the Czar when he came down to inspect the Horse and Field Artillery. I am not sure that the great Peall was not billiard-marker at the 'Shop' then."

Has any cadet ever noticed a hole—nowadays not always visible on account of the ivy—in one of the external walls of the racquet court? Thereby hangs a tale concerning two G. C.'s and a 13-inch mortar. Reposing peacefully behind the parapet of the "battery," this ancient warrior was enjoying the rest earned by years of violent exertion, his utmost work now being confined to a little drill with the artillery classes. But one day a certain cadet, a conspicuous figure in "Shop" athletics, inserted a charge of powder in the mortar, carefully calculated beforehand to be of sufficient size to just eject the spherical drill shell. The other G. C. stood upon the parapet, only a few feet away, *prepared to catch the projectile when it emerged!* The first experiment proved a failure; there was too little powder, and the mighty missile merely moved uneasily in its abode. So a larger charge was put in, the catcher stood ready, the fuse was lit, and—bang! whizz!

The Providence which watches over cadets—and other people—fortunately guided the shell a few inches clear of the adventurous fieldsman, and took it in a wobbly curve to the racquet court, off a corner of which it sank ignominiously to mother earth. One, at least, of the culprits—he was afterwards a highly popular "adjy"—has never forgotten the dire apprehension of the ninety-six hours' arrest which elapsed before being summoned to the Governor's presence.

"And which of you gentlemen is it," said that officer, "who has so far neglected his lectures on Artillery as to grossly miscalculate the weight of a charge?"

CHAPTER VIII.

THE "SHOP" IN THE 'EIGHTIES.

The Justice of the G. C.—Constant Acceleration Leads to Many "Drops"—Provisional Promotion—Excessive Demand for Officers Causes Re-organisation—"A" Division Abolished—The "Shop" does Well at an Open Examination—"Drops" not to Take Sappers—"Cribbing"—Time Tables, 1885 and 1887—The Jubilee—The Swimming Bath Built—Uniform—Prince Ibrahim Hilmy—Azziz Izzet Bey—Fatal Accident—Chemistry.

SELDOM after the 'seventies did the G. C. appear before his commanding officer charged with offences of a dis-honourable and ungentlemanly nature. The moral tone of the Cadet Company had indeed been improved in the last ten years almost out of recognition. Detection was, of course, followed by the most extreme punishment, but it is questionable whether this fact carried so much weight as the attitude of the cadets themselves. Indeed, it is not improbable that a culprit would have often preferred discovery by the authorities rather than by his comrades, as, perhaps, the following incidents may show:—

Gentleman-cadet Z—— was the possessor of a roulette table, and, contrary to all regulations, indulged in little gambling parties in his room. This was greatly appreciated by certain other cadets, and for a time all went well. One evening, however, the roulette table appeared in another cadet's room, and somehow it leaked out that Z—— had lent him the game for the modest fee of half-a-crown. Now, the "Shop" was not a commercial institution, and so thought the G. C.'s. To gamble, and thus defy the standing orders, was one thing; to trade was another. A consultation was held, and its subsequent results were apparent when the dripping forms of hirer and hiree were

seen emerging, coughing and spluttering in mess dress, from the direction of the bath-rooms.

Cold water, however, was not a sufficient damper to Z——'s commercial instincts. He was again suspected, and presently proof was forthcoming that he had once more profited by some "snooker's" desire to possess the game for a week. It was now felt that the extreme punishment of room-wrecking must be resorted to. Accordingly, a band of G. C.'s strolled round to the culprit's quarters after dinner one evening, and proceeded to quietly but firmly immerse him once more in very cold water. Then he was placed in a corner of his room, and every stick of his private furniture reduced to matchwood. Pictures, frames, mirrors, easy-chairs, all were smashed to atoms and piled on the floor. On top of this altar the roulette table was sacrificed, with the aid of a poker, to the mammon of trade. Of such was the justice of the G. C.!

Room-wrecking was a savage form of punishment, and, though prevalent for some years, eventually died out about the beginning of the 'nineties. It led to many rustications and much trouble generally.

Another little case of G. C. justice occurred many years ago. It was the night of the sports, and a small party of cadets were playing cards for modest points in G. C. A——'s room. A——'s run of luck was extraordinary, and presently the amount of his winnings represented quite a satisfactory evening. Then his arms were suddenly pinned from behind, and the voice of B——, a burly "rugger" player who had been quietly watching the game from the bed, remarked, "I think you fellows will find a card up his sleeve." And sure enough there was. Then a scene of wild confusion arose, A—— vainly expostulating and protesting his innocence. But it was of no use; he had been caught red-handed. The news spread like wildfire through the "Shop," and G. C.'s came hurrying up from all directions. A—— was brought forth clad in his night-shirt, "toshed" in the water-jump, and made to run the gauntlet of 150 infuriated

cadets armed with swagger-sticks and waist-belts. Next day the R. M. A. knew him not.

In 1880 the "Shop" was again called on to supply three batches for commissions. Contrary, however, to the usual custom adopted after such wholesale acceleration, a third entrance examination was not held; a double number of candidates were admitted in October, the senior half forming the fourth class.

The constant repetition during the last decade of a sudden demand for more officers than the senior term could conveniently supply had not been without its effect on the organisation and instruction of the cadets.¹ It led to a great many failing in the periodical examinations, the year 1881 furnishing no less than fifty-three drops. Ten of these were certainly owing to rustication, but thirty-nine were occasioned by want of knowledge. This unusually large number was due, not only to the accelerated instruction of the last few years, but also to the very strict enforcement of the qualification rule. In consequence of the latter reason it was decided that, in future, if a cadet failed in a subject by not more than twenty marks, and was otherwise deserving of promotion, he should be allowed to go up with his batch conditionally on his making good his deficit in that subject in his new class. Thus was "provisional class promotion" introduced.

This innovation, although possessed of obvious disadvantages, worked well as long as the course was not upset by the outbreak of war and its attendant excessive commissioning. Such an event occurred, however, very shortly after the introduction of the system. The campaign in Egypt necessitated two batches being passed out in July, 1882—these, singularly enough, being the two that had, as we have just seen, entered the R. M. A. in October, 1880, viz. Mackenzie's and W. R. Stewart's. So it was now determined to permanently reduce the course to four terms, and to pass the cadets through in two instead of two and

¹ In 1872, 1873, 1877, and 1878.

a half years. Consequently, when the fifth class was promoted to third at the commencement of the autumn term, it was not replaced, and henceforward the "Shop" consisted of only four classes, each stronger than before, in order to keep up the supply for commissions.

September, 1882, indeed, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the R. M. A.'s existence. The terms "A," "B," and "C" Divisions were abolished, and the cadet company was formed into the first, second, and third divisions,¹ each, as before, commanded by a subaltern officer. When a batch joined it was taken over by one of the company lieutenants, and remained in his charge until it reached the first class. The present system of choosing one senior under officer of the R. M. A. and three under officers of divisions from the first (or senior) class was instituted, and the remainder of the batch were promoted to be corporals if their conduct was satisfactory. Each of the divisions was split up into two subdivisions as before, but these were now commanded by the six senior corporals. The first class was placed in charge of all the houses and table squads, carried out all the "duty" work of the company, and took over the "A" Division (the term died hard) dining-hall and billiard-room.

The "Shop" had scarcely settled down to its new organisation when the course again ran the risk of being upset by a heavy demand for officers. It was therefore decided to pass out five batches in the two years 1884 and 1885 by dividing the period into five terms. The curtailment of the ordinary term thus involved only amounted to about twenty days. In addition, ten cadets of the first class were commissioned in the artillery in the middle of the spring term, 1884.

For the next few years nothing occurred which disturbed the instructional course. Classics were withdrawn from the list of voluntary studies in 1884 owing to a feeling that the subject was not of great importance in the cadet's future

¹ Subsequently Right, Centre, and Left.

career. In the following year the "Shop" distinguished itself in the most marked manner at an examination, open to the whole country, for fifteen direct commissions in the R.E. and twenty in the R.A. Cadets from both the R.M.A. and R.M.C. were allowed to compete, and eleven from Woolwich presented themselves before the Civil Service Commissioners in London. Result:—

First, C. C. D. Morice (third class).

Second, O. M. Slaughter ("snooker").

Third, E. H. W. H. Stafford (third class).

Twelfth, F. K. Fair (second class).

Fourteenth, C. B. Collins ("snooker").

Two other "snookers," R. F. G. Bond and C. de W. Crookshank, also passed and qualified for R.A. They, however, refused the commissions and returned to the "Shop." Bond afterwards got the Pollock Medal, and both eventually obtained sappers.

The old system of corporals keeping order in the class-rooms was revived in 1886, as were also study parades, but neither lasted longer than twelve months. After remaining in peace for nearly five years the educational course was once more disturbed, as the first and second classes (Godfrey Faussett's and Dick's batches) were both commissioned in February, 1888. An equal number of sapper commissions (fifteen) were given to both, but only the senior—as is always the case when two batches are commissioned in one term—received the Sword and Pollock Medal. Double the usual number of cadets was admitted in April, the upper half forming the third, and the lower the fourth class.

With the exceptions noted, the instruction of the cadets proceeded smoothly enough throughout the 'eighties. Two important questions, however, received particular attention during this period, one from the authorities and one from the cadets themselves. The former resulted in a new regulation coming into effect in 1889, ordaining that in future no cadet who "dropped" in any subject of study was to be allowed to take sappers. This order did away

with a very old abuse, viz. that of purposely failing to qualify in the examinations with a view to "dropping" into the class below, where, with the experience already gained, the chance of passing out in a higher place in the batch would be greatly increased. Instances had come to light

of cadets sending in blank papers when they were well known to be quite able to answer a sufficient number of the questions set to at least qualify. "Sick drops" were not included in the category, as it was felt that, although in some cases injustice would not be done, yet that in others it undoubtedly would, and the nature of the case prevented a hard-and-fast line being drawn.

The second question was that of "cribbing" in examinations. The practice had always been in vogue, generally among those in low positions in the classes. It was seldom that

three or four cadets did not avail themselves of unfair means in answering the papers, although, of course, the discovery of the offence meant expulsion or, at least, rustication.

It seems that at one time at the "Shop" one of those strange unwritten rules of cadet etiquette ordained that cribbing by those who were fearful of "dropping" a second time was not to be considered a dishonourable action. But the line was drawn when it came to a question of getting "sappers," and cases occurred when "cribbers" were compelled by their brother cadets to select an artillery commission, although their high positions in their several classes entitled them to a choice of corps.



MAJOR-GENERAL J. F. M. BROWNE,
C.B., R.E., GOVERNOR, 1880-87.

Photo: Fradelle & Young, Regent St., W.

PHYSICAL EXTREMES



Now this was not intended, from the cadets' point of view, to be in any way unjust to the artillery. "Gunners" and "sappers" were simply words signifying certain particular objects of desire. The whole practice of cribbing was pernicious (that goes without saying), but the system adopted by the cadets at least made the best of a bad job and prevented injustice to the individual. Happily, in these later days, cribbing has become extremely rare. Deep-seated customs, especially evil ones, cannot be uprooted in a day: and the quiet insistence of years has been necessary to cause the art to become classified among cadets as dishonourable.

The daily time-table was twice revised during the 'eighties. At the beginning of 1885 great alterations were made, the chief being the institution of a late dinner. This was due to a remark of the Board of Visitors in the previous year that "though not defective in physique, the countenances of the cadets generally looked pale and jaded. The cases of dyspepsia, numerous for their time of life, led to the impression that some alteration in their mode of living might be advantageous." By the removal of the dinner-hour to 7.15, the old "tea squad" was abolished.

TIME-TABLE, 1885.	
6.45	Extra Drill.
7.30	Breakfast.
8.30-9.30	Drill (<i>none Saturdays</i>).
9.45-11.30	First Study (8-9.30 Saturday).
11.45-1	Second Study (10-11.30 Saturday).
1.15	Cold meat lunch.
2-3	Third Study.
4.30-5.30	Voluntary Study.
5.45-7	Fourth Study.
7.15	Dinner.
1 .30	Lights out.

The gentleman cadet was now in danger of being badly spoilt. Not only had he a comfortable hot dinner of

three courses in the evening, but he was further indulged in a covered passage to his bath-room, and strong efforts were being made to get every "last joined" a room to himself. Well might the "old cadet" sniff when he came down to review the scenes of his "snookerhood" and saw such signs of luxury!

The 1885 time-table did not remain long in force, for



"SIEGE WORKS."

the one in present use was introduced in April, 1887, the chief alteration being the removal of the drill-hour from before, to after, morning study, and the abolition of the 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. study. This year the Cadet Company went up to London on June 21st, and took part in the Queen's Jubilee. They were stationed at Buckingham Palace, opposite the Sandhurst cadets, falling-in in two ranks in rear of the troops lining the roads.

There are clubs and *clubs*, one could name a few hundred —the Carlton, the "Rag," Aston Villa, or the M.C.C., but perhaps the weirdest club ever formed was that which existed at one time at the R. M. A. It was known as the "Alpine

Club," and the only qualification for membership lay in making an entire circuit of the "Shop" along the roofs of the buildings. As these varied considerably in height, the difficulties encountered in scaling the different peaks were great, and were considerably enhanced by the fact that the designing architects had not preconceived the formation of this society of mountaineers. Tastefully designed medals, artistically moulded in putty, rewarded any particularly daring ascent, such as the "Grand Dôme," the "Pic de Wettercoq," or the "Flagstaffhorn." The "Alpine Club" flourished exceedingly as long as it succeeded in remaining select and avoiding official recognition. People who were not cadets, however, became aware of its existence, and disbandment under painful circumstances ensued, the inevitable result of too much publicity on a club of this nature.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. HAY, C.B., R.A.,
GOVERNOR, 1887-89.

after the winter vacation, the "A" Division in 1880 occupied the present corporals' hall and ante-room. Later in the year a billiard-table was placed in the latter, and so now the three senior classes were provided with the means of playing the game.

The coffee-room or "canteen" on the ground-floor of the East Tower was extended in 1885 by the addition of a tin building opening out from it on the east side. A number of small tables were put in, and from now on the canteen became very popular, especially after riding parades and dinner.

The strength of the Cadet Company in 1888 reached



the formidable figures of 280. The barracks were so crowded that only the first and second classes had rooms to themselves, and the dining-hall was filled to overflowing. A proposal to convert it into a chapel and to build a new mess-room was not approved of, and in September the sand-modelling shed between the billiard-rooms and the workshop was occupied by the second class as a temporary dining-hall.

The swimming bath was begun in May, 1889, opposite to the entrance door of the East Racquet Court, and was ready for use in November. Great preparations, including refreshments, a swimming contest, and the Beckwiths, were made for a formal opening. Unfortunately the bath refused to hold water. After being relined it worked well for a few months in 1890, and then started another leak. This one baffled the closest investigation, and, what with one thing and another, the bath was not fit for use until 1893.

During this decade, two alterations of note were made in dress. A red mess-waistcoat was issued in September, 1886, over which the tunic was worn open, the collar being held together by a strip of gold lace. This was far more comfortable than the old arrangement of wearing the tunic buttoned up tight, and also much neater in appearance. The following year saw the substitution of a very pretty "blazer," designed by Captain G. G. Simpson, the new Adjutant, for the jacket of rough blue serge which had succeeded the old "banyan." The pattern was arranged as shown in Plate 8, viz. half-inch stripes of the "Shop" colours on a dark-blue background.

L



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD
HARRISON, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E.,
GOVERNOR, 1889-90.

Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.

The R. M. A. had two supernumerary cadets during the 'eighties, Prince Ilbrahim Hilmy and Azziz Izzet Bey. The former, who was the son of Ismail Pasha, late Khedive of Egypt, completed his course and left the "Shop" in 1880. During his stay he resided at 220, Herbert Road. Although speaking English fairly well he was not sufficiently proficient in it to be able to pass his examinations, and was therefore promoted from class to class with Hemming's batch without qualifying. The Prince was very stout, and consequently found the riding and gymnastic courses rather a trial. According to a contemporary at the "Shop," "he was a very good fellow and a great favourite with the cadets."

Azziz Izzet Bey joined the "Shop" in 1887 as a supernumerary cadet. He was of Egyptian nationality, but adapted himself to the life and customs of the cadet with the greatest success. He lived in a house in the west wing, and carried out his drills and studies with Colvin's batch. He did not "pass in" in the ordinary way, but was privately examined by two or three of the professors; in the term examinations Azziz Izzet did very well, and eventually passed out forty-third in a class of sixty-four. He afterwards served for a short time in the Garrison Artillery and then returned to Egypt.

It was seldom that "Azziz-z-z-z's" (as he was popularly called) quarters out of study hours were not filled with three or four cadets, chatting and smoking; and there were few rooms in the "Shop" where he was not a much sought-after guest at afternoon teas and other similar functions. He gained very many friends during his stay at the Academy, but was lost sight of by the majority after his return to Egypt. He revisited England in the summer of 1900, accompanying the Khedive as honorary aide-de-camp.

A very sad accident happened in the winter term, 1886. G. C. Buttar (who had joined with Dick's batch in September) was running across the backyard of I House when he



slipped upon the ice-covered asphalte (there was a severe frost) and fell heavily with his head against the wall. He was badly shaken, but felt well enough to attend evening study. After dinner, however, his head began to ache, and he grew semi-delirious. The corporal of the house took him down to the hospital about 11.30 p.m., where the poor fellow rapidly sank into unconsciousness. He recovered somewhat towards eight in the morning, and had a short chat with another cadet in the ward. The latter was soon afterwards removed to another room, and poor Buttar died about eleven. The Governor was anxious to pay him the only honours possible, by a military funeral, but Mr. Buttar, the father, refused to keep the cadets from their vacation for the purpose. The December dance, however, was not held.

To lecture single-handed to a class of seventy cadets on some abstruse problem in chemistry, accompanying it by some complicated practical experiments with things called retorts, and at the same time to keep order, is a very difficult task. The difficulties are further increased if you are a man of great kindness of heart, in love with your work, and not suckled on military discipline and inmethods.

If you are of an unsuspicious disposition, you would probably regard it as a curious coincidence that seventy cadets at one and the same moment should light seventy crackling and noisome fusees. For smoking was once allowed in the east lecture-room to drown the stinking fumes which are the peculiar properties of experimental science. You might even pass unnoticed the extraordinary fact that, five minutes later, seventy wax matches were struck in succession from the left-hand end of the front desk to the right-hand of the back row. Wrapt in the task of transferring some deep calculation from the brain to the blackboard, with your back turned to the audience, you would certainly—unless you were built differently to

other people—miss seeing half-a-dozen cadets shimmying up the tall pillars supporting the iron roof. But if you turn suddenly and catch them sliding down—well, it is a different matter.

Perhaps you may have occasion to bring off a slight



A CORPORAL'S ROOM.

explosion by the judicious mixture of certain acids, an explosion which reverberates through and shakes the lecture-room in the most unusual manner. When the smoky fumes clear away you may be surprised to find that seventy cadets are stretched prone on the floor behind the desks. But when an individual, with the conscious innocence of youth on his bland and chubby face, in response to your invitation to explain matters, assures you that he was fairly bowled over by the shock, what are you to do? How can you possibly punish this child-like candour?

However, even the kindest-hearted and most lenient of

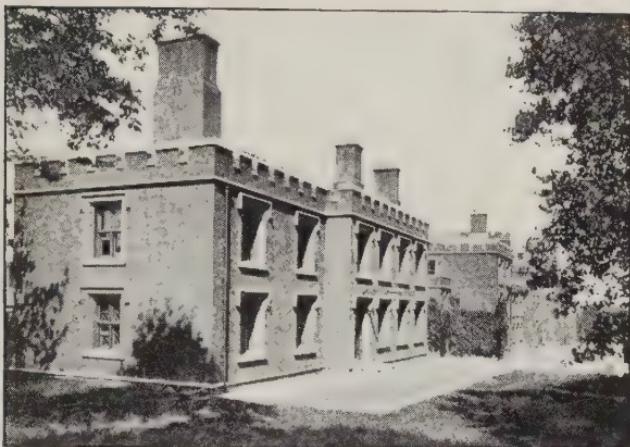
men will turn. That is what happened in 1886, and "roosts" became appallingly frequent in the east lecture-room. Classes were ordered to parade for chemistry, and corporals placed on duty during the attendances. Even that would probably have availed little had not a rumour spread that, if things did not improve, the officer on duty would be directed to attend during lectures. Everyone had a foreboding as to what that might mean, so conduct became better at a bound.



THE "CAPTAIN."

From a sketch in the Cricket Book, by Lt.-Col. L. G. Fawkes, R.A.

[The "Shop" wears an unfamiliar appearance nowadays, for the "Captain," after many years of self-imposed service, has resigned his billet, and left the "last-joined" to the tender mercies of the company subalterns. The "Snookers" were his peculiar charge; wet or fine, he never missed a drill or a gymnastic exercise; and his eye was ever keen in picking out the future under-officer. He was very popular with the cadets, and consequently had often to endure much mild "roshing,"



THE NEW WING.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1890 TO MIDSUMMER, 1900.

Bifurcation, its Trial and Results—A G. C. Passes in Last and Out First—The Queen Victoria Medal—Instruction and Commissions—Rajoelson of Madagascar and the "Soccer" Eleven—Prince Bovaradej—Alterations in Buildings—Uniform—Death of the Governor—The Diamond Jubilee—Unveiling the New Windows in the Hall—The Queen's Visit—The "Shop" Starts a Paper—"Ye Song of Ye Bar."

BIIFURCATION—that is, the division of the "Shop" into two distinct parts, one of artillery and one of engineer cadets—had long been the favourite theme of many high officials at the War Office and elsewhere.

The system of educating together the candidates for both corps during their whole residence at the R.M.A., was said to result in those who eventually became gunners learning more fortification and mathematics than was essential to their efficiency as artillery officers; and that future sappers learned rather more artillery than was necessary. It was also considered that, under the bifurcation system, the artillery cadets would have time to learn

so much of their special subject that they would leave the R. M. A. thoroughly trained garrison gunners.

It was, however, obviously impossible to break up last-joined classes straight away into artillery and engineer divisions. That would have resulted in the entrance examinations deciding choice of corps and thus adding enormously

to the value of "cramming," always a thing abhorred of the "Shop" authorities. Besides which, a certain number of subjects could easily be learned in common, so it was determined to educate the two lowest classes as heretofore. Then, at the end of his first year's residence, a cadet could elect to enter the engineer or artillery division, according to his seniority, fixed by the marks gained in the fourth and third class examinations. Having once joined either division, no further change was permitted; the marks gained



MAJOR-GENERAL W. STIRLING, C.B.,
R.A., GOVERNOR, 1890-95.

in the first year were not carried on, and the cadet started afresh in the second class.

The nature of the instruction during the *whole course* will be found in Appendix XXIII. The chief points of difference in the last year's education of the two divisions, were that the sappers learned mathematics, much fortification, and little artillery; and landscape drawing was compulsory. The gunners did not take up mathematics, learned little fortification and much artillery, and landscape drawing was voluntary.

Faber's batch was the first to come under the new *régime*, joining in March, 1889, and bifurcating a year later. Biggs's was the last to bifurcate, in June, 1896.

In "theory" the bifurcation system was sound. The future officers of one corps learned the minimum (necessary for efficiency) of the subjects belonging to the other, and *vice versa*. What was wrong was the "practice." The chief incentive to study—competition for corps—being removed at the end of the first year, the cadets in their last did the least amount of work consistent with qualifying in the examinations. Two or three men, perhaps, worked for the head place of the batch, though often that was such a certainty for some talented individual that it caused no competition. Half a dozen were "swanking" for prizes: that was all the hard work done.

"Theory" also received a severe shock in the fact that the newly-joined gunner subaltern was found to be no improvement on the old. Garrison artillery, especially, had of late years become so scientific a branch of the service that the new course proved inadequate for the purpose for which it was designed, viz. the manufacture of the G. C. into a trained officer.

Mounted reconnaissance was introduced in 1892 as a part of the topography course, and speedily became the most popular form of work at the "Shop." This year also saw the first stages of a most brilliant performance by a cadet. G. C. MacFie passed into the R. M. A. fiftieth in a class of fifty in March. By the end of his first year he had climbed up to seventh, and entered the engineer division. Eventually he passed out at the head of his batch, thus creating a record that has never been equalled. But his performance did not end there, for he also gained the unique distinction (for the engineer division) of securing the artillery prize!

Many cadets have gained similar successes, though in less marked manner. There are always great alterations in the seniority of the whilom "snookers" when they rejoin after the first vacation, and it is by no means an uncommon thing to find that several in the first and last twenty have changed places.

Cadets appointed to the artillery about this time received rather unfair treatment in being compelled to wait for their commissions for nearly a year after leaving the "Shop." A sudden dearth of vacancies had not been foreseen, and although steps were taken to remedy the defect, some time elapsed before a satisfactory solution of the problem was arrived at.

In January, 1896, the numbers of the classes were changed, the senior becoming the fourth and the junior the

first, and two years later, by her Majesty's command, the Victoria Medal for proficiency in military subjects of study was instituted at the R. M. A. The first to gain the distinction was Corporal Wagstaff, who thereby became entitled to a V after his name on the roll of the corps of Royal Engineers.

An unusually large amount of acceleration was allowed during the last few years of the 'nineties—so much, indeed, that when Edgeworth's batch

ONE OF THE PANELS IN THE HALL AT THE R. M. ACADEMY, RECORDING THE NAMES OF MEDAL WINNERS.

was commissioned in August, 1898, only twenty-one of the original class remained, all of whom obtained sappers. In the following year the Boer War necessitated such a large augmentation of the artillery that, although the corporals were commissioned in November, and the third class in December, yet the "Shop" was quite unable to supply all the officers required. One hundred and thirty "snookers" were admitted in January, 1900, and formed the two junior classes, and by July three big batches had been commissioned. Thus, what with individual "volunteering-up," and the acceleration of whole classes, a very large number of cadets went into the artillery between the midsummers of 1899 and 1900.



after a course of only twelve months at the Academy. The sappers commissioned in July, 1900, also had only one year's service.

History thus repeated itself. The war with France in 1793, with Russia in 1855, and (in a lesser degree) in Egypt in 1882, all necessitated a curtailment of residence at the "Shop." However, on this occasion the authorities prevented any disorder in the R. M. A.'s organisation by taking energetic steps in the short time available. The



THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEDAL.

demand for officers was satisfactorily met, although a considerable paring of the instructional course was involved, and a heavy strain thrown on the staff, both military and educational.

The "Shop" received a valuable recruit for its association team when H. V. Rajoelson joined the R. M. A. in April, 1890, as a supernumerary cadet. He was the grandson of the Prime Minister of Madagascar, and had already studied in England for several years. Like Ilbrahim Hilmy and Azziz Izzet he did not go up for the ordinary entrance competition, but was privately examined in mathematics, English, geography, and geometrical drawing by the professors. He failed to satisfy them at his first attempt. This was not surprising, in geometrical drawing, at any rate,

for he made all his drawings on the blotting paper of the examination book, which eventually assumed a cryptographical appearance!

Rajoelson lived in the "Shop," and studied and drilled with Grubb's batch, but was promoted from class to class without examination. He was a very short, sturdy fellow, and a perfect terror in the football field. "Soccer" was his game, and the way he used to dribble, dodge, and run between his opponents' legs was a highly inspiriting sight. His "charge," too, took his shoulder into the average man's stomach, and altogether he was a very difficult person to tackle, especially when dusky evening helped to conceal him from view.

Rajoelson had come to the "Shop" with an eye to eventually commanding the Madagascar army, an ambition which he hoped to realise with the assisting influence of his grandfather. Returning to his island home at the end of 1891, however, he met with a very sudden death. Lured into a cave by some natives, he was there foully murdered, jealousy being the supposed motive of the crime.

In August, 1896, Prince Bovaradej, son of Prince Nares Varariddhi, half-brother of the King, and Minister of the Local Government of Siam, joined the R. M. A. with Usborne's batch. The Prince was perhaps the most popular foreigner of any that had come to the "Shop." He was a most generous, open-hearted little fellow, who bore his various nicknames with equanimity, entered with great zest into the milder amusements of the G. C., and possessed a particularly smokeable brand of cigar. He was a supernumerary cadet, but passed the ordinary examinations with the rest of the class, and went out in the 22nd place as an artillery officer.

Many alterations, some trifling, others extensive, were made in the barracks during this period. To begin with, in 1890 the Governor and commandant moved their offices from the centre building to rooms over the adjutant's office in the west tower. These had been used by the staff



THE CRICKET GROUND.

as common and dining rooms since the Prince Imperial had vacated them in 1875, and the "cottage" at 63, the Common, was taken instead. Here many bachelor officers of the educational staff resided, obtaining bedrooms on paying a charge of 5s. per week. The old Governor's and commandant's offices in the centre building were now occupied as class rooms. The revolver range was also opened on the west side of the Gun Park, the firing position facing south. The greatest care was taken when designing the range so as to preclude any possibility of a bullet finding its way out. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent accidents to the firers, and only one mishap has ever occurred. This was due to a very minute defect in construction, one of the guard plates being a quarter of an inch too short; but the victim—Gentleman-Cadet H. B. Mayne, who was wounded in the leg and foot—fortunately recovered very quickly from his injuries.

An extension of the dining-hall was commenced in 1890 and completed in the following year, the wall and stained-glass window at the north end being carried back about thirty feet. A fire-place was substituted for the old central entrance, two doors and porches being placed at the north-east and north-west corners of the hall. The alteration greatly improved the appearance of the handsome mess-room, as it thus gained the length requisite for perfect architectural beauty.

In 1892 an addition to the east wing was completed, a block containing twenty bedrooms being erected on the south side of the Rear Road. The baths, with hot water laid on, were greatly appreciated by the G. C.s after football matches. This building is now known as the New Wing.

The Cricket Pavilion was built in 1896 from funds chiefly raised by contributions from the R.A. and R.E. Its design was made similar to the other buildings by the special request of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who, with his usual care for its welfare, desired that nothing should

be erected that would spoil the picturesque appearance of the Academy.

The "Shop" was given quite an unfamiliar appearance in the following year by the removal of the iron gratings from all the windows. This was done on account of the risk to which the occupants would be exposed, especially in



THE SWIMMING BATH.

the first-floor rooms, should a fire cut off escape by the passages. Besides, Charlton Fair being a thing of the past, of what use were barred windows?

A much-needed improvement was effected in 1898 by putting better lighting arrangements in some of the class-rooms. More space was also rendered available for games by levelling the ground south of the gymnasium, two football fields being formed—the eastern for Association and the western for Rugby. As the latter was also intended to eventually act as a second eleven cricket-ground, a tin pavilion was erected in the corner below the old gun-case

Mess! Colours. Gym. Kit. Study and General.



Battalion 1000 Drill Order. S. U. O. (Full Dress). U. O. (Drill Order). Riding Order. Walking-out Dress. A GROUP OF CORPORALS, 1890.

mate. In the same year the Governor and assistant-commandant once more moved their offices, this time to the south-east corner of the centre building. The adjutant and subalterns went into the quarters thus vacated in the west tower, the ground-floor accommodating the quartermaster's staff.

The old, smooth-cloth patrol, with red, false collar, was replaced in 1891 by a blue serge jacket with white linen false collar, breast and side pockets, and shoulder-straps. The subaltern under officers received a grenade on each side of the front of the collar. The skirts of the tunic were also altered, buttons and red piping being added.

Several alterations in uniform were made in 1899. The patrol-jacket was greatly improved in appearance by the substitution of a high scarlet collar for the old blue one. The sleeve-knots denoting rank were removed from this jacket, and the following badges worn on the collar: the senior under officer, large gold-lace grenades; under officers, brass grenades on three horizontal lace bars; corporals, the same on two bars; and cadets, two bars only.

At the end of the year the mess-kit was altered by the removal of the beads from the jacket and the addition of red cuffs. The S. U. O. was given "crow's feet" of gold lace (with "eyes" all round) on the cuffs and gold-lace grenades on the collar; the U. O.'s, simple "crow's feet" on the cuffs and gold grenades on the collar; and the corporals, "crow's feet" but no grenades.

The "blazer," introduced in 1887 for general use, was replaced in 1898 by a startling concoction of "Shop" colours in half-inch stripes—a change viewed with very mixed feelings by the G. C.s. The new coat, however, had but a short life, for two years later it gave way to the neatest jacket that had yet been designed. This was made of dark blue flannel, with a narrow strip of R. M. A. ribbon running round the edges of coat and collar, around the sleeves, and along the tops of the pockets.

A very sad accident in May (1897), arising from a most trifling cause, deprived the "Shop" of its Governor, and the

UNIFORMS IN 1900.

CORPORAL,
RIDING DRESS.

CORPORAL,
MESS DRESS.

CADET
IN PATROL JACKET.

S.U.O.,
FULL DRESS



cadets of a sincere friend. While walking across his garden, General Hewett slipped and fell, breaking his leg. An internal complaint was set up by the accident, and he died on the 3rd of June. He was buried at Chatham, the cadet company and the whole of the staff of the R. M. A. escorting his remains to the Arsenal Station.¹

On the 22nd June, 1897, the cadets paraded in review order as a battalion of four companies at 7 a.m., 163 strong, and proceeded to London to take part in Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee celebration. The usual company officers were supplemented by Major F. A. Curteis, R.A., and Captain S. B. Von Donop, R.A., acting as battalion majors. The day was very hot, and never did the expression "Queen's weather" more thoroughly deserve its meaning. The cadets were placed in position immediately outside the palace gates, lining both sides of the road leading to Constitution Hill. After the procession had passed the company had lunch at Wellington Barracks, and subsequently marched to the palace end of the Mall, lining the road on the return route.

At the beginning of the autumn term this year, Gentleman-cadet H. de C. Martelli was presented on parade with the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for a very gallant act in rescuing a person from drowning at Southsea during the summer vacation.

¹ General Hewett's memory is perpetuated at the "Shop" by the Staff Mess, or "Common Room," which he removed from the Cottage to the first floor of I House in 1897.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. O. HEWETT, C.M.G.,
R.E., GOVERNOR, 1895-97.

On the 8th December, 1899, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught unveiled the four memorial windows in the dining-hall, the cost of which had been defrayed by the subscriptions of "old cadets." Each window contained two portraits: the Queen and the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, Lord Roberts and Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Richard Dacres and Sir John Burgoyne. The two last-named officers were respectively C.R.A. and C.R.E. in the Crimea.

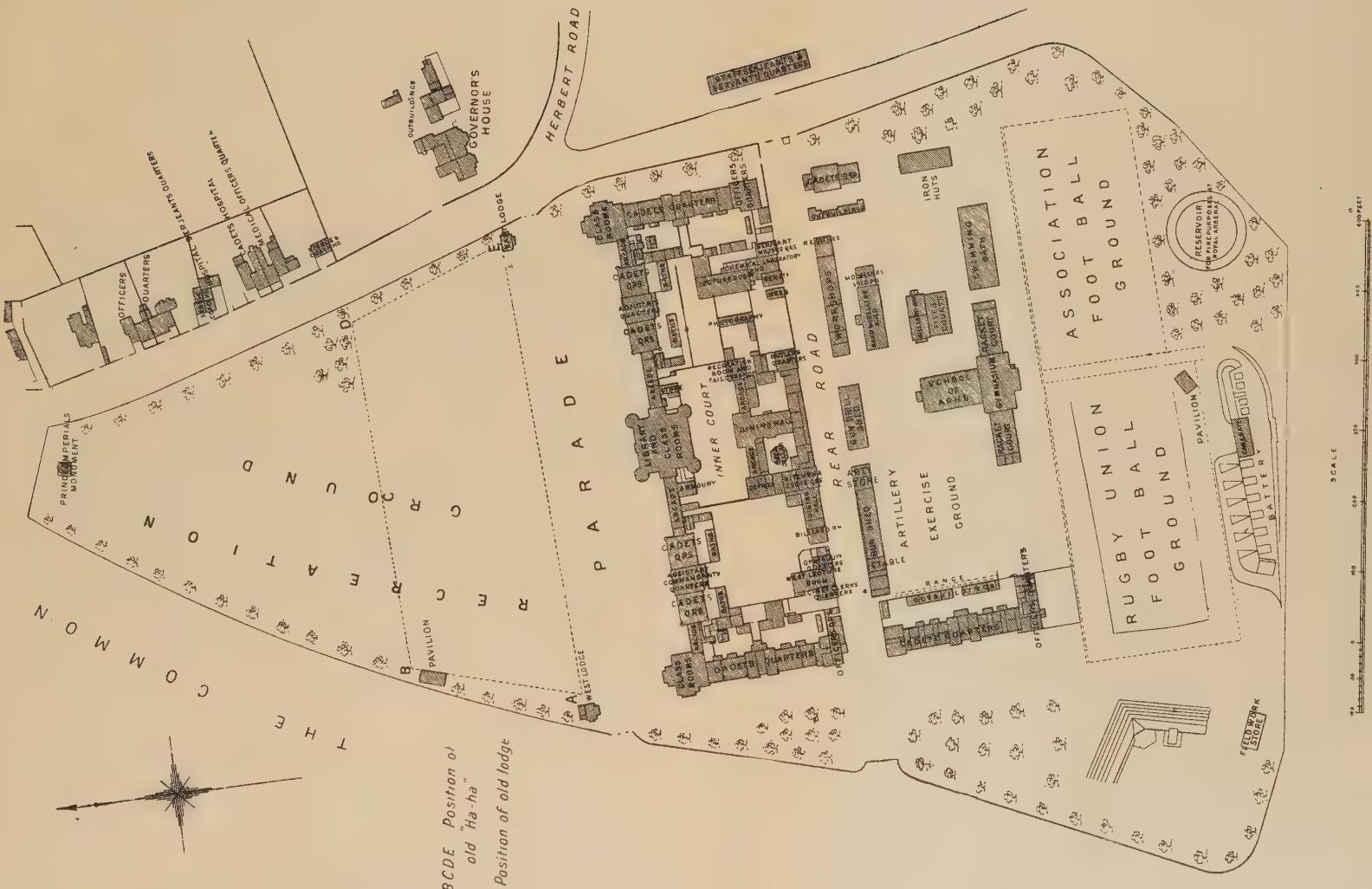


MAJOR-GENERAL F. T. LLOYD, C.B., R.A.,
GOVERNOR, 1897—1901.

other royal visit on the 22nd March, 1900, when the Queen came to Woolwich to see the wounded soldiers from South Africa in the Herbert Hospital. The cadet company furnished a guard of honour, and also lined part of the road near the hospital. As Her Majesty had expressed a wish to see the Prince Imperial's statue, entrances were made in the railings at the foot of the enclosure and a gravelled carriage-way (called the "Queen's Road") thrown across the front of the monument, opposite which a stand was erected for the staff and their friends.

His Royal Highness referred in affectionate terms to the time when he himself had been at the Academy, and expressed himself greatly pleased at the smart appearance and good physique of the cadets. He stayed to luncheon in the corporals' hall, with the Duchess of Connaught; and when they left the "Shop" the cadets turned out unofficially and sped them on their way with three hearty cheers.

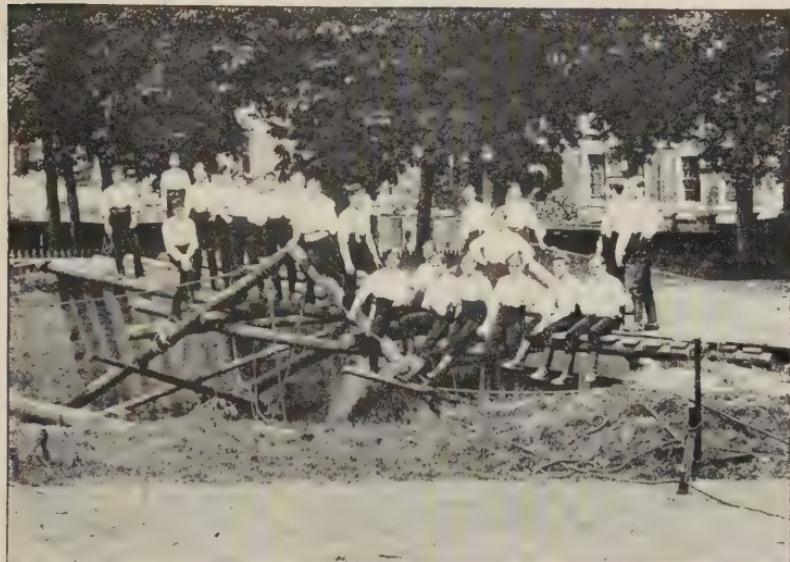
The R. M. A. received an-



“THE SHOP” IN 1900.

From a plan in "Records of the R. M. A." brought up to date.

On the 1st May, 1900, the "R. M. A. Magazine" made its bow to the "Shop," the gunners, and the sappers. Captain W. P. Brett, R.E., was its first editor, but with their usual modesty the G.C.'s left the task of contributing to the first number to the staff and others. Colonel Belgrave designed an artistic cover, and the publication immediately became popular. By the time No. 2 went to print the cadets had



BRIDGING.

become somewhat bolder, and this number was decidedly lighter in vein and more interesting.

The "R. M. A. Magazine" was not the first "Shop" paper. One, if not two, existed in pre-historic days, but the first of which any definite trace can be found was published in 1863. It began brilliantly, but unfortunately died an early death. The following poem is extracted from "Hard Times," as the paper was called :¹

¹ From "The Records of the R. M. A."

“YE SONG OF YE BAR.”

“Dear earth I do salute thee.”—SHAKESPEARE.

The pommel I sought, the reins were as nought,
 My spurs in the flanks were well buried ;
 I bumped about like a 12-pounder shot
 As nearer the bar I was hurried.

I closed mine eyes on the horrid sight,
*Wall's*¹ admonitions spurning :
 All before me was dark as the dead of night,
 My mouth was parched and burning.

I was seen again in a place of rest,
 But *not* in the saddle they found me ;
 The yellow tan was on my breast,
 And the school swam round and round me.

Nor few, nor short, were the words *Wall* said,
 But they were not words of sorrow :
 He tossed his arms and wriggled his head,
 As if trying to catch to-morrow.

I thought, as he hollered, of my narrow bed,
 And sighed for my lonely pillow ;
 I groaned as each horse went over my head,
 And wished them beneath the billow.

O, lightly some over the bar have gone,
 The trusty pommel had stay'd them ;
 And little they recked, though *Wall* might groan,
 And *Boylin* loudly upbraid them.

At last from my heavy work I was freed,
 The clock struck the hour for retiring ;
 I cast a glance back at my noble steed,
 Which was quite the reverse of admiring.

Slowly and sadly I hied me down
 From the field of my woe, tanned and gory ;
 I sighed for the Line, and wished the bar gone,
 With *Wall* and *Boylin*, to glory.

¹ Wall and Boylin--the riding masters.



THE DONKEY RACE.



MAJOR-GENERAL R. H. JELF, C.M.G., R.E., THE PRESENT GOVERNOR.
(Photo: Bullingham, Harrington Road, W.)

CHAPTER X.

THE G. C. OF THE PRESENT DAY.

His Arrival—His Room—Breakfast Parade—The Hall—Hospital—Studier—Digging—Drills—“Hoxters”—Riding—After Dinner—“Rosh Bands”—Tea Squads—Dances—The G. C. and the Cabbie—Public Day—The End.

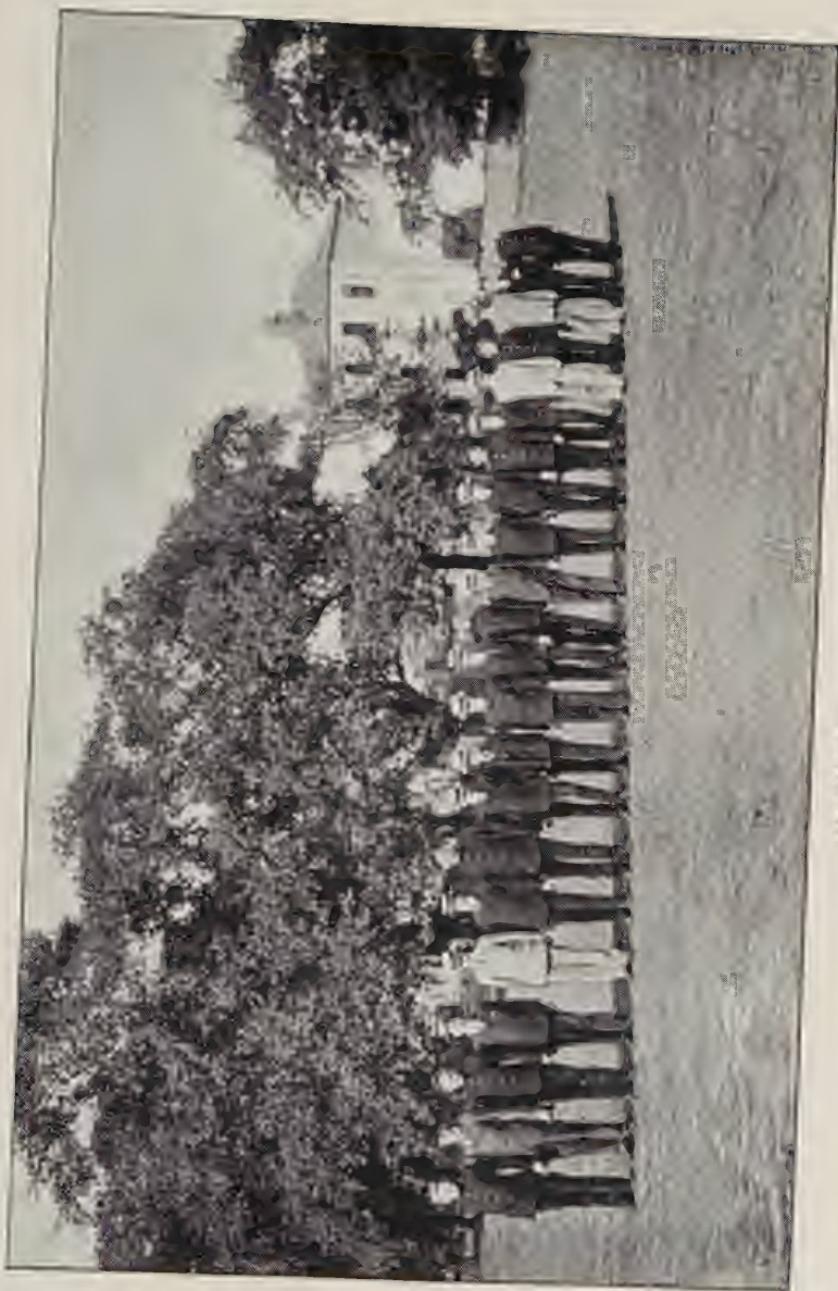
TWICE every year the Charing Cross trains disgorge a mixture of young men and new portmanteaus on the platform of the Arsenal Station at Woolwich. Thence racketty four-wheelers convey them to the Common, where, probably for the first time, they will catch a fleeting glimpse of the glories of the horse and field thundering over the hard ground, with whizzing wheels, flying hoofs, and glittering uniforms.

Presently the cabs rattle through a great iron gateway and draw up at a small red-brick lodge. Here the travellers go through the process of signing their names in a book

under the eye of a very smart individual in the blue livery with red facings and brass buttons of the R. M. A. servants' staff.

"Mr. Brown, I House, 55 Room; that's the house over there, sir, on the left of the library. Mr. Smith, K House. You'll find your servants there, gentlemen: they will tell you what to do."

The day is not a favourable one for his introduction to the "Shop"—a typical Woolwich morning, with a gloomy sky overhead and a raw, damp feeling in the air—and the new arrival has a distinct sense of depression as he walks across the well-kept, gravelled parade-ground. At the door of his house he is met by a liveried servant of truculent demeanour, with an atrocious squint, who seizes his baggage off the cab and bangs it on to the stone steps as if he has a particular grudge against each article. Our "snooker" finds his room without difficulty, the number being painted over the door, on which a card in a small brass frame records the fact that "Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Robinson" reside therein. On entering, the paperless, distempered walls, uncarpeted floors, and great bare windows create a by no means favourable first impression. On one side is a massive iron fireplace, and on the other a huge wooden wardrobe, both bearing the unmistakable stamp of the War Department "fixture." The wardrobe—the name is a distinct compliment—is divided into compartments which hold the "snooker's" clothes, each having one to himself, with a separate door and lock. Under the window, facing the entrance, runs a broad shelf on which repose three basins, three soap dishes, and three water-bottles and glasses. Below this, again, lie two large, very bright tin pails, nearly two feet high by a foot in diameter, filling the *rôle* of the homely water-jug. These are familiarly known as "tosh cans"—to "tosh" signifying "to wash," "to take a bath," or "to bath another person." In each corner of the room is an erection which, on closer inspection, proves to be a bed, turned up on end and delicately draped in the daytime by curtains



1884 WILDS AT SQUAD DRILL,

from the high overhanging wings. The remaining space is pretty well taken up by a barrack-table, a coal-scuttle, and three hard Windsor chairs.

"You're the first of this room to come, sir; so you'd better take your choice of beds," remarks the servant as he deposits the "snooker's" belongings on the floor. "That there one behind the door is gen'ally the fav'rit' with the gen'l'men."

"Not much room for three, is there?" says Brown.

"Well, it his livin' pretty hintimate, as my dorter Sally remarked; but Lor' bless yer, sir, there's four in some of 'em, and you'll soon get used to that. The gen'l'men allus does grumble at first, but it's won'erful 'ow soon they tumble into the way of it. 'Owever, you'd better go into the 'all and get some lunch. The 'fall-in' is just going, but they don't expect you to parade the first day. You just walk into the 'all after the gen'l'men march in."

"Oh, thanks, very much. By the way, what's your name?"

"You never mind my name, sir; you just ax for Caesar if you want me."

Poor old "Caesar" is dead now, but there are few cadets who will not remember him. He was an excellent servant, though at first his little trick of taking out his glass eye and putting it on the mantelpiece while he cleaned the grate was a trifle disconcerting! To many it will be news that his real name was French. Like the immortal Mrs. Gamp, he was always quoting an unknown authority, generally his "dorter Sally," although it is doubtful whether such a person really existed.

So the "snooker's" first introduction to official routine will probably be at luncheon in the dining-hall. This room is the show-piece of the "Shop," an honour which its appearance certainly merits. But for the white clothed tables with their piles of dishes, it would be easy to imagine oneself in a chapel. The magnificent high stained-glass windows in their arched and mullioned settings, the eagle-supported lectern, and the lofty, black oak roof, all strongly convey that



THE DINING HALL, 1900.

impression. Wood-panelling runs round the room, bearing in old English gold letters the names of all who have in their time won the "Sword," the "Pollock," the "Tombs," and the "Victoria." Between the windows hang the banners and coats-of-arms of past governors; and on other parts of the walls are figures in armour, trophies of old weapons, battered breast-plates, halberds, pikes, and such-like gear of ancient war.



LUNCH PARADE: JUST BEFORE THE "FALL IN."

The "snooker" spends his first few days at the "Shop" chiefly in settling down to his new life. The books and instruments issued for his use have to be collected, the numbers of the class-rooms in which he is to attend the various studies found out, and parades for "fitting clothing" attended. A caution for being late for some study or parade will probably be his first introduction to military discipline, a repetition of the offence leading to closer acquaintance at a very early hour in the morning. Of this, more later.

The *reveillé* comes floating in at the window at 6.15 a.m. in a peculiarly weird and aggressive manner; and on their



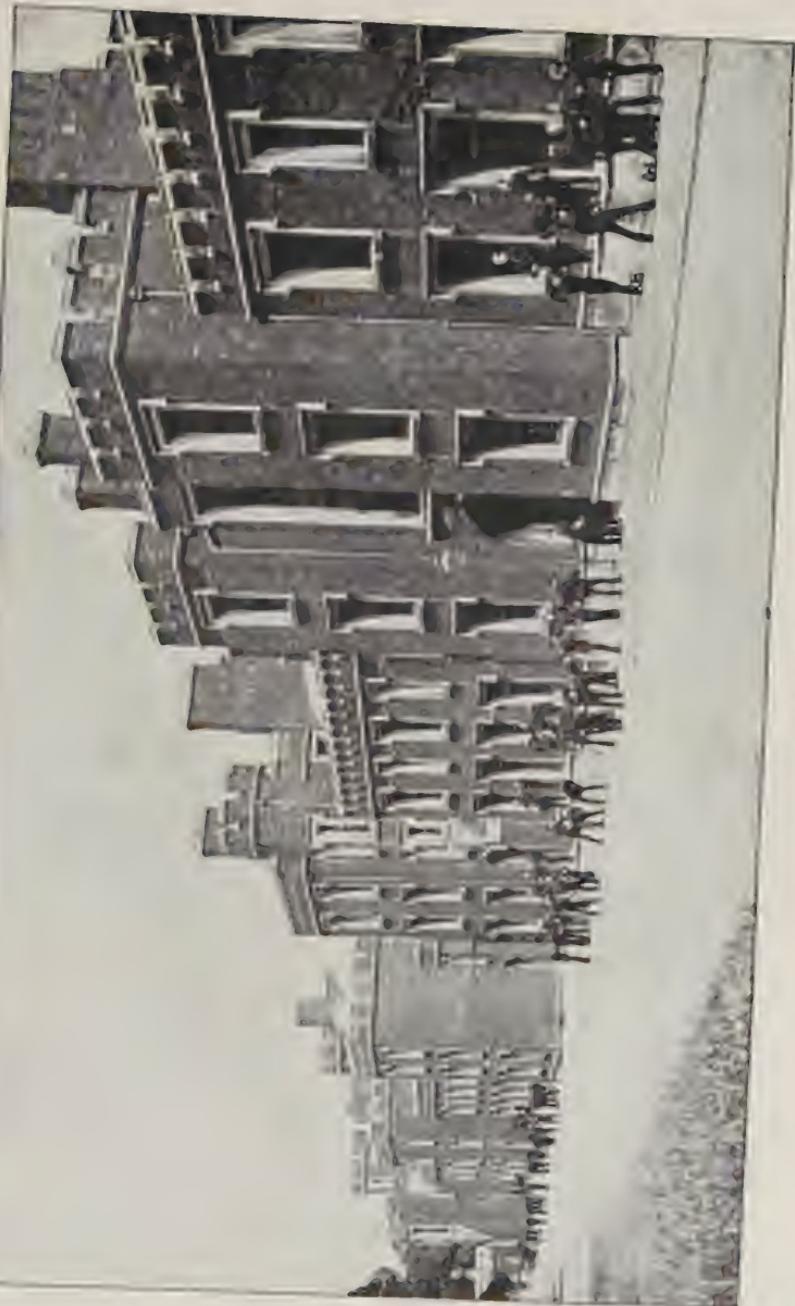
LUNCH PARADE.

first morning Brown, Jones, and Robinson will probably come yawning out of bed before the trumpet notes have ceased echoing through the semi-darkness. But not on their second, for the "snooker" soon learns that ten minutes is ample time for dressing, including a bath and a shave. So breakfast parade being at 7.15, he rises at 7.5. Even this is considered unnecessarily early by many, who, putting into practice what they preach, steal a few extra minutes of slumber, and have many short, but not sweet, interviews with the officer on duty.

The fashion of the G. C.'s morning "tub" is simple, although not recommended for hotel or domestic life. Clad in the original Adam's primeval garments, he dashes forth from his room, through the passages, into the bathful of running water, and back again—glowing with health, and scattering cold showers from a very moist sponge over dry cadets on the outward-bound track. The water in some of the houses is heated nowadays, and the passages to the bathrooms are covered in. Formerly, as we have seen, a "tosh" in winter necessitated running across a courtyard, often covered with snow, the first man in to break the ice. The shock of finding the bath occupied on a cold morning is left to the imagination!

Fires are not lighted in the rooms nowadays before breakfast, so the operation of drying is very rapidly carried out; and, jumping into his clothes with a speed that savours of sorcery, the G. C. bolts for parade. This is held in the inner court, a large asphalted space at the back of the library, enclosed on all sides by arcaded buildings and walls covered with ivy and creepers.

There is generally one G. C. in every term who is gifted with a knack of being late for parades, especially for breakfast. On the first few occasions he is usually armed with some excellent excuse, but he soon drops that, for experience teaches him that there is no such word in the military vocabulary. A "reason" he may have, an "excuse"—no, although, as a matter of fact, the result of either is the same.



"Markers! Steady! S'n' at ease!" from the under officers and the cadets gather round near their respective parade points. As the old clock strikes the quarter-hour the trumpeter sounds the "fall in," the little groups dissolve rapidly into long lines of subdivisions, and a perfect babel of echoes is roused as the six corporals race through the names in their respective charges.



A GYM. SQUAD.

In less than thirty seconds all is silent, save for the hollow-sounding footsteps of the under officers as they stride up and down the flanks of their divisions, and of the S.U.O. marching smartly from end to end of the whole company.

"First Division! 'Tchun'! Fall out the corporal on duty," and reports of absentees are made. The U.O.'s sign their "parade states," using the corporal on duty's back as a convenient desk: the S.U.O. collects the slips of paper, doubles up to the officer on duty, salutes, and hands in the reports.

"March in!" orders the subaltern.



S. A. H. (1975).

"March in!" shouts the S.U.O.

"Number—subdivision! Right turn! Quick march!" shout the corporals in charge, and one by one the subdivisions tramp off into the dining-hall through the great arched doorways.

On entering the G. C.'s stand by their respective tables, prayers are read by the subaltern on duty from the lectern, the command to "sit down" is given, and all fall to demolishing the piles of fish, eggs, and bacon spread before them. There is no scarcity of food, and everyone is allowed to supplement the official menu in the time-honoured "table squad" manner.

The officer on duty sits at a small table behind the lectern. Having allowed a suitable time to elapse, he gives the word to "turn out." Those who have finished thereupon depart to fill their pipes, read the morning papers in the library, and collect their books and instruments for the particular study to be attended.

This is the time for paying the doctor a visit if necessary, and the corporal on hospital duty falls in the sick cadets outside, and marches them down to the hospital. The officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps attached to the "Shop" inspects the patients. Cases of a serious nature are few and far between, a fact speaking volumes for the healthy, hard-working life of the G. C. One, perhaps, is given an ointment and restricted from riding; another has a sore heel, and is recommended a treatment of easy shoes—and consequent absence from drills—for a day or two; and another is detained for bed and the careful attendance of the nursing staff. The second is, perhaps, the most popular prescription of the three; "restrictions," as it is called, allowing the ultra-diligent man an hour of study while his comrades are drilling, and the ultra-idle an opportunity for the consumption of tobacco and light literature. The treatment, however, has its drawbacks, as it involves abstention from games and inability to leave barracks.

VOLUNTARY CLASS AT WOOD-WORK.



Studies vary according to the day of the week, but the hours for attendance thereat remain pretty much the same. At ten minutes past eight the big bell over the centre building clangs forth a warning peal; and for the next few minutes streams of cadets pour over the pavements and passages, making their way towards the various classrooms. At 8.15 every G. C. is at his desk, the bell tolls forth a few final notes, and the exterior of the buildings is deserted, save for the inevitable figure, swiftly running, of the "man who is always late."



MAJOR J. F. DANIELL, R.M.L.I.,
PROFESSOR OF MILITARY
TOPOGRAPHY.

Photo: G. West & Son, Gosport.

wards transferring the features of the ground to his paper in the correct military manner.

Artillery and fortification, too, lend themselves to the blending of in and out door work. In the former he has to learn to handle some of the larger types of guns (field-gun drill being a separate study), to erect huge sheers for lifting heavy weights, and to pay visits to the various buildings in the Royal Arsenal. In this enormous city of furnaces, factories, and workshops he becomes acquainted with the methods of making everything, from the wheel of a trench-cart to the mountings of an 80-ton

Until a quarter to twelve, with a fifteen minutes break at 9.45, the cadet remains at work, drawing complicated figures, elucidating intricate problems, and absorbing the wisdom of his instructors in mathematics, electricity, fortification, or artillery, as the case may be. If the subject be military topography, he will probably be out in the open air all the morning, pacing the country in company with a three-legged plane-table, contouring hills and valleys, and making great efforts generally to-

gun, from the Lee-Metford bullet to the 12-inch shell, from the time and percussion fuze to the lyddite bursting charge of a breech-loading howitzer.

Under his sapper instructor the G. C. puts in some pretty stiff exercise at field works, especially when he is first introduced to the noble art of digging. The energy with which a "snooker" class start in at excavating a shelter-trench is sublime: for five minutes the pick plies merrily, and huge shovelfuls of earth fly out of rapidly increasing holes. Then a small ache starts in the back; the shovels become extraordinarily heavy, clumsy weapons; and the pile of earth in front never seems to grow any bigger. Presently one stops to wipe his brow, and then another. But that "blooming hole" has got to be finished somehow; and finished it is, though at the expense of a goodly collection of blisters and uncomplimentary thoughts. However, digging—like many another bad thing—can be got used to in time; and the embryo officer will certainly gain from personal experience some idea of the practical difficulties that his men have to contend with, which fact will doubtless make him a better taskmaster in his future career.

The manufacture of field kitchens out of earth, the boiling of potatoes on them, and the construction of a water-tight hut out of sticks, straw, and mud are amongst the numerous arts of military engineering acquired by the G. C.

Study attendance over, twelve o'clock brings parades for field-gun drill, sword drill, and gymnastics, according



MAJOR B. R. WARD, R.E.,
PROFESSOR OF
FORTIFICATION, 1900.

Photo: Hyrall, Aldershot.



MAJOR B. ST. J. BARTER,
10TH (LINCOLN) REGT.,
PROFESSOR OF TACTICS,
1900.

*Photo: Maull & Fox,
Piccadilly.*

to which class the cadet belongs. Under its division officer the second class attains a very high efficiency in the first-named exercise; whilst the "snookers" in the gymnasium pile on flesh and muscle under the vigilant eye of Q.M.S. Giles, who by the sheer force of his own bounding personality imbues his class with such vitality that in a very short time they are also bounding through the various

exercises in a manner worthy of their smart little instructor. The muscular young Mars who returns home in the vacation is a very different looking person to the crude article which left there a few months previously.

Lunch parade at 1.15 differs from other meal parades in that the corporals inspect their subdivisions with an eagle eye for a speck of dust. The passer-by in the road must often be struck by the unique appearance of the "Shop" for

the ten minutes preceding this parade. The stone steps leading from the doorways of the houses are crowded with cadets brushing each other, in pairs, trios, quartettes, with the greatest energy and determination. Forage-caps, coats, trousers, all receive the most minute attention; then the brushes go whizzing and clattering into the passages, and everyone makes a bolt for the inner court.

In days of old the most spotless clothes did not always suffice to save some unlucky ones from an extra drill, and perhaps the corporals may occasionally have abused their power. Some years ago S—, a snooker of most exceedingly mild appearance, fell a victim to the insidious "hoxter" through a mistaken sense of kindness, the fruits of which he thereafter tasted daily. B—, the corporal



MAJOR F. H. CHAMPTON, R.A.,
PROFESSOR OF ARTILLERY.

of his subdivision, was a confirmed stammerer, and during his first inspection his attention was drawn to S—, possibly by the latter's aggressively guileless face. Stopping before him, and touching him delicately on the chest with his forefinger, he ejaculated :

"T—t—turn out for d—d—d—d—"

"Drill," kindly helped the benevolent S—.

"T—t—take another!" replied the corporal, passing on.

Poor S—! He became a constant early bird; but there are few worms of any value to a G. C. at 6.30 on a December morning. However, every dog has his day, and eighteen months later Corporal S— was never satisfied with the blood of less than twenty victims per diem.

In the words of the immortal showman :—"The 'hoxter' is a ubiquitous beast. He follows in the footsteps of the officer, and, lying concealed in the forefinger of the corporal, tickles the back of the 'snooker.' He is not tanned like the rough-riding G. C., nor bruised like the rugger player. In fact, he is usually blue and brassy to look at, and wears a carbine. His favourite haunts are the front parade, the inner court, and even, in *very* bad weather, the gym.

"His coat-of-arms is charged with a bar *vertical* rising from a Wellington *prone*, and his motto is 'Right Wheel.' He is a silly little animal, 'cause he gets up early."

At one time there was much abuse of power in giving extra drills; and a small battalion of G. C's, looming like a phantom army through the grey mist of early dawn, was by no means an uncommon sight at the R. M. A. Few classes did not rejoice in the possession of a "Hoxter Jones" or "Hoxter Robinson," as the case might be. Some unfortunates turned out regularly every morning and afternoon. Tradition has it that one gentleman cadet was seventy "hoxters" in arrears when he received his commission, but doubtless this is an exaggeration. Another

legend relates that an officer *in the Guards* was once unlucky enough to get an extra drill at the "Shop"!



LIEUT.-COL. D. T. C. BELGRAVE,
R. W. K. REGT., PROFESSOR
OF DRAWING.

Now, he was a forgetful youth, and neglected to make the necessary report (for which he received another "drill") or to turn out at 6.30—a serious crime entailing two more. In such manner do great results come of small beginnings.

At 2.15 the "snooker" indulges in an hour's infantry drill, advancing by stages from the "stand at ease by numbers" to the awful moment in which, called out to drill the remainder of the class under the stern eye of his officer, he completely forgets his words of command, ties half his company in a knot, and marches the remainder into a brick wall!

The second and third classes ride twice a week, and the corporals five times. The three

Impossible as it may appear, the legend is true, for a certain G. C., having been gazetted to the Scots Guards, was ordered to remain at the R. M. A. until the end of the term, and succeeded in creating what will probably be a lasting record!

If a cadet receives a "hoxter," he must send in a report to, or personally inform, the corporal on duty in his division—which is adding insult to injury. Once upon a time a G. C. lost a coat button as he was coming on lunch parade, with the inevitable result.



H. HART, ESQ., M.A.,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.
Photo: Wayland, Blackheath.

schools of the Royal Artillery Riding Establishment lie about half a mile from the "Shop," and here many a G. C. makes his equestrian *début*, his first few experiences usually being painful and well remembered. Let us take a glance at a class doing their first ride.

Marching into the broad, spacious shed, the G. C. becomes aware of a long line of horses standing down the middle, some impatiently pawing the soft tan on the well-covered floor, others champing their bits and tossing their heads, and all looking very wild, untamed steeds to the unfortunate ones who have never ridden before. After spending a few minutes in endeavouring to mount "by numbers," our cadet manages to scramble up into his perch, and presently finds himself following his companions round the school. A short period of steady walking soon begets confidence, and, with the aid of a few pointed remarks about stomachs, chins, and saddles, from the smart, well set-up riding-master, the class begins to look quite presentable.

But alas! the long drawn-out command—"Tr-r-r-r-o-o-ot!" brings a woful change. Chins go down, elbows out, legs anyhow, and the riding-master's stream of allusions momentarily becomes more uncomplimentary.

"Now, sir, what *are* you doing with that mare's ears?"

"Sit down, No. 3; sit down in your *saddle*, sir, not on your horse's neck!"

"Sit up, No. 6, and leave go of that pommel!"

"Elbows in, No. 7, elbows in! Stop flapping 'em like a pair o' donkey's ears!"

"Now, sir, where the deuce are you coming to? Who told you to leave the ranks, sir?"—as some horse, bored with the eternal procession round the walls, brings his helpless rider into the middle of the school. With a desperate effort the perspiring G. C. manages to haul his steed round, gallops into the tail of the rides, bores between the last few men and the wall amid much recrimination, and finally rolls off in a corner, whence he emerges with his

mouth full of tan to meet the unsympathetic inquiry: "Who ordered you to dismount, sir? Ride, ha-a-alt!"

We will not probe the further miseries of " Stirrups-up-and-cross-'em. T-r-r-rot! Fold your arms. Increase the pace, the leading file. Canter-r-r-r! Tr-r-rot! Halt!" We venture to think that few soon forget their experience of the foregoing formula.



MAJOR W. P. BRETT, R.E.,
PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL
SCIENCES.

Photo: G. West & Son, Southsea.

this is probably the first day of riding really appreciated. If the class distinguishes itself, jumping henceforward forms part of the day's programme; if not, it is probably deferred for a short time. The senior class ride with swords, and, being by this time pretty expert horsemen, look forward to the riding parade with far greater pleasure than to, let us say, a study attendance for the purpose of chasing "*x*." The competition, too, for the prize is very keen; and, although the favourite is generally fairly obvious, the "dark horse" sometimes wins.

A voluntary study is held from four to five twice a week for the benefit of those struggling for marks; otherwise the G.C. is thankful to be left in peace from 3.15 to 5.15 p.m.,

Later on, when the riding-master considers him capable of keeping them out of his charger's ribs, the G.C. is allowed to put on his spurs, and this gives him something new in life to think about. To the very young soldier the wearing of these tinkling little instruments is a source of great joy—a feeling doubtless shared by worthy Mr. Craig, the boot-maker—a landmark in "Shop" history, for does not the novice cut himself most unmercifully about the instep!

Later still furze-covered hurdles are brought into the schools, and

and this interval he fills in as best pleases him. The swimming-bath, racquet courts, workshops, and billiard-rooms are well frequented all the year round, and in the summer the lawn-tennis courts and cricket nets are fairly overcrowded.

At 5.15 p.m. the cadet attends another study for two hours, and that finishes the day's work. Dinner is at 7.30, but only the three junior classes and the under officer and corporals on duty parade for it. The remainder of the senior term assemble in their mess-room (punctuality, of course, being insisted on), where the S. U. O. sits as president.

The meal over, the inevitable "swanker" hies him to his room and spends the few remaining hours of gas-light poring over pages of "swot," "stinks," or "G. D." Perhaps some of these terms will be strange to old cadets. Translated the four mean respectively "extra hard worker," "mathematics," "chemistry," and "geometrical drawing."

The remainder of the "Shop" disports itself in various fashions. On two evenings in the week voluntary classes in woodwork and metal-work are held in the shops. As 500 marks are given for these subjects, they are taken up by practically all the cadets, an examination being held at the end of the term. The carpenter's shop has been greatly improved in the last year, thirty small benches—each with a neatly arranged tool-rack—being provided for the



DR. A. WEISS, M.A.,
PROFESSOR OF
GERMAN.

*Photo : Benedette & Son,
Peckham.*



MONS. ALBERT BARRÈRE,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.
Photo : Tarma, Woolwich.

G. C.'s use. A sound practical knowledge of the arts of wood-cutting and nail-driving is very advantageous. At any rate, the future officers of the scientific corps will never share the unpleasant experiences of the unfortunate man whose fierce struggle with a picture, a hammer, and a nail Jerome so humorously describes in his "Three Men in a Boat."

The billiard-rooms are always full after dinner, and, as the majority of the cadets find that 100 takes a lot of getting, it is perhaps fortunate for those waiting for a game that the tables are booked by time. Twice a week a portion of



LIEUT.-COL. A. M. MURRAY, R.A.,
ASSISTANT-COMMANDANT, 1901.

the Royal Artillery Band plays in the school of arms, and a more amusing and instructive sight than the G. C. indulging in the terpsichorean art is not to be seen. The waltzing in itself is edifying, but the lancers—with variations—as danced by the G. C. is hard to beat as a comic spectacle. Original figures quite unsuitable for ladies, mad whirling "chains," and cart-wheel "visits" result in more exercise being taken than it would be possible to obtain in an average "rugger" match.

The mattresses at one end of the gymnasium are sacred to the use of the corporals, as of yore, but the custom has crept in of allowing the third term to occupy others near them. The second class still sit along the west wall, and opposite to them is the "snookers'" abode. The latter must turn up in mess dress, "flannels" not being permissible. While on this subject it should be noted that on no occasions are "snookers" allowed to wear "Shop" jackets with "flannels" until the senior cadet of the second class has signified his approval of their conduct and manners, this generally occurring about half-way through the term. Until then the blue patrol is *de rigueur*.

Nowadays one great feature of these evening entertainments has entirely disappeared, viz. "rosh" band night. A few years ago the schoolboy who had just passed his examination, and was sitting at home at ease, had no idea of the fearful ordeal he would have to undergo on this occasion. As soon as their uniforms had been issued the word was passed round for all the last joined to attend the band on a certain evening. The proceedings began, as usual, with a waltz, in which, however, no "snooker" was allowed to perform without permission from the second term. Then a violent and unexpected collision sent a couple of brand new uniforms sprawling on the floor. That was the beginning of the show. Presently another pair received a staggering charge from behind, and the fun shortly became general, being only stopped by the conclusion of the dance.

The next item, a polka, led to more effective charging; but the "snookers," now thoroughly on their guard, warmly returned the compliments received. The climax came with the lancers, the sets being strictly made up of men in the same class. With a whoop and a rush, the whole of the second term descended on the devoted last joined. Then "Conspuez snookaire!" "Down with the beggars!" "Give 'em beans!" and the third term joined in, with the corporals falling impartially on the lot.

What a scene it was! Imagine upwards of 150 G. C.'s piled in a huge writhing mass on the floor, the scrummage rising to a height of six or eight feet in the centre. Occasionally a cadet disentangled himself, retired about twenty yards, and then, rushing madly down, flung himself with a wild yell on top of the heap of struggling humanity.



CAPT. A. E. J. PERKINS, R.A.,
ADJUTANT, 1900.

*Photo: Johnstone & Hoffmann,
Calcutta.*

Picture to yourself—or can you dimly recall to mind?—the feelings of the men in the bottom layer! The band, with the indifference born of long experience, calmly finished the piece, and shortly afterwards the huge heap dissolved into individual G. C.'s dispersing to their respective parts of the gym. Here and there one might be seen limping to his seat, or another holding a bloody nose; but the majority were unharmed, only a bit blown, and very anxious to resume the



11.30 A.M., SATURDAY—

fray. And the beautiful new uniforms, and the once shapely forage caps! Ye gods, what sights they were!

The "snookers' concert" in the gym. is still a great function every term. Everyone, whether he can or cannot, must sing. The senior classes sit round and applaud, or hoot, or throw things, according to the quality of the performer. A good comic song will go down at once; but the warbler who passionately urges some fair unknown to "fly with him" must prepare to receive polo caps and other missiles.

The second term boss the show; indeed, the bringing up of the "snooker" in the right way is their peculiar

care. On occasions there have been rebellions against their authority. Once upon a time—in the days when the “snooker concerts” were held in the front houses—the third term objected to the date chosen for the performance, and stormed “H” house, in which it was taking place. The top floor was a seething mass of struggling figures, and the staircase the scene of a fierce assault. Naturally, the banisters gave way—they were not constructed for “snooker concerts”



AND FIVE MINUTES LATER.

—and a couple of tons of G. C.’s went hurriedly downstairs. Someone broke a leg, the adjutant’s dinner-party was disturbed, and the concerts were held in official disfavour for some considerable time afterwards.

Bullying and drinking find no place at the “Shop” nowadays. The former—although isolated cases have since occurred—disappeared about 1875. Drinking, however, lasted until the end of the ’eighties; although, of course, not so prevalent as it was fifty years ago, the practice generally centring in one set in each term.

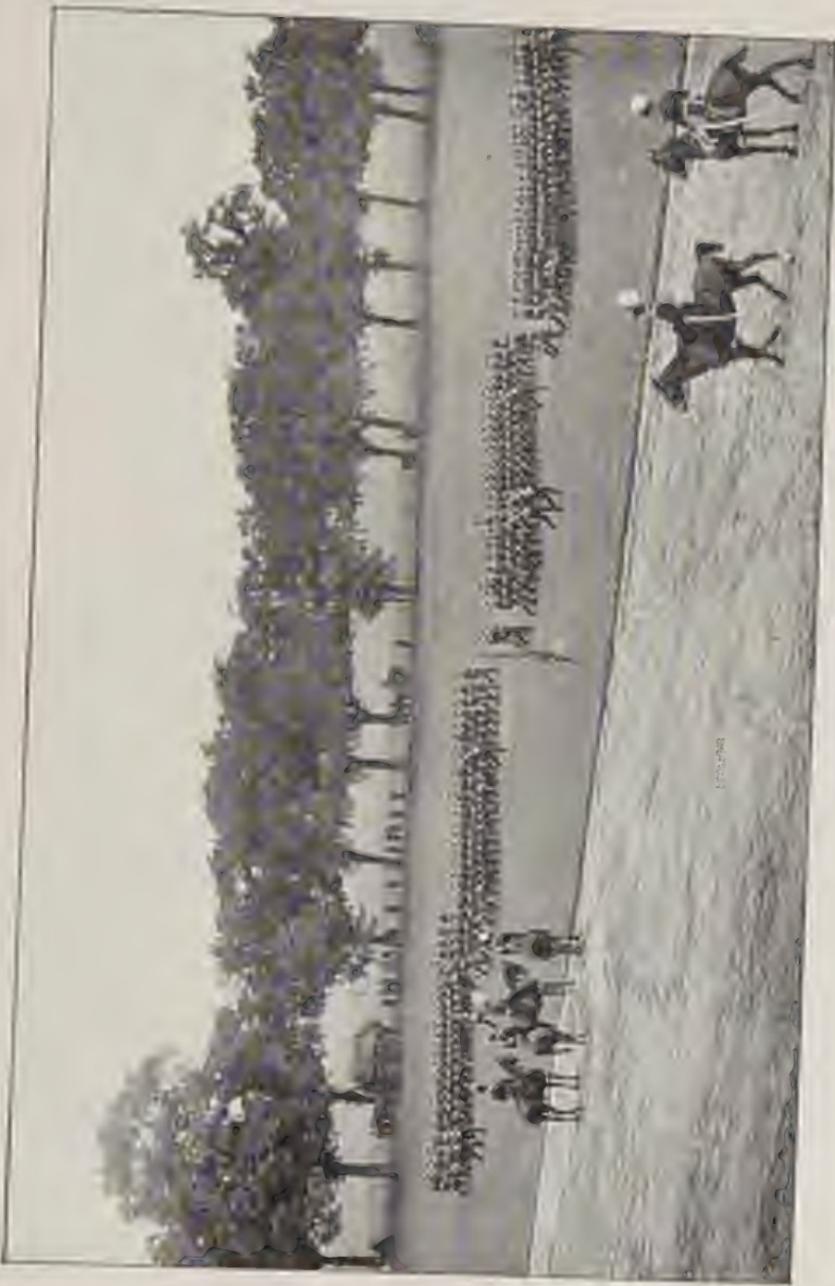
Perhaps the most popular after-dinner amusement is the “tea squad,” nearly all the cadets who have rooms to

themselves indulging in one periodically, and inviting thereto rather more of their particular "pals" than the apartment can conveniently hold. The giving of one of these functions necessitates a preliminary visit to Hansford, who, from his storeroom near the dining-hall, dispenses such luxuries as biscuits, jams, sugar, condensed milk, and cakes of all sorts, including the far-famed "genoa"—an almond-topped, much-raisined confection held in great and lasting favour by the G. C.

From here the host issues laden with packets of various eatables, his load being supplemented in the winter by a plentiful supply of crumpets. A call is then made on "Charles," who rules over the canteen, for a box of cigarettes, the consumption of tobacco being a special characteristic of the "tea squad," and proceeding merrily at the same time as the operations of eating and drinking. Good, hearty appetites—whetted by much brain work and open-air exercise earlier in the day, and not in the least put off by dinner half an hour previously—being satisfied, the invaluable man with the banjo tunes up; and a thunder of popular choruses rolls out of the door, opened to emit some of the dense fog of smoke rising from the dozen or so tobacco furnaces within.

But at ten o'clock every G. C. must be standing at the door of his room, ready to answer to his name at "rounds," so the meeting breaks up with much laughter, shouting, and "roshing." The corporals on duty go round their divisions, make their reports to the officer, and the entrance doors of the houses are locked for the night. At 10.30 the trumpeter sounds "lights out," and peaceful silence reigns supreme in the R. M. A.

The end of the term draws near, the examinations are approaching, and the G. C. wears a studious and worried appearance. "Midnight oil" is burned to the accompaniment of much strong coffee, and it is not surprising that many pale and anxious countenances are seen within the precincts of the R. M. A. However, the worst is over at



"DUKE'S DAY."

last; and, after resounding for many days to the scratching of the irritating quill, the classrooms are deserted, instrument cases and books go hurtling into room corners, and the G. C.'s troubles for the term are over.

Sisters and aunts, fathers and brothers, mothers and cousins (of all degrees) are collected from far and near for the final ball. Tastefully coloured lighting, discreetly shaded *kala juggas*, and artistically draped walls transform the gym. into a veritable palace of delight, where the fairy slippers of the beauteous maiden and the glossy wellingtons of the bold G. C. glide smoothly over the well-polished floor to the dulcet strains of the gunner band.

When the last dance is over wild shouts are raised of "S. U. O! S. U. O—o! S. U. O—o—ho!" and amidst great excitement on the part of the fair sex the individual in question is hunted out from some obscure nook, raised shoulder high, and carried blushing round the room to the chorus of "For he's a jolly good fellow." The under officers and one or two of the most popular corporals come in for a similar ovation. Then the whole assemblage join hands in a great ring stretching all round the room, and "Auld Lang Syne" fairly lifts the roof.

Most, if not all, of the G. C.'s attend the "Shop hops." Once upon a time there was a great, broad-shouldered, dare-devil of a cadet called Y—, a famous boxer at the R. M. A., who never went. On the night of one of the dances he and a few kindred spirits were wandering round the "Shop," when they encountered a hansom, driven by a "cabbie" well known locally for his pugilistic accomplishments.

"Hullo, cabbie! Let me drive that concern for a minute," cried Y—.

"Not if I knows it," was the reply.

"Well, get down and fight," said Y—.

"All right, if one of you gen'l'men 'olds the 'oss," and down he came. It was a fine mill; but the G. C. was too good, and presently "cabbie" was stretched out. Seizing

the opportunity, Y—— sprang up behind, the rest piled inside, and off they went at a gallop over the snow-covered enclosure and round the "Shop," yelling like demons. How they escaped a smash was a mystery, but escape they did; and cabbie eventually left the enclosure a richer man, with his hansom unscratched.

The morning after the dance brings Public Day, or, as it used to be called when the Duke of Cambridge was at the head of the Army, Duke's Day. The Commander-in-Chief comes down accompanied by his staff, and it is seldom that several distinguished old cadets do not journey to Woolwich for the occasion. The Cadet Company march past, go through a few manœuvres, and are dismissed. Then, while the fortification, topographical, and landscape drawings are being criticised in the library, the cadets bolt to their rooms, change their clothes, and in the twinkling of an eye are out again, ready for further exhibitions. The corporals are inspected at riding; the third term demonstrate the swordsman's art: the second class give a brilliantly smart performance at field-gun drill; and the "snookers" go through some marvellous evolutions in the school of arms. Here the whole Cadet Company finally parades, and, after the Governor has read his report for the term, the Commander-in-Chief presents the prizes. He then makes a short speech, congratulating the cadets on their smartness and good behaviour, wishing the corporals a successful career, and alluding in complimentary terms to any recent brilliant performances by officers of the corps which they are going to join.

The end has come at last; and though, doubtless, at the moment none feel any sadness at leaving, yet there are few who will not in after years look back with affection on the good old "Shop," and with kindly remembrances of the days spent there—days that ended with the last sharp command, "Fourth Class! 'Tchun!' Right turn! DISMISS!!"



A START.

CHAPTER XI.

"SHOP" GAMES.



TERM ATHLETIC CUP.

To become entitled to the distinction of wearing the *broad* "blue, black, and yellow"—in many a cadet's opinion the highest ambition attainable at the R. M. A.—it is necessary to represent the Academy against Sandhurst either in the athletic sports, or at cricket, Rugby, Association, racquets, gymnastics, or revolver shooting. The "Shop" colours, chosen in 1863 by G. E. Dodsworth and the eleven, were made by changing the red stripe in the I Zingari colours to a garter blue. They were at first in a ribbon only, but a coat soon followed, and eventually they became the "Shop" colours.

In looking through the records of the "Shop" games given in this chapter, it must be borne in mind that the Sandhurst cadet averages a year more in age than his Woolwich contemporary, and that therefore the latter has to fight against odds.

THE R. M. A. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The first recognised athletic meeting held in England was the R. M. A. sports in 1849, and, by virtue of seniority in years, this annual event takes precedence in the list of "Shop" games. Captain F. W. M. Eardley-Wilmot presented a silver bugle in 1850, to be competed for annually, the winner of the greatest number of events to hold it for a

year, and to have his name engraved on it. In time the bugle became so covered with inscriptions that it was found necessary to attach a number of silver coins for the purpose. The winner used to receive a small model of the bugle to keep permanently, but nowadays this memento has greatly decreased in size.

"The first winner of the bugle," says the "Records of the R. M. A.," "was a Cornishman of very short stature, but square as a tower and of very great strength. On joining he threw in wrestling all the strongest cadets, and before he left he jumped more than his own height. He died after a very short service in the Artillery."

THE ROLL OF BUGLE WINNERS.

1850	F. Temple.	1883	J. R. Ritchie	2, 9
1851	J. Bevan-Edwards.	1884	C. Prescott-Decie	1, 2, 8
1852	H. L. F. E. Hicks.	1885	J. M. Burn	1, 6, 8, 12, 13
1853	G. R. T. Stevenson.	1886	H. S. Woodcock	1, 5
1862	M. H. Hayes.	1887	T. G. Tulloch	7, 11, 14
1863-4	J. S. Biscoe.	1888-9	W. Gillman (7, 9, 11), (2, 6, 7)	
1865	H. H. Crookenden.	1890	V. de V. Hunt	2, 6, 7, 8, 11
1866-7	W. J. Joyce.	1891	J. G. Austin	7, 9, 10, 11
1868	E. H. Cameron.	1892	{ J. E. Cairnes	1, 7, 14
1869	H. H. Hart.		{ M. O'C. Tandy	6, 8, 9
1870-1	H. S. Dalbiac.		{ G. P. C. Blount	1, 6
1872	C. K. Wood.		{ M. O'C. Tandy	7, 8
1873	G. P. Onslow.	1894	W. A. de C. King	3, 4, 5
1874-5	G. E. Giles.	1895	J. G. Dooner	1, 2, 8
1876	G. G. Simpson.	1896	R. E. T. Hogg	7, 8, 11
1877	R. L. S. Vassall.	1897	R. F. A. Hobbs	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12
1878	J. E. Harvey.	1898	W. M. Turner	7, 8, 10, 11
1879	A. M. C. Dale	1899	{ A. H. Du Boulay	1, 2, 13
1880	{ J. L. Smith 2, 3, 4, 12		{ W. M. Turner	9, 10, 11
	{ J. Hanwell 6, 9, 13, 14	1900	H. C. Hawtrey	4, 5
1881	L. H. Ducrot		E. D. Carden	7, 8
	{ F. Vans Agnew 8, 9, 13, 15		{ N. R. L. Chance	1, 2
1882	{ J. W. Pringle 1, 8	1901	{ C. J. H. Clibborn	4, 5
	{ A. D. Young 3, 4		{ M. D. Bell	6, 11

EVENTS WON.

1.	100 Yards.	6.	120 Hurdles.	11.	Cricket Ball.
2.	Quarter-mile.	7.	High Jump.	12.	Wheel Race.
3.	Half-mile.	8.	Broad Jump.	13.	Marching Order Race.
4.	One Mile.	9.	Steeplechase.	14.	Pole Jump.
5.	Two Miles.	10.	Shot.	15.	440 Hurdles.

From the list of bugle winners it will be seen that no sports were held from 1854 to 1861 inclusive, but from 1862 to the present day they have been held without intermission. There have been some good all-round performances by cadets who gained the trophy, notably by Woodcock in 1886, Burn in 1885, Hunt in 1890, King in 1894, and Hobbs in 1897. King took the half-mile in 2 m. $6\frac{2}{3}$ s., the mile in 4 m. $48\frac{4}{5}$ s., and the two miles in 10 m. $31\frac{1}{2}$ s. -times, considering the heavy going, better than they appear on paper. On the cinder track at Sandhurst,



W. GILLMAN. J. G. DOONER H. S. WOODCOCK. J. G. AUSTIN. T. G. DALBIAC. J. HANWELL. T. G. TULLOCH. J. R. RITCHIE. W. M. TURNER.

THE BUGLE WINNERS' RACE, 1899.

however, he improved on these considerably, winning the half in the record time, for these meetings, of 2 m 1 s., and the mile in 4 m 42 $\frac{2}{3}$ s. King, when stationed at Chatham in the R. E., won the amateur half-mile championship in 1896. Hobbs' performance in 1897 is, perhaps, the best of all. He took the 120 hurdles in 18 s., the high jump with 5 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the broad with 21 ft., the shot with 31 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the wheel race, and the steeplechase—a very fair day's work.

In 1887 T. G. Tulloch and G. O. Bigge caused some amusement in the high jump by diving over the bar head foremost, and landing on their hands! The former created a record of 5 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. This method of jumping (introduced by H. T. Kelsall, R. M. A., in the previous year's encounter with Sandhurst) was the subject of much controversy at the time. The Amateur Athletic Association eventually, in 1888, decided that in future it should be considered illegal.

In 1896 the "strangers' invitation race, open to officers, to cadets of the R. M. C. and to the R. I. E. C." was abolished in favour of a "strangers' invitation handicap" (440 yards), open to the L. A. C., A. A. A., and all affiliated clubs, the handicapping being placed in the hands of the secretaries of the two first-named associations. For a prize the "Shop" presented the "Eardley-Wilmot Cup," so called "to commemorate the first recognised athletic meeting held in England," originated by the second captain of the Cadet Company, and taking place at Woolwich in 1849. This race has proved very popular, and never fails to produce some distinguished competitors.

To celebrate the jubilee of the "Shop" sports, a hundred yards' handicap, open to all former bugle winners, was held in 1899. Several well-known old cadets "toed the line," viz.: Dalbiac (1870-71), Hanwell (1880), Ritchie (1883), Woodcock (1886), Tulloch (1887), Austin (1891), Dooner (1895), and Turner (1898). A yard of start for every year that had passed since winning the bugle was allowed each competitor, and a hotly contested race resulted in a dead heat between Dalbiac and Woodcock. On its being run off, the former won in the easiest imaginable manner. Sad to relate, less than a year later he was killed in South Africa. A keen sportsman and a wonderful horseman, Dalbiac won the Artillery Gold Cup five times and the Grand Military once on his own horses. Clever writer, and almost equally handy with his pencil, he contributed many amusing articles to the sporting papers. Brave to rashness and utterly careless of his life, he met the death that, above all others, he would most have desired seated on his horse and fighting against odds.



THE BUGLE.



TERM TUG-OF-WAR CUP.

Mr. Julian Marshall, a well-known tennis and lawn-tennis player, was appointed arbitrator by mutual consent, and decided against the “Shop,” retaining the shield. In 1880 the “Shop” representatives in the Sandhurst sports were first given their “colours,” with the consent of the other cadets. Silver medals for the winners and bronze medals for the other competitors were struck and issued in 1881. Sandhurst won the shield in 1882 for the third consecutive year, and retained it. Another was provided by the “Shop” out of the common-room wine fund. The second of the two original conditions of the meeting was cancelled; otherwise the R. M. A. and R. M. C. would have had two new shields to provide in the next twelve years.

A summary of the results of the Woolwich and Sandhurst sports is given in the following table, a glance at which shows the superiority of the R. M. C. in the short, and of the R. M. A. in the long, distance races. In 1901 the “Shop” won its first hundred for twelve years, and its first quarter for seventeen years, but lost its first mile for fourteen years.

¹ The R. M. A. Sports’ Record Book.

THE R. M. A. v. R. M. C. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The first inter-collegiate athletic meeting was held at Beaufort House, Fulham, in 1868, when General Cameron and Colonel Ormsky, the respective Governors, presented a shield to be competed for annually by the R. M. A. and R. M. C. under the following conditions: “(1) The College or Academy winning the greatest number of events to retain the shield for the year; (2) the shield to become the property of the Academy or College winning it for three consecutive years.”¹

The first and third meetings were won by the “Shop,” the second was tied; and as (owing to a change in the constitution of Sandhurst) ten years elapsed before the fourth encounter, the point arose as to whether Woolwich were or were not entitled to permanent possession of the trophy under clause 2 of the conditions.



SWIMMING CUP.

THE SPORTS, 1900.



WOOLWICH V. SANDHURST ATHLETIC SPORTS.

YEAR.	WINNER.	100 Yds.		440 Yds.		HALF-MILE.		MILE.		Two Miles.		120 Hurdles.		High Jmp.		Broad Jmp.		Pole Jmp.		Shot.		No. OF TIMES HOME SIDE HAS WON.	
		W	W	W	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	T	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
1868 ¹	Woolwich	W	W					W	W	W	W	W											(At Fulham.)
1869 ²	Tie	W	W					W	T	S	S	S											Tie.
1870 ³	Woolwich	W	...	W	S	S	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.	
1871-79	No Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1880 ⁴	Sandhurst	S	S	W	W	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Won.
1881	Sandhurst	S	S	S	S	W	W	S	S	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Lost.
1882	Sandhurst	S	S	S	S	W	W	S	S	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1883	Woolwich	W	W	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1884	Woolwich	W	W	W	W	W	W	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Lost.
1885	No Meeting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1886	Sandhurst	S	S	T	W	W	W	S	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Won.
1887	Woolwich	S	S	W	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1888	Sandhurst	S	S	S	S	S	S	W	W	T	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Won.
1889	Woolwich	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	T	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1890	Woolwich	S	S	W	W	W	W	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Lost.
1891 ⁵	Woolwich	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	T	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1892	Woolwich	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Lost.
1893	Sandhurst	S	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	S	T	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Lost.
1894	Sandhurst	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Won.
1895	Sandhurst	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Lost.
1896	Sandhurst	S	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1897	Woolwich	S	S	S	W	W	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1898-99	No Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1900	Sandhurst	S	S	S	W	W	W	S	W	W	S	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Won.
1901	Sandhurst	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	T	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Lost.
10 Wins to Woolwich.		7	5	11	15	5	8	7	10	5	10												Won 13
1 Tie.		...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...												Tied 1
11 Wins to Sandhurst.		15	16	10	7	3	14	9	12	6	12												Lost 7

¹ A 250 yards flat race and 380 yards hurdles were both won by Woolwich.² A 250 yards flat race and 250 yards hurdles were both won by Woolwich.³ A 180 yards flat race and 250 yards hurdles were both won by Woolwich.⁴ A 220 yards flat race was won by Sandhurst.⁵ A 440 yards hurdles was won by Woolwich.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that Sandhurst have altogether won 105 events to the ninety of Woolwich, a lead chiefly accounted for by the "Shop's" poor form in 1888 and 1900. In the former year T. T. Pitman gave an extraordinary exhibition in winning the 100, quarter, half, and mile.

The 1897 meeting at Woolwich will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Each side had won on nine occasions, and from all that could be gathered were very evenly matched. The reputation of the Sandhurst "long distance" man, Bayley, had

preceded him, and was further increased by his performance in the first event—the two miles—which he won with ease, running in very pretty form. Hobbs, the bugle winner, then took the broad jump with 20 feet 3 inches, and matters were square. Sandhurst took the 100 in

$10\frac{3}{5}$ seconds, and again Hobbs brought the "Shop" level by jumping a height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. E. F. St. John, a long cadet with a huge stride, got off in front in the half-mile and stayed there—time, 2 minutes $5\frac{3}{5}$ seconds. Hobbs won the hurdles in $17\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, and thus put the "Shop" two ahead. G. O. Turnbull—an international Rugby player and one of the finest G. C.'s that ever stripped—toyed lightly with the 16 lb. shot and finally flicked it, with no apparent exertion, 41 feet—a record for these meetings. Muir then brought Sandhurst even with a quarter-mile run in 54 seconds.

Four all! The excitement was intense as St. John, Bayley

and four others lined up for the last event, the mile. Amidst a perfect yell of "They're off!" the pistol went, and a dead silence ensued. From the first it was evident that there were only two in it, although Venning ran very pluckily. The first time past the stand there was a hurricane of applause. "Go it, St. John!" "Well run, Bayley!" "Stick to it!" St. John had settled down in front, but half-way round the second lap Bayley made a strong effort to get past him. The long man just cast a glance over his shoulder and put an extra inch on to his stride. The danger was averted; but again, in the third lap, Bayley challenged, and for some time they ran neck and neck. This was the critical moment, and the din was deafening. One G. C., wild with excitement, and hoarse with yelling advice across the enclosure, subsided vigorously on to his head over the back of the football stand; but, except for missing a view of the race for part of a second, he was unhurt. St. John eventually shook off his opponent, and, running magnificently, won amidst a scene of great enthusiasm.



R. M. A. v. R. M. C. ATHLETIC SPORTS.
(First Shield.)



R. M. A. v. R. M. C. ATHLETIC SPORTS.
(Second Shield.)

RECORD PERFORMANCES.

EVENT.	BRITISH AMATEUR RECORD.	R. M. A. v. R. M. C.			R. M. A. SPORTS.		
		RECORD.	NAME.	YEAR	RECORD.	NAME.	YEAR.
100 Yards . .	10s.	10 $\frac{2}{5}$ s.	E. H. Cameron (W)	1868	10 $\frac{3}{5}$ s.	J. M. Burn	1885
			H. H. Hart (W)	1869		H. S. Woodcock	1886
			H. S. Dalbiac (W)	1870		A. H. Du Boulay	1898
			M. R. Portal (S)	1880		A. H. Du Boulay	1899
			V. K. Birch (S)	1894			
440 Yards . .	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	V. K. Birch (S)	1894	53 $\frac{4}{5}$ s.	C. Hamilton	1892
Half-mile . .	1m. 54 $\frac{3}{5}$ s.	2m. 1s.	W. A. de C. King (W)	1894	2m. 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ s.	T. McGowan	1900
Mile . .	4m. 17s.	4m. 39 $\frac{2}{5}$ s.	E. O. A. Newcombe (W)	1893	4m. 44 $\frac{2}{5}$ s.	C. F. Parry	1889
Two Miles . .	9m. 17 $\frac{3}{5}$ s.	10m. 17 $\frac{2}{5}$ s.	C. J. L. Allanson (W)	1896	10m. 19s.	P. G. H. Hogg	1896
High Jump . .	6ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	5ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	M. O'C. Tandy (W)	1893	5ft. 8in.	E. D. Carden	1901
			T. C. Lloyd-Thomas (W)	1893	5ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	(?) T. G. Tulloch	1887
Broad Jump . .	24ft. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	21ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	(1) A. F. C. Williams (S)	1896	21ft. 7in.	M. O'C. Tandy	1893
		21ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	(1) R. E. T. Hogg (W)	1896			
Pole Jump . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	W. C. Tonge (S)	1882	10ft	H. G. Sandilands	1883
Putting Shot . .	47ft.	41ft.	G. O. Turnbull (S)	1897	38ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	C. A. Sykes	1889
120 Hurdles . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	A. C. Harris (S)	1894	17s.	L. D. Jackson	1881
440 Hurdles . .		1m. 16s.	H. G. Lloyd (W)	1891	1m. 2s.	L. H. Ducrot	1881
Cricket Ball . .	127 $\frac{5}{8}$ yd.				108 yds.	C. H. A. Hervey	1881

(1) Williams' jump gave very great dissatisfaction as regards the "take off." The referee, however, considered it perfectly fair.

(2) This cadet dived over the bar head first.

R. M. A. CRICKET.

The inter-collegiate matches were first played at Lord's, then at Prince's, and finally alternately at Woolwich and Sandhurst. The thirteenth match, in 1879, saw the "Shop" leading with six victories against one. The twentieth, and again the twenty fifth, in 1892, brought matters square. Since then Sandhurst have slowly forged ahead, until, including the 1901 match, the record stands: R. M. A., played 34—won 9, lost 16, drawn 9.

Twelve centuries have been made for Sandhurst, and one for the "Shop." The former made the highest score, viz. 489 in 1882; the "Shop" the lowest, 13 in 1879. W. P. Ward (R. M. C.) scored 233 in 1882, the largest individual innings in the series of matches.

A cricket record book was started in 1885, and has been very artistically treated by G. H. A. White, H. G. Gandy, Gentleman-cadet Green, Lieutenant-colonel Fawkes, and others. Unfortunately, in the last few years the records of matches have not been kept as complete as many old cadets would have wished.

A much-debated point among "Shop" cricketers, past and present, is, "Who was the best batsman ever at the R. M. A.?" The question is difficult to answer, for time and circumstances must be considered. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, A. P. Douglas, W. L. Foster, and A. J. Turner, all in their prime, would make a happy start for any team. The reader must make his choice.

The R. M. A. Staff *v.* the Cadets is generally looked upon with much favour by both sides; by the former because an opportunity is gained

of making the acquaintance of the G. C.'s from other than an official standpoint, and by the latter for various reasons. Some, perhaps, regard it as a great help towards their averages! Others, possibly, enjoy seeing a stately professor rushing madly after a leg hit into a remote corner of the ground! But these are pure surmises. Who shall say?

It has been found impossible to discover the exact date on which this match was first played. It is a far more ancient fixture than that with Sandhurst; in fact, the Staff were probably the first opponents the "Shop" ever had in the cricket field.

The nets looked strangely unfamiliar at the beginning of the season of 1900, for Cragg, after over twenty years of hard work at the R. M. A., had gone. He was a capital "coach" and an excellent practice bowler, who always took the greatest interest in the doings of the team. Few old cadets will forget his oft-repeated "Co'om farward, sir, co'om farward," or his "Well bowled, Mr. Smith. Well bowled *indeed*, sir!"

FIRST MATCH.

Woolwich won, at Lord's, May 24th, 1865.

		SANDHURST.					
<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>					
J. F. Hornby, c Duthy, b Turner	0	run out	...	...	...	...	5
E. H. Wilson, b Sealy	...	1	b Turner	...	...	...	0
G. H. Denshire, b Sealy	...	2	b Turner	...	...	...	7
J. H. Lewes, b Sealy	...	0	b Mackintosh	...	...	...	7
T. F. Hobday, b Turner	...	10	b Mackintosh	...	...	...	2
R. G. Bellers, b Sealy	...	1	not out	...	...	...	10
F. Webber-Smith, b Sealy	...	0	b Turner	...	...	...	0
F. W. Robinson, b Sealy	...	1	b Mackintosh	...	...	...	2
R. C. Beatty, b Turner	...	0	b Mackintosh	...	...	...	0
G. L. Richardson, c Shore, b Sealy	12	b Mackintosh	...	...	...	...	0
R. A. Woolley, not out	...	2	b Turner	...	...	...	3
Extras	...	8	Extras	...	...	...	5
Total	...	37				Total	41

WOOLWICH.

A. Turner, b Robinson	...	...	...	0
Hon. W. F. Shore, c Hobday, b Robinson	...	8		
W. Mackintosh, b Richardson	...	...	60	
A. E. Duthy, st Bellers, b Hornby	...	...	65	
G. M. Moore, b Robinson	...	...	14	
D. M. Campbell, b Woolley	...	...	27	
C. W. Sealy, b Woolley	...	...	19	
A. B. Stopford, c Bellers, b Hornby	...	...	20	
K. Stephenson, b Woolley	...	...	2	
J. G. Pottinger, not out	...	...	10	
H. M. Gregson, c Woolley, b Hornby	...	...	5	
Extras	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	252

SECOND MATCH.

Drawn, at Lord's, May 24th, 1866.

WOOLWICH.

Hon. W. F. Shore, c Cuthell, b Robinson ...	79
A. C. Talbot, c Cuthell, b Major ...	1
W. J. Mackintosh, c Werry, b Major	0
A. E. Duthy, b Major ...	19
A. S. Griffiths, c and b Robinson ...	84
C. W. Sealy, b Werry ...	14
H. G. Gattaker, b Werry ...	15
K. Stephenson, c Pearson, b Werry	1
J. C. Pottinger, b Robinson	0
E. A. Johnson, not out	4
M. H. Gregson, 1 b w, b Robinson ...	6
Extras	32

Total ... 255

SANDHURST.

F. Webber-Smith, c Duthy, b Johnson ...	54
J. Deverell, 1 b w, b Sealy ...	11
P. Pearson, b Johnson ...	15
C. W. Anson, b Mackintosh ...	0
E. G. Keppel, c Gregson, b Duthy	36
Sir C. Leslie, b Pottinger ...	11
N. W. Werry, b Johnson ...	19
F. W. Robinson, b Pottinger ...	6
F. Malthby, b Pottinger ...	4
W. A. Cuthell, not out ...	3
F. C. Major, b Pottinger ...	0
Extras	17

Total ... 176

Sandhurst had scored 150 for five wickets when Pottinger went on to bowl and took four wickets for 4 runs. The batting of Shore and Griffiths for the "Shop" was very fine. The latter was subsequently a very well-known Gunner cricketer. He played for the "Gentlemen of the South" in the days when the match between them and the "North" was a great event. But he was not only a cricketer; he was a very fine racquet player, and a capital singer and actor—in fact, there was little he could not do well. Webber-Smith, of Sandhurst, afterwards of the 55th, was a very fine bat. Keppel Stephenson for the next twenty-five years was a perfect pillar of strength for the Royal Regiment, not only on the cricket field, but in the racquet court as well. Indeed, at the present date he is still playing, and fielding almost as brilliantly as ever. Tylden, of the '73 team, and Stephenson, of the '65, played for the R. A. against the "Shop" in 1900. When the two veterans got together for the last wicket 34 runs were still required to win. They made 52, and then retired!

THIRD MATCH.

Drawn, at Lord's, May 23rd, 1867.

SANDHURST.

F. W. Cowan, st Walker, b Johnson ...	50
C. Howden, run out ...	11
F. W. Robinson, b Johnson ...	2
F. Graham, c and b Longcroft ...	14
M. Murphy, not out ...	25
E. G. Keppel, b Johnson ...	0
C. H. Short, b Longcroft ...	10
E. H. Townshend, st Walker, b Johnson	23
H. Brooks, b Johnson ...	10
J. D. Browne, b Longcroft ...	3
M. Churchill, b Longcroft ...	0
Extras	19

Total 167

WOOLWICH.						
<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>				
P. W. Miles, b Short	...	6	c Churchill, b Robinson	...	...	1
F. E. Walter, b Short	...	1	b Short	...	...	0
F. M. Longcroft, run out	...	0	b Townshend	...	...	6
A. S. Griffiths, b Short	...	21	c Graham, b Townshend	...	...	0
K. Stephenson, b Townshend	...	2	b Townshend	...	...	3
H. T. S. Yates, b Townshend	...	3	b Howden	...	...	11
M. H. Gregson, b Townshend	...	13	not out	...	...	30
E. A. Johnson, c Keppel, b Town-						
shend	...	2	c Murphy, b Howden	...	...	7
W. S. Baldock, b Townshend	...	0	not out	...	...	0
E. G. Selfe, not out	...	5	b Townshend	...	...	3
P. C. Walker, b Townshend	...	0				
Extras	...	14	Extras	...	...	5
		—				
Total	...	67	Total (for 8 wkts.)	...	66	

Woolwich lost six wickets in their second innings for 14 runs, but a most determined stand by Gregson and Yates averted defeat.

FOURTH MATCH.

Drawn, at Lord's, May 22nd and 23rd, 1868.

WOOLWICH.		SANDHURST.				
P. W. Miles, c Winter, b Short	...	6	T. Cowran, b Miles...	...	...	0
E. G. Selfe, b Saulez	...	4	R. B. Day, run out...	...	...	0
G. Gatteker, b Saulez	...	44	P. H. S. Barrow, b Miles	...	...	1
F. Walter run out	...	25	H. Brooks, b Miles...	...	...	1
H. W. Renny-Tailyour, b Saulez	43		C. H. Short, b Miles	...	...	2
C. F. Fuller, run out	...	3	N. Saulez, b Miles ...	...	...	0
E. W. Creswell, b Saulez	...	12	G. Winter, b Renny-Tailyour	...	...	4
F. M. Longcroft, b Saulez	...	10	W. Coles, b Miles ...	...	...	2
P. C. Walker, b Short	...	8	G. W. Deane, b Renny-Tailyour...	...	...	0
G. R. Ponsonby, st Deane, b Day	...	3	R. Auld, not out	...	...	11
T. H. Darton, not out	...	6	B. G. McPherson, run out...	...	...	6
Extras	...	64	Extras	...	...	26
		—				
Total	...	228	Total	...	53	

Woolwich Bowling.

Miles, six for 12; and Renny-Tailyour, two for 15.

The first two-day match was spoilt by rain, no play being possible on the second day. Miles was quite unplayable, and had it not been for the kindness of the “Shop” stumper (in the matter of extras) and a great stand for the last wicket Sandhurst might possibly have been all out for just over ten! It will be seen that, for Woolwich, “Mr. Extras” beat the opposite side off his own bat! Renny-Tailyour subsequently played for Kent and the Gentlemen of England at cricket, and gained his International cap at both Rugby (for England) and Association (for Scotland). He has played in more “R.A. v. R.E.” matches than anyone, his average in these



H. W. RENNY-TAILYOUR.

Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury St.

being something like 50 for over forty completed innings! Miles came from Marlborough, and was afterwards one of the best bowlers that ever played for the R. A. P. C. Walker was a fine pugilist, and distinguished himself on several occasions at Charlton Fair. He wrote a burlesque while a G. C. He met with a very sad death, being murdered at Ryde many years later.

The name of Colonel J. Fellowes, R.E., should not be allowed to go unmentioned in a record of "Shop" cricket, though he left before the Sandhurst match was instituted. He played afterwards for the Gentlemen, and for Kent.



COLONEL J. FELLOWES.

Photo : Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

FIFTH MATCH.

Woolwich won, at Lord's, May 24th and 25th, 1869.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

		Second Innings.	
E. C. Trollope, b Stokes	... 27	b Spens	... ... ... 17
J. Hone, run out	... 5	run out	... ... ... 0
H. W. Renny-Tailyour, b Atkinson	0	c Walker, b Mackenzie	... ... 3
P. W. Miles, b Atkinson	1	b Stokes	... ... ... 32
R. Allsopp, b Stokes	21	b Mackenzie	... ... ... 5
G. P. Owen, b Stokes	5	b Mackenzie	... ... ... 14
E. W. Creswell, b Stokes	3	b Mackenzie	... ... ... 0
W. L. Davidson, c and b Stokes	8	c Coles, b Stokes	... ... ... 50
P. C. Walker, c Mackenzie, b Stokes	2	b Stokes	... ... ... 1
R. P. Maitland, not out	0	not out	... ... ... 6
F. T. Maxwell, c Walker, b Stokes	0	b Mackenzie	... ... ... 15
Extras	... 10	Extras	... ... ... 18
Total	... 82	Total	... 161

SANDHURST.

		Second Innings.	
E. Pogson, run out	... 1	b Trollope	... ... ... 0
M. Mackenzie, b Trollope	0	b Owen	... ... ... 5
C. W. Muir, b Trollope	7	run out	... ... ... 0
T. Clark, b Trollope	0	c Hone, b Trollope	... ... ... 2
C. Down, b Trollope	0	b Trollope	... ... ... 23
L. T. Spens, b. Miles	10	run out	... ... ... 13
W. P. Kennedy, b Trollope	1	b Trollope	... ... ... 3
R. S. F. Walker, b Miles	0	b Trollope	... ... ... 0
F. Stokes, b Trollope	0	l b w, b Renny-Tailyour	... ... ... 0
C. Coles, run out	0	run out	... ... ... 1
R. F. Atkinson, not out	0	not out	... ... ... 0
Extras	... 13	Extras	... ... ... 19
Total	... 32	Total	... 66

Davidson (a fine free hitter), Trollope (who bowled eleven wickets for 37 runs), and Allsopp in after years played in many a Gunner and Sapper match. Maxwell afterwards played for Scotland at Rugby.

SIXTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won, at Lord's, May 23rd and 24th, 1870.

SANDHURST.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. Pogson, b Wood	... 43	b Renny-Tailyour	... 0
A. C. Bunny, st Maitland, b Wood	0	b Smith	... 3
H. Cummings, l b w, b Owen	57	b Renny-Tailyour	... 10
G. N. Wyatt, b Boddam	62	b Smith	... 9
R. S. F. Walker, c Maitland, b Owen	7	b Smith	... 19
W. E. Curteis, b Owen	0	c Hone, b Wood	... 11
C. McCallum, b Ferguson	4	run out	... 14
J. H. Spyer, b Renny-Tailyour	14	b Boddam	... 0
A. Leudon, not out	15	h w, b Smith	... 0
E. Heathcote, c and b Owen	0	not out	... 0
O. G. Hervey, c Exham, b Owen	0	b Smith	... 0
Extras	... 30	Extras	... 14
Total	... 232	Total	... 80

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Hone, c Walker, b Loudon	4	b Loudon	0
H. W. Smith, c Loudon, b Hervey	0	b Loudon	17
G. P. Owen, b Loudon	5	b Loudon	32
H. W. Renny-Tailyour, c Walker, b Hervey	41	b Loudon	3
R. P. Maitland, b Loudon	1	c Walker, b Wyatt	20
P. G. Von Donop, c Loudon, b Wyatt	38	b Wyatt	9
H. S. Ferguson, b Hervey	0	b Loudon	6
E. M. T. Boddam, run out	33	c Pogson, b Loudon	7
A. Goodwyn, b Wyatt	16	run out	10
S. H. Exham, run out	5	b Loudon	4
C. K. Wood, not out	1	not out	0
Extras	31	Extras	25
Total	175	Total	133

SEVENTH MATCH.

Woolwich won, at Lord's, May 18th and 19th, 1871.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P. G. Von Donop, c Constable, b Masters	0	b Masters	41
H. W. Smith, b Constable	3	b Constable	13
G. P. Owen, b Constable	32	b Constable	2
R. P. Maitland, b Masters	11	b Masters	4
H. E. Rawson, c Baines, b Masters	0	b Constable	16
E. M. T. Boddam, b Baines	25	run out	5
R. M. Ruck, l b w, b Constable	1	run out	11
W. E. Hardy, b Baines	0	not out	21
A. G. Goodwyn, c Chisholm, b Masters	25	c and b Masters	13
W. L. C. Baddeley, not out	5	b Constable	5
C. K. Wood, c Hutchinson, b Bethell	0	st Baines, b Masters	9
Extras	9	Extras	17
Total	111	Total	157

SANDHURST.

T. H. B. Foster, c Owen, b Wood	2	c Owen, b Wood	...	...	...	15
S. D. Baines, c Boddam, b Wood	6	b Wood	...	...	...	2
E. L. B. Booth, c Rawson, b Smith	10	b Wood	...	...	...	0
J. Spens, c Boddam, b Wood	6	st Rawson, b Wood	...	...	...	49
L. Masters, b Wood	...	b Wood	...	...	...	30
J. Scott-Chisholm, c Wood, b Owen	16	c Boddam, b Wood	...	...	...	4
G. Hutchinson, c and b Wood	2	not out	...	...	...	15
F. Whalley, c and b Boddam	7	c Rawson, b Smith	...	...	...	1
R. H. Browning, c and b Wood	18	b Boddam	...	...	...	9
R. O. Bethell, not out	...	run out	...	...	...	2
R. Constable, b Wood	...	b Boddam	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	5	Extras	...	...	17
Total	...	97	Total	...	144	

Another close match, Woolwich winning by 27 runs. C. K. Wood bowled splendidly for the "Shop"; and for many years afterwards played regularly in the "Gunner and Sapper Match" for the R. E., with Rawson and Von Donop. All three played in the R. E. team which won the Association Cup in 1875. Von Donop, Goodwyn, and Rawson gained their International caps at Association, and Maitland at Rugby football. The XI. secured a very creditable win over a strong Gentlemen of M.C.C. team at Lord's on May 25-26.

Hardy returned to the R. M. A. later as subaltern and then adjutant, and much of the "Shop's" success at Rugby in the early eighties was due to his excellent coaching. One of the above team is fond of relating a curious experience that befel him in the cricket field. In a certain match his side had 93 runs to win. "Of these," he says, "I made 92 and we won by one wicket!" He generally concludes by giving the name of a well-known person as evidence for the veracity of his yarn.

EIGHTH MATCH.

Drawn, at Lord's, May 23rd and 24th, 1872.

SANDHURST.

First Innings.	SANDHURST.	Second Innings.				
F. A. Currie, b Selby	7	b Addison	...	...	...	1
T. R. Mills, b Selby	7	b Addison	...	...	...	10
E. G. Tippinge, c Rawson, b Selby	58	b Addison	...	...	...	52
W. F. Curteis, c Rawson, b Ord	31	c Stafford, b Selby	...	...	...	19
P. Wormald, b Stafford	14	run out	...	...	...	2
J. Hughes-Hallett, c Maxwell, b Addison	25	b Addison	...	...	...	1
M. Bowers, not out	8	b Addison	...	...	...	9
A. S. Hussey, c Talbot, b Selby	0	not out	...	...	...	38
R. H. Kelly, c Rawson, b Selby	...	c Rawson, b Stafford	...	...	...	11
F. S. Gwatkin, 1 b w, b Addison	0	run out	...	...	...	1
Hon. G. Baines, c Rawson, b Selby	6	b Addison	...	...	...	16
Extras	36	Extras	...	...	...	30
Total	199	Total	...	...	...	190

WOOLWICH.

Hon. M. G. Talbot, c Bowers, b Wormald	... ... 13	c Gwatkin, b Hussey	... ... 5
St. O. S. Smyth, b Tippinge	... 0	run out	... 0
A. D. Addison, run out	... 40	1 b w, b Wormald	... 38
H. E. Rawson, b Wormald	... 3	c and b Tippinge	... 0
W. E. Hardy, b Wormald	... 13	b Hussey	... 18
R. C. Maxwell, b Hussey	... 10	b Gwatkin	... 5
E. F. Rhodes, b Hussey	... 0		
C. W. Stratford, b Kelly	... 0		
W. F. H. Stafford, not out	... 15	not out	... 10
E. W. Selby, b Hussey	... 9	not out	... 14
St. J. Ord, b Hussey	... 11		
Extras	... 12	Extras	... 16
Total	... 126	Total (for 6 wkts.)	136

Some fine all-round cricket by Addison, who scored 78 runs and secured eight wickets, enabled the "Shop" to effect a draw.

NINTH MATCH.

Woolwich won, at Lord's, May 22nd and 23rd, 1873.

SANDHURST.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
R. C. G. Mayne, c Addison, b Talbot	21	c Cunliffe, b Wheble	... 12
H. M. Ridley, c Tylden, b Talbot	22	c Stafford, b Pratt	... 3
R. L. Pemberton, b Talbot	2	run out	... 12
W. E. K. Fox, st Addison, b Wheble	11	b Wheble	... 7
A. J. English, 1 b w, b Talbot	28	c Cunliffe, b Pratt	... 16
F. C. Lister-Kaye, b Stafford	16	b Pratt	... 5
F. A. Amcotts, b Talbot	3	b Pratt	... 2
Hon. E. Dawnay, b Stafford	0	b Pratt	... 20
W. A. H. D. Moray, not out	10	b Pratt	... 9
H. Marrett, run out	0	not out	... 0
W. B. Peirce, c Pratt, b Talbot	0	b Pratt	... 1
Extras	11	Extras	10
Total	124	Total	97

WOOLWICH.

Hon. M. G. Talbot, b Moray	5	b English	... 37
W. Tylden, c Kaye, b English	29	c English, b Mayne	... 15
J. St. L. Wheble, b Moray	16	b Moray	... 17
A. W. Addison, b English	5	b Moray	... 1
St. O. S. Smyth, c and b Mayne	3	c Dawnay, b Moray	... 22
L. B. Friend, 1 b w, b English	5	c Moray, b English	... 21
A. S. Pratt, b Mayne	17	b Moray	... 0
W. F. H. Stafford, c Mayne, b English	0	not out	... 25
F. L. Cunliffe, not out	18	b Mayne	... 1
C. W. Stratford, c and b Mayne	2	b Marrett	... 0
A. B. Purvis, b English	7	c Kaye, b English	... 0
Extras	5	Extras	21
Total	112	Total	160

Talbot took six wickets for 48, and Pratt seven for 66. The former, Stafford, Stratford, and Friend (who played for Kent) became Sappers, and Tylden, Wheble, and Pratt Gunners. They were all good bats, as also was Addison; in fact, the 1873 team was very strong. Stafford and Cunliffe played for England at Rugby, and Stratford at Association football.

TENTH MATCH.

Woolwich won, at Lord's, May 20th and 21st. 1875.

			WOOLWICH.	Second Innings.		
<i>First Innings.</i>						
W. N. Lloyd, b Maisey ...	8		c Russell, b Gardiner ...		... 23	
E. C. Stanton, c Maisey, b Farmer 6			b Maisey ...	... 18		
F. G. Bowles, b Maisey ...	15		b Gardiner ...	... 1		
C. E. Maturin, b Maisey ...	0		c Fisher, b Evans ...	... 1		
F. J. Fox, b Farmer ...	0		c Maisey, b Evans ...	... 36		
R. A. Bannatine, b Russell ...	17		run out ...	... 3		
A. Chambers, b Maisey ...	4		not out ...	... 32		
J. J. Hewson, c Gardiner, b Russell 3			1 b w, b Maisey ...	... 5		
F. A. Curteis, b Russell ...	0		b Gardiner ...	... 1		
A. J. Abdy, b Russell ...	17		b Gardiner ...	... 2		
H. Bruen, not out ...	6		b Gardiner ...	... 2		
Extras ...	16		Extras ...	... 20		
Total ...	92				144	

SANDHURST.

G. H. Hayhurst, b Curteis ...	8		c Hewson, b Bruen ...	... 8		
E. L. Maisey, c Maturin, b Curteis 24			b Bruen ...	... 11		
R. B. W. Fisher, run out ...	53		c Maturin, b Lloyd ...	... 21		
A. G. Russell, run out ...	18		c Maturin, b Curteis ...	... 1		
H. Gardiner, c Chambers, b Lloyd 10			st Maturin, b Bruen ...	... 0		
A. H. Young, st Maturin, b Bruen 0			c Maturin, b Bruen ...	... 2		
C. M. P. Burn, b Bruen ...	4		b Bruen ...	... 0		
A. A. Gammell, c Maturin, b Bruen 0			st Maturin, b Bruen ...	... 17		
W. O'Shaughnessy, b Bruen ...	4		b Lloyd ...	... 0		
C. H. Farmer, c Bowles, b Bruen 1			b Lloyd ...	... 0		
G. S. Evans, not out ...	14		not out ...	... 19		
Extras ...	4		Extras ...	... 5		
Total ...	140				84	

Woolwich Bowling.

Curteis, three for 62; Lloyd, four for 30; Bruen, eleven for 123.

The "Shop" won a grand match by 12 runs only. Maturin's wicket-keeping may certainly claim to have brought about this result, as he caught five, stumped three, ran out two, and gave no byes!

F. A. Curteis was afterwards Instructor in Artillery at the R. M. A. from 1887 to 1892, and Professor from then until 1898. He captained the R. A. cricket team for many years, and by his plucky batting retrieved many a hopeless position. Lloyd was a very fast bowler, and Bruen the best slow bowler that ever played for the R. A.

RECORD TO DATE.

R. M. A. played ten, won five, lost one.

ELEVENTH MATCH.

Woolwich won, at Lord's, May 25th and 26th, 1876.

SANDHURST.

<i>First Innings.</i>			<i>Second Innings.</i>		
G. F. Willes, c Bowles, b Lloyd	...	3	c Curteis, b Faber	...	...
C. G. Taylor, c Lloyd, b Faber	...	0	b Lloyd	...	...
W. Mackeson, run out	...	49	c and b Lloyd	...	...
Sir K. Kemp, b Allsopp	...	49	run out	...	...
H. F. Ramsden, b. Allsopp	...	9	c Faber, b Curteis	...	...
W. Bertie-Roberts, b Allsopp	...	11	c Curteis, b Faber	...	...
E. Cooke, run out	...	25	b Faber	...	...
W. A. Young, b Curtis	...	23	c Hewson, b Faber	...	...
A. G. Banning, c Jervoise, b Faber	2		c Bowles, b Curteis	...	...
A. B. Bewicke, not out	...	1	b Lloyd	...	...
C. F. Stevens, c and b Faber	...	0	not out	...	...
Extras	...	8	Extras	...	...
Total	...	180	Total	...	92

WOOLWICH.

W. N. Lloyd, b Willes	...	37	not out	..	...	...	50
E. C. Stanton, c Bewicke, b Willes	24		b Stevens	...	...	...	0
F. G. Bowles, c and b Willes	...	6	b Ramsden	...	...	...	9
F. E. Allsopp, c Banning, b Willes	12		not out	...	...	...	49
A. J. Abdy, st Cooke, b Willes	...	0					
C. E. Jervoise, st Cooke, b Willes	38						
F. J. Fox, c Willes, b Ramsden	...	13					
J. J. Hewson, b Stevens	...	8					
M. Lindsay, c Stevens, b Ramsden	0						
W. V. Faber, b Stevens	...	0					
F. A. Curteis, not out	...	13					
Extras	...	17	Extras	...	...	...	5
Total	...	162	Total (2 wkts.)	113			



THE TERM CRICKET CUP.

Woolwich Bowling.

Faber, seven for 75; Lloyd, four for 62; Allsopp, three for 44; Curteis, three for 59; Fox, 0 for 6; Lindsay, 0 for 14.

Abdy and Allsopp subsequently played much cricket for the Artillery. This was the last victory the "Shop" gained for eight years, having now won six and lost one out of eleven matches. There was no match in 1877, on account of the disorganization of the usual term times and vacations, which was caused by an extra batch being commissioned.

TWELFTH MATCH.

Drawn, at Prince's, July 31st and August 1st, 1878.

SANDHURST.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

S. D. Maul, c Stafford, b Druitt ...	30	not out	...	...	...	219
L. Dorling, run out ...	2	c and b King	...	...	...	11
S. F. Charles, c Higginson, b King	15	b King	...	...	...	51
R. H. B. Taylor, c Druitt, b Stafford	20	c Druitt, b Harvey	...	...	...	87
A. J. Lindner, c Armitage, b King	31	st Armitage, b Stafford	...	...	...	10
E. H. Randolph, b Stafford	1	c Armitage, b Darley	...	...	...	25
J. R. Colvin, b Druitt	1	b Druitt	...	...	...	0
F. H. McSwiney, b Druitt	4	b Druitt	...	...	...	0
H. S. Vanrenen, b Stafford	1	c and b Darley	...	...	...	2
W. A. Thompson, not out ...	4	c Armitage, b King	...	...	...	2
P. S. Dyson, b Druitt	0	b Druitt	...	...	...	5
Extras	7	Extras	...	...	...	16
Total	116		Total	428		

WOOLWICH.

E. H. Armitage, run out ...	12	b Taylor	...	...	...	10
W. St. P. Bunbury, b Taylor	12	b Taylor	...	...	...	0
H. L. Stafford, c Vanrenen, b Taylor	23	c Vanrenen, b Thompson	...	...	...	7
E. Druitt, 1 b w, b Lindner	32	b Thompson	...	...	...	15
S. W. Lane, c McSwiney, b Taylor	29	1 b w, b Taylor	...	...	...	11
C. D. King, st Charles, b Thompson	6	not out	...	...	...	7
C. R. Higginson, c Charles, b Taylor	3	b Lindner	...	...	...	19
J. E. Harvey, c Charles, b Thompson	4	b Taylor	...	...	...	0
G. R. Darley, c Taylor, b Thompson	6	c McSwiney, b Taylor	...	...	...	21
G. B. Smith, c Dyson, b Taylor	20	not out	...	...	...	1
A. Stokes, not out ...	14	Extras	...	...	...	4
Extras	10		Total (8 wkts.)	95		
Total	171					

The bowling analysis for this match, perhaps fortunately for the "Shop" trundlers, has gone astray. Sandhurst ran up the largest total yet made, and that very fine batsman S. D. Maul (afterwards a well-known "Yorkshire Gentleman") contributed the first century made in these matches. Not content with that, he increased his score until it seemed safe that his record would never be equalled. Another Collegian, S. F. Charles, kept wicket twenty years later for Sussex, and also won the amateur heavy weight boxing championship.

The "Shop" tail wagged with some success, and probably saved the match. Among those playing were E. Druitt and H. C. L. Stafford, the former one of the best R.E. bowlers, and still getting wickets in the Gunner match (1900), and the latter a batsman who would with opportunity have been absolutely first-class. C. D. King afterwards played regularly for the R.A. at cricket and racquets. He was a company officer at the "Shop" later, when he took great interest in the cadets' games, especially Rugby, not only refereeing in every match for nearly six seasons, but playing in all the practice games as well.

THIRTEENTH MATCH.

Drawn, at Prince's, July 3rd and 4th, 1879.

SANDHURST.

G. H. Lefevre, b Maclagan	...	...	3
R. A. Henderson, c Crampton, b Maclagan	...	0	
C. C. Munro, b Crampton	...	...	0
V. A. Couper, b Crampton	...	...	1
L Tristram, not out	...	...	57
E. C. Kennedy, 1 b w, b Crampton	...	...	5
L. E. Lushington, c Crampton, b Maclagan	...	8	
P. St. L. Wood, b King	...	...	6
Hon. R. J. French, run out	...	...	0
G. A. Carleton, b McMahon	...	...	17
F. A. Adams, b Maclagan	...	...	13
Extras	...	...	10
			—
Total	...	...	120

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

			Second Innings.				
M. Morris, b Adams	...	1	b Henderson...	...	...	...	6
H. Brownlow, b Adams	...	0	b Adams	...	...	...	0
J. McMahon, c Tristram, b Adams	0	b Adams	...	...	...	...	0
A. Stokes, b Henderson	...	0	b Henderson...	...	...	...	14
C. D. King, 1 b w, b Henderson	...	1	not out	...	...	...	23
S. Lane, run out	...	0	b Henderson...	...	...	...	9
A. Dale, not out	...	4	b Henderson...	...	...	...	2
L. Carden, c French, b Henderson	0	b Adams	...	...	...	...	1
R. S. Maclagan, b Henderson	...	3	c Lushington, b Adams	...	...	...	3
J. Smith, b Adams	...	2	did not bat	...	...	...
F. H. Crampton, b Adams	...	0	did not bat	...	...	...
Extras	...	2	Extras	...	...	...	3
		—					
Total	...	13	Total	...	...	...	61

It rained hard on the first day, no cricket was possible ; and in spite of an atrocious first effort the “Shop” were undefeated. Needless to say, the total 13 constitutes a record for these matches ; there were two pairs of spectacles on the side. Maclagan was afterwards a very fine bowler for the R.E., while the performances of Crampton for the R.A. have been very noteworthy, both in batting and bowling. He and Dale both returned to the “Shop” later as instructors, and the former is now Professor of Artillery there.

FOURTEENTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by five wickets, at Woolwich, July 1st and 2nd, 1880.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

			Second Innings.				
H. Brownlow, b Anderson...	0	b Benbow	...	...	...	...	11
J. McMahon, c Benbow, b Anderson	1	c and b Barton	...	...	...	...	3
H. Stanton, b Wintour	...	32	c Eyre, b Barton	...	...	...	10
J. L. Smith, c Somers-Cocks, b							
Barton	...	28	b Barton	...	...	...	33
H. Calley, c Lewin, b Barton	...	32	not out	...	...	...	33
P. Dorehill, b Wintour	...	7	c Eyre, b Barton	...	...	...	4

H. Clutton, c Anderson, b Wintour	15	b Barton	...	...	...	11
F. Birdwood, c Mackenzie, b Win-						
tour	...	...	3	c Anderson, b Wintour	...	2
P. G. Best c and b Barton	...	1	b Wintour	...	...	6
F. Johnson, b Wintour	...	9	b Wintour	...	...	7
R. Percy-Smith, not out	...	0	c Eyre, b Wintour	...	...	1
Extras	...	9	Extras	...	...	3
Total	...	137	Total	...	124	

SANDHURST.

H. Y. Beale, c Johnson, b McMahon	32	c Stanton, b Calley	...	...	...	4
H. H. Somers-Cocks, b Calley	0	b Calley	...	...	...	4
J. Benbow, c Birdwood, b Johnson	31	not out	...	...	...	19
F. Wintour, c Brownlow, b McMa-						
hon	...	...	4	b Dorehill	...	11
S. Mitchell, b Dorehill	...	0	not out	...	...	4
C. J. Mackenzie, c Calley, b Clutton	20	c and b Calley	...	...	...	3
W. H. Lewin, c J. L. Smith, b Calley	22	Extras	...	...	...	10
C. Barton, c and b Johnson	41	Total	...	...	...	55
G. W. Rawlings, not out	...	25	Total	...	...
C. G. Eyre, c McMahon, b Johnson	4	run out	...	...	...	0
F. Anderson, c MacMahon, b Dore-						
hill	...	21				
Extras	...	7				

The matches from this year on were played alternately at Woolwich and Sandhurst. Dorehill afterwards did great things for the Gunners for very many years, and the first R.A. and R.E. match that he did not play in was in 1899. The absence of the "little man," as he was called, created quite a noticeable blank. He could stick, hit, or bowl; and, fortunately for his opponents, had a partiality for "putting his leg in front."

On the Sandhurst side were Wintour (afterwards in the Royal West Kent, a fine cricketer) and C. J. Mackenzie (Seaforth Highlanders), both well known afterwards in Staff College cricket.

FIFTEENTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by an innings and 30 runs, at Sandhurst, June 24th and 25th, 1881.

SANDHURST.

J. M. Stewart, l b w, b Calley	...	...	24
R. B. Page, st Stanton, b Dorehill	...	0	
J. F. M. Prinsep, c and b Clutton	...	84	
J. Dunn, c Calley, b Thomas	...	31	
J. E. Lindley, b Handley	...	14	
E. H. Wellesley, b Calley	...	18	
A. Hughes Onslow, b Handley	...	21	
H. M. Johnson, b Calley	...	0	
E. H. Butler, b Calley	...	0	
C. H. H. Price, not out	...	19	
O. H. Pedley, c Dorehill, b Stanton	...	7	
Extras	...	12	
Total...	...	230	

WOOLWICH.						
<i>First Innings.</i>				<i>Second Innings.</i>		
H. Bonham-Carter, b Butler	...	0	b Butler	...	...	...
A. C. Currie, b Butler	...	9	b Prinsep	...	...	50
H. E. Stanton, c and b Price	...	2	c Johnson, b Butler	...	...	0
P. H. Dorehill, c Page, b Butler	...	1	b Price	...	...	7
T. Haggard, b Price	...	7	b Butler	...	...	18
H. Calley, c Wellesley, b Butler	...	10	c Wellesley, b Butler	...	...	4
W. W. Cookson, b Price	...	8	b Butler	...	...	0
A. Handley, b Butler	...	0	c Butler, b Prinsep	...	...	6
W. M. Thomas, b Price	...	7	c and b Prinsep	...	...	20
H. T. Clutton, not out	...	1	b Prinsep	...	...	36
W. T. Bythell, b Price	...	0	not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	7	Extras	...	...	7
Total	...	52	Total	...	148	

The Sandhurst team contained some fine cricketers, notably "Johnny" Dunn, whose sad death in the early 'nineties was deplored by everyone who knew him. He was drowned in the wreck of the P. and O. *Bokhara*, with nearly the whole of the Hong Kong cricket team, when returning from a cricket visit to a neighbouring colony.

SIXTEENTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by an innings and 119 runs, at Woolwich, June 23rd and 24th, 1882.

SANDHURST.

W. C. Oates, c Bonham-Carter, b Haggard	131
J. L. Kaye, c Carter, b Buckle	...
W. P. Ward, c Bonham-Carter, b Norris	233
W. C. Tonge, c Bonham-Carter, b Norris	7
R. A. Carruthers, c Bonham-Carter, b Norris	0
B. Cotton, c and b Adair	...
B. St. J. Mundy, c Norris, b Adair	...
W. Clayton, c Cooper, b Buckle	...
E. L. Engleheart, not out	...
T. D. Leslie, b Buckle	...
L. A. H. Hamilton, b Currie	...
Extras	...
Total	489

WOOLWICH.

<i>First Innings.</i>				<i>Second Innings.</i>		
H. Bonham-Carter, c Carruthers, b Kaye	...	...	17	c and b Kaye	...	...
H. R. Adair, c Hamilton, b Mundy	27	c and b Hamilton	...	...	...	51
J. Haggard, b Kaye	...	26	c Leslie, b Hamilton	...	...	22
W. W. Cookson, c Cotton, b Leslie	16	c Carruthers, b Hamilton	...	...	...	10
A. C. Currie, c Engleheart, b Clayton	4	b Leslie	...	...	...	1
S. J. Chamier, c Cotton, b Kaye	15	b Kaye	...	...	...	44
W. T. Bythell, b Leslie	...	3	c Cotton, b Leslie	...	...	20
E. S. Cooper, b Leslie	...	6	c and b Hamilton	...	...	11
C. R. Buckle, b Kaye	...	1	c Tonge, b Kaye	...	...	3
A. G. Norris, not out	...	28	b Leslie	...	...	5
L. G. Miles, b Mundy	...	13	not out	...	...	24
Extras	...	8	Extras	...	...	4
Total	...	164	Total	...	...	11

A crushing defeat of the "Shop," who had by no means a bad side, including a very fine wicket keeper in Bonham-Carter (afterwards R.E.), who caught five men and let three byes in a total of 489! Adair subsequently played for many years for the R.A.; he was a steady bat, and very hard-working, good length bowler.

But the Sandhurst side was peculiarly strong, for how else could L. A. H. Hamilton have gone in last? A very few years later, when in the 51st, he played regularly, and made big scores, for Kent. W. P. Ward's 233 was a fine contribution, assisted, however, by some luck, and has remained the record score for these matches, as has also Sandhurst's total of 489. After joining the 101st (Royal Munster Fusiliers) Oates and a private (Fitzgerald) did a wonderful performance, making 623 for the second wicket in a match at the Curragh in 1895, the longest partnership on record.

Currie and Haggard played for many years for the R.A. after leaving the "Shop"; both were good bats and exceptionally fine fields. The former and Stanton became company officers later on, and another of the team (Handley) was Adjutant from 1894 to 1899.

SEVENTEENTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by eight wickets, at Sandhurst, June 15th and 16th, 1883.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

H. Bonham-Carter, b Mantell	...	7	c and b Mantell	...	...	...	9
J. P. Ducane, c and b F. Cox	...	29	c P. Cox, b Streatfield	...	...	...	65
H. M. Campbell, b Mantell	...	1	c Streatfield, b P. Cox	...	...	...	13
W. G. Medley, b Mantell	...	0	c Moon, b P. Cox	...	...	...	5
A. G. Norris, c P. Cox, b Streatfield	21		c Moon, b P. Cox	...	...	...	0
J. C. Rimington, c Baker, b Streatfield	...	3	c Moon, b P. Cox	...	...	...	2
S. J. Chamier, not out	...	28	c Streatfield, b Mantell	...	...	...	2
P. H. Fowler, c Norie, b F. Cox	...	2	c Streatfield, b P. Cox	...	...	...	3
W. C. Hedley, c Streatfield, b F. Cox	8		b P. Cox	...	...	...	12
T. L. Coxhead, b Mantell	...	0	b Mantell	...	...	...	3
A. L. Swainson, b F. Cox	...	3	not out	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	13	Extras	...	...	...	8
Total	...	115	Total	...	124		

SANDHURST.

W. G. Baker, c Bonham-Carter, b Hedley	...	4	b Medley	...	...	...	6
A. W. Moon, l b w, b Hedley	...	4	c Ducane, b Medley	...	...	...	21
A. W. Baker, b Medley	...	10	not out	...	...	...	11
A. G. Hedley, b Medley	...	8	not out	...	...	...	4
A. M. Streatfield, not out	...	118					
B. Wentworth, c Carter, b Norris	31						
E. W. Norie, c Carter, b Norris	...	3					
H. Marwood, c Carter, b Hedley	...	0					
P. Z. Cox, c Ducane, b Hedley	...	0					
F. Cox, b Norris	...	9					
P. R. Mantell, b Norris	...	0					
Extras	...	10	Extras	...	...	...	2
Total	...	197	Total	...	44		

It seems strange that the “Shop” could not win this match, considering that in Hedley and Medley it possessed two of the finest bowlers that have ever entered the Army. Both subsequently became Sappers. Hedley bowled fast right-hand, and represented his corps against the R.A. at cricket, racquets, golf, and billiards. He played for Kent, and afterwards for Somerset, for which county he made several centuries and took many wickets. Medley was a magnificent low left-hand bowler, and would certainly have risen to the first rank of county players but for his untimely death a year or two after joining at Chatham. While these two played for the Sappers their opponents score sheet generally ran : “b Hedley, c Hedley b Medley, b Medley, c Medley b Hedley, b Medley, b Hedley,” etc.

EIGHTEENTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by 30 runs, at Woolwich, June 30th and July 1st, 1884.

WOOLWICH.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>				
T. L. Coxhead, c Ward, b Powell	0	run out	...	...	...	24
T. A. H. Bigge, c Stainforth, b Powell	5	b Powell	...	...	...	31
W. C. Hedley, b Powell	20	st Ward, b Oxley	...	...	...	18
A. E. J. Perkins, c Stewart, b Dew-		b Oxley	...	...	...	7
ing	54	b Powell	...	...	...	11
F. W. D. Quinton, b Oxley	2	c Newbury, b Powell	...	...	...	0
A. G. Norris, c Powell, b Stainforth	71	b Oxley	...	...	...	0
C. Prescott-Decie, b Oxley	0	b Oxley	...	...	...	2
W. C. Staveley, b Dewing	54	b Oxley	...	...	...	5
T. E. Marshall, b Oxley	11	not out	...	...	...	0
C. H. de Rougemont, c Browning,		c Newbury, b Oxley	...	...	...	4
b Oxley	30	c Ward, b Powell	...	...	...	2
A. W. Medley, not out	0	Extras	...	...	...	—
Extras	24	Total	...	...	...	104
	—	SANDHURST.				
R. H. Dewing, b Medley	1	c Quinton, b Medley	...	...	...	111
Hon. E. H. Ward, b Medley	11	b Medley	...	...	...	0
H. E. Walker, b Coxhead	7	l b w, b Bigge	...	...	...	28
F. A. Browning, b Medley	0	c Perkins, b Medley	...	...	...	31
B. A. Newbury, c de Rougemont,		c Hedley, b Medley	...	...	...	11
b Medley	0	b Hedley	...	...	...	9
R. S. Oxley, c Quinton, b Medley	11	b Hedley	...	...	...	—
H. G. Stainforth, c Quinton, b		b Perkins	...	...	...	6
Medley	23	c de Rougemont, b Medley	...	...	...	8
V. G. Ormsby, c Bigge, b Medley	45	st de Rougemont, b Medley	...	...	...	5
H. B. Powell, not out	11	not out	...	...	...	30
C. G. Carnegie, c Coxhead, b Bigge	17	b Hedley	...	...	...	3
C. G. Stewart, b Bigge	0	Extras	...	...	...	26
Extras	11	Total	...	...	...	—
	—	Total	...	...	...	268

There were some very fine cricketers on both sides in this match, but the “Shop” tail, which had distinguished itself in the first innings, refused to wag in the second. Medley took thirteen wickets, but Hedley was comparatively ineffective. Of future Gunners there were three distinguished players — Quinton, a fine free bat who played regularly for Hampshire ; Perkins, another big hitter, who came back

to the "Shop" first as company officer, and again as Adjutant; and de Rougemont, yet another dashing player and a brilliant field. Bigge became a Sapper, and his achievements for his corps on the cricket field would fill a good-sized book.

R. M. A., 1885.

Matches played, 15; won, 10; lost, 5.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
A. P. Douglas ...	... 17	6	730	135*	66.3
F. W. D. Quinton ...	... 17	1	510	125	31.8
A. E. J. Perkins (Capt.) ...	18	1	427	100	25.1
C. Ainslie ...	19	2	350	90	20.5
E. McL. Blair ...	18	3	259	51	17.2
W. A. Boulnois ...	14	1	195	91	15.0
H. E. Stockdale ...	15	2	191	46*	14.6
J. H. Twiss ...	12	3	122	23	13.5
T. M. Usborne ...	16	1	159	32*	10.6
T. A. H. Bigge ...	16	0	129	47	8.0
J. M. Macgowan ...	14	4	75	19	7.5

Douglas made three centuries. His scores, match by match, were, 1, 47, 0, 7*, 62*, 57, 55*, 5, 72, 135*, 108*, 29, 22, 18*, 3, 104, and 5.

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages.
Quinton ...	22	6	58	6	9.6
Macgowan ...	239	115	395	40	9.8
Perkins ...	269	94	639	50	12.7
Blair ...	359	118	904	58	15.5
Ainslie ...	113	30	314	13	24.1
Bigge ...	51	9	153	6	25.5

Up to the present day (1900) the 1885 team possesses the distinction of being the best "Shop" eleven of any year. First and foremost came A. P. Douglas, considered by many to be the finest batsman that has ever passed through the R. M. A. After joining the Gunners he played for Surrey; but on going to India his name ceased to be heard of in the cricket world. Blair performed great deeds both with bat and ball after joining the Sappers; and also played for Kent at cricket and Rugby and Association football, as well as winning the Army Cup at racquets. Usborne and Macgowan, both afterwards Gunners, were respectively brilliant wicket-keeper and destructive bowler. Other members of the eleven have already been remarked on. On the whole there was no weak spot in the team. Of the five matches lost, three were defeats by 1 run, 7 runs, and 17 runs only.

The record with R. M. C. now stood



W. C. HEDLEY.

Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury St., W.

at seven wins, six losses, and six draws—the last in which the “Shop” headed the list.

The match "Staff v. Cadets" had a very exciting ending. In their second innings the latter had an hour in which to get 110 runs to win. Thanks to some fearless hitting by Perkins and Quinton, these were obtained in fifty minutes.

NINETEENTH MATCH.

Woolwich won by ten wickets, at Sandhurst, July 3rd and 4th, 1885.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

E. M. Blair, c Barton, b Lees	6	not out	...	...	...	...	0
T. Ainslie, run out ...	8	not out	...	...	...	...	4
A. E. Perkins, c Pedley, b Barton	40						
F. D. Quinton, b Hornby ...	20						
A. P. Douglas, b Southey ...	72						
T. A. Bigge, c Hornby, b Arnold	47						
T. M. Usborne, b Southey ...	12						
W. A. Boulnois, not out ...	25						
J. H. Twiss, b Southey ...	8						
H. E. Stockdale, b Southey ...	12						
J. M Macgowan, c Bell, b Arnold	0						
Extras ...	22		Extras	...	...	...	3
Total ...	272		Total	...	...	...	7

J. ANNUALURST.

		C A N D I D A T E S.				
J. Lees, b Blair	0	c Usborne, b Macgowan	...	45
C. D Sandford, run out	4	c and b Blair	...	1
L. W. Fox, c Bigge, b Blair	...	8	b Macgowan	...	32	
A. E. Barton, b Blair	...	7	b Macgowan	...	6	
A. S. Arnold, st Usborne, b Blair	27		b Macgowan	...	8	
W. G. Walker, l b w, b Blair	...	37	b Macgowan	...	16	
H. A. Hornby, b Blair	...	14	c Usborne, b Macgowan	...	26	
P. T. Bell, l b w, b Blair	...	1	not out	...	0	
S. H. Pedley, b Blair	...	2	b Macgowan	...	2	
W. H. Wreford-Brown, b Perk ns	0		st Usborne, b Blair...	...	2	
W. M. Southey, not out	...	15	b Blair	...	2	
Extras	...	10	Extras	...	8	
Total		125	Total		150	

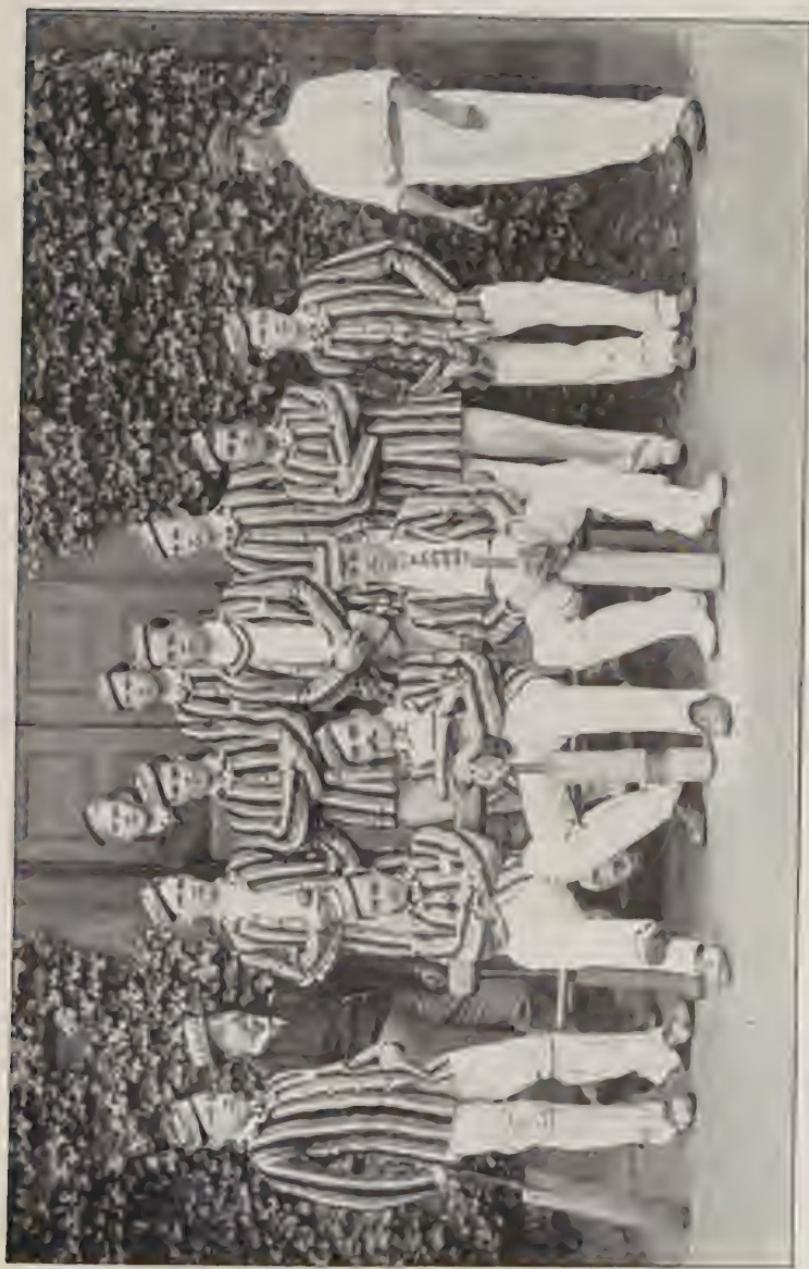
Blair took seven wickets for 42 runs and three for 45 in the first and second innings respectively. Macgowan's seven in the Sandhurst second innings cost about 50 runs.

R. M. A., 1886.

Matches played, 12; won, 2; lost, 9; drawn, 1.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out,	Runs,	Highest score,	Average
A. P. Douglas (Capt.) ...	...	18	4	679	145	48·5
H. O. Lathbury ...	...	17	2	257	59	17·1
H. R. Stockley ...	...	10	0	156	77	15·6
P. D. Hamilton ...	...	14	3	163	42	14·7
G. Laird ...	...	10	2	113	31	14·1
F. G. Smallwood ...	...	17	0	214	43	12·5
C. G. Burnaby ...	...	17	0	213	64	12·5
J. M. Macgowan ...	...	14	2	115	31	9·5



Capt.
A. P. Dongas, W. E. Hardy, E. M. Blair, W. A. Bouinois, T. H. Twiss,
(Adj't.), T. A. H. Bigge, A. E. J. Perkins, F. W. D. Quinton, J. M. Mac
THE BRASS BAND.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
C. Ainslie	11	0	93	62
J. S. Liddell	14	2	98	29
H. H. Austin	11	0	63	22
A. D. Kirby	16	3	32	7

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Macgowan	...	428	142	918	72
Burnaby	113	40	321
Hamilton	83	35	148
Stockley	171	53	396
Douglas	75	21	188
Smallwood	30	6	65
Ainslie	40	12	94

J. S. Liddell, a magnificent cover-point, nearly created a record in the cricket world when playing for the Sappers against the Staff College in 1896. He made 204 in the first innings and 175 *run out* in the second !

TWENTIETH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by 1 run, at Woolwich, June 25th and 26th, 1886.

		SANDHURST.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.					
F. W. Burbury, b Macgowan	...	5	b Macgowan	...	...
A. Wolfe-Murray, b Macgowan	...	169	b Hamilton	...	...
R. P. Spurway, b Macgowan	...	0	b Macgowan	...	...
W. Johnston, c Stockley, b Ham-	ilton	...	65	b Macgowan	...
E. H. Brown, c Austin, b Ainslie	11		b Macgowan	...	11
A. R. Barwell, b Macgowan	...	24	c Lathbury, b Macgowan	...	40
H. Butterworth, b Macgowan	...	12	c Stockley, b Macgowan	...	9
G. G. Lang, c Austin, b Macgowan	1		b Macgowan	...	26
W. Blair, not out	...	0	b Macgowan	...	3
H. Thompson, b Macgowan	...	0	run out	...	0
Extras	...	29	not out	...	2
		—	Extras	...	5
Total	...	340		Total	...
		—			156

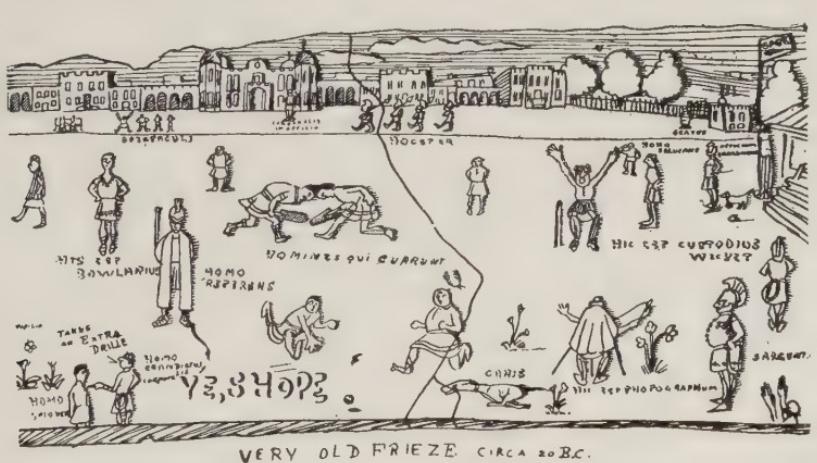
WOOLWICH.

H. O. Lathbury, b Burbury	...	0	b Thompson	...	...	...	0
C. G. Burnaby, b Johnston	...	64	b Barwell	...	...	...	3
A. P. Douglas, b Johnston	...	37	c Spurway, b Johnston	...	...	...	50
F. G. Smallwood, c Lang, b Brown	43		b Burbury	...	...	...	0
P. D. Hamilton, c Higginbotham,			run out	...	...	...	35
b Barwell	...	42	b Thompson	...	...	...	10
J. Laird, c Spurway, b Johnston	...	16	b Barwell	...	...	...	62
C. Ainslie, b Barwell	...	0	run out	...	...	...	1
A. D. Kirby, not out	...	0	b Barwell	...	...	...	1
H. R. Stockley, b Thompson	...	54	c Blair, b Johnston	...	...	...	3
H. H. Austin, b Thompson	...	19	not out	...	...	...	31
J. M. Macgowan, b Barwell	...	0	Extras	...	...	...	2
Extras	...	22					—
Total	...	297					198

The Staff took their revenge this year by defeating the Cadets by 50 runs ; the Adjutant making 48 not out, and Sergeant-major Hunter securing seven wickets for 72 runs.

With the exception of Douglas and Macgowan, the "Shop" team performed very badly throughout the season ; but the game with Sandhurst will for ever remain in the memories of those who witnessed it as the most keenly contested in the annals of R. M. A. cricket.

The "Shop" entered on their second venture on Saturday afternoon with 201 runs to win, and nine wickets fell for 131. The Sandhurst supporters were jubilant. Macgowan, the last man, walked in and promptly put a ball into the hands of point, who as promptly dropped it ! Profiting by this piece of luck, and undeterred by the failure of the rest of the side, Ainslie and Macgowan kept up their ends, and, hitting brilliantly, piled up the notches at a great rate. 50 to win—39



(From the R. M. A. Cricket Book.)

runs so far for the last wicket, nothing very unusual ; Sandhurst supporters confident. 40 to win ; Woolwich waking up, Sandhurst still confident. 30 to win ; Sandhurst distinctly uneasy. 20 to win, 10 to win ; Woolwich wild with excitement, Sandhurst feverishly glum. 2 to win ; a brilliant drive between mid-off and cover-point by Ainslie, a stupendous cheer suddenly broken short off, a superhuman bound by Spurway at cover, a magnificent one handed piece of fielding, followed by a terrifically fast, straight shot—and three stumps all "anyhow," with the Woolwich man a full yard short of his crease.

It would be utterly impossible to describe the ensuing scene, the shrieks and howls of applause, the reception given to the men who so nearly won the game, and to the man who did win it. Poor Spurway ! He played many a game at the scene of his triumph when stationed later at Woolwich, where he died suddenly in 1898, to the sorrow of all who knew him as the best of good fellows and the keenest of sportsmen.

Each side had now won seven matches.

1887.

Stockley captained the "Shop" in 1887, and, although the batting was not good, smart fielding and bowling prevented general results being very bad. The captain's bowling is worthy of note, and he was well backed up by Edlmann at the other end. The tie was in the R.E. match.

Matches played, 11; won, 5; lost, 4; tied, 1; drawn, 1.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
A. D. Kirby	13	5	160	43
J. S. Liddell	16	3	243	18·6
G. H. Nicholson	12	3	116	31
J. Bellhouse	11	0	134	71
H. R. Stockley (Capt.)	15	1	168	37
E. L. Tomkins	15	1	166	32
W. Strong	13	0	147	43
G. Laird	13	0	146	50
E. Edlmann	14	2	122	19
H. M. Barnes	13	0	112	34
W. Arthy	3	1	26	15

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages.
Stockley	325	91	604	69
Edlmann	279	63	538	44
Bellhouse	58	16	130	10
Barnes	157	24	401	27

The Staff were beaten this year by eight wickets.

TWENTY-FIRST MATCH.

Sandhurst won by five wickets at Sandhurst, July 1st and 2nd, 1887.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
A. D. Kirby, c Bell-Smyth b Mullen 43	c Black, b Johnstone 11
H. M. Barnes, run out 5	run out 13
W. Strong, b Mullen 4	c and b Mullen 30
E. Edlmann, b Mullen 0	c Cloran, b Johnstone 1
J. S. Liddell, c Cloran, b Wintour 18	b Mullen 7
H. R. Stockley, c Cloran, b Wintour 0	c Bowden-Smith, b Wintour 31
G. Laird, b Cloran 4	c Cloran, b Wintour 10
E. L. Tomkins, b Mullen 14	c Price, b Wintour 15
G. H. Nicholson, not out 10	1 b w, b Wintour 6
J. Bellhouse, b Wintour 9	b Wintour 71
W. Arthy, c Cloran, b Mullen 7	not out 4
Extras 10	Extras 10

Total 124

Total 209

SANDHURST.

Sir C. Cuyler, Bart., c and b Barnes 22	b Edlmann 0
W. MacFarlan, c Laird, b Stockley 79	b Edlmann 10
E. Wintour, c and b Strong ... 43	b Bellhouse 5
R. de L. Fance, b Edlmann ... 13	c Laird, b Bellhouse 4
J. F. Cloran, b Stockley ... 3	

J. A. Bell-Smyth, c Nicholson, b Bellhouse	...	...	41	c Liddell, b Barnes...	...	...	3
C. V. Price	...	...	10	not out	...	...	1
W. Bowden-Smith, c Laird, b Stockley	...	...	4	not out	...	...	34
W. C. Black, c Nicholson, b Edl- mann	...	...	10				
J. L. Mullen, c and b Bellhouse	...	15					
F. H. Johnstone, not out	...	8					
Extras	...	24		Extras	...	...	5
Total	...	272		Total	...	...	62

1888.

There was no match with Sandhurst, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever. The cricket score-book was lost at the end of the season, and but few records and no averages kept. F. A. Wynter was the batsman of the year, and his 142 *not out* against the I.Z. was a brilliant exhibition, especially of cutting. The others who obtained their colours were W. Strong (captain), J. Bellhouse, H. M. Barnes, C. A. Sykes, W. V. J. C. Elwes, J. K. Kendall, C. E. Budworth, E. J. Peel, J. Horne, and W. Bignell.

In the M.C.C. match, against the bowling of Rawlin and Cooper-Key, the "Shop" were only able to muster 20 runs in their first innings, seven of the team securing "ducks"!

1889.

In spite of a fine effort by Capt. F. A. Curteis, who made 70 runs, the Staff were defeated in the annual match by an innings and 52 runs, thanks to the bowling of Holloway and Elwes and the batting of Bradshaw (98) and Sheppard (63 *not out*).

Matches played, 14; won, 6; lost, 7; drawn, 1.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
S. H. Sheppard	...	...	6	2	166	63*
W. V. J. C. Elwes (Capt.)	...	16	2	251	38	18·0
F. A. Wynter	...	18	3	257	33	17·1
J. G. Austin	...	15	3	202	47	15·5
F. Bradshaw	...	16	0	233	98	14·5
R. S. Hamilton	...	5	0	68	33	13·6
A. H. Cunningham	...	18	0	184	37	10·2
E. J. R. Peel	...	13	0	117	59	9·0
W. O. Holloway	...	16	3	117	18	9·0
H. F. E. Freeland	...	8	0	45	17	5·6
H. Ramsden	...	12	0	34	14	2·8

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Elwes	105	64	11·6
Holloway	80	46	14·5
Sheppard	2	3	16·3
Freeland	5	7	18·5
Wynter	11	3	19·6
Hamilton	1	2	32·0

TWENTY-SECOND MATCH.

Woolwich won by 149 runs, at Sandhurst, June 28th and 29th, 1889.

WOOLWICH.					
First Innings.			Second Innings.		
E. J. R. Peel, c Ross, b Willes	...	27	c Champion, b Kelly	...	...
F. Bradshaw, c Kelly, b Willes	...	16	c Champion, b Kelly	...	18
A. H. Cunningham, b Kelly	...	37	b Willes	...	0
F. A. Wynter, b Kelly	...	5	b Patterson	...	46
W. V. Elwes, c Champion, b Patterson	...	27	b Patterson	...	11
S. H. Sheppard, b Leman	...	36	b Patterson	...	24
W. Holloway, b Patterson	...	4	c Champion, b Patterson	...	11
J. G. Austin, not out	...	16	not out	...	31
H. Ramsden, l b w, b Patterson	...	1	b Patterson	...	3
H. F. Freeland, b Patterson	...	0	b Patterson	...	5
R. S. Hamilton, c Leman, b Patterson	...	20	c Kelly, b Leman	...	33
Extras	...	18	Extras	...	9
Total	...	207	Total	...	200

SANDHURST.					
H. Ross, run out	...	...	c Austin, b Elwes	...	25
G. B. Scriven, b Holloway	...	0	b Holloway	...	4
H. B. Champion, c Elwes, b Holloway	...	0	b Freeland	...	20
A. B. Ritchie, c Austin, b Holloway	13		b Holloway	...	5
A. G. Prothero, b Holloway	...	5	b Elwes	...	3
R. H. Price, b Elwes	...	1	c Holloway, b Elwes	...	5
R. C. Leman, c Hamilton, b Elwes	14		b Holloway	...	38
C. G. Stockwell, not out	...	54	b Elwes	...	2
C. E. Willes, b Holloway	...	5	b Holloway	...	12
G. Kelly, b Holloway	...	9	b Elwes	...	3
W. H. Patterson, run out	...	5	not out	...	2
Extras	...	9	Extras	...	10
Total	...	129	Total	...	129

1890.

The team began the season well by getting the R.M.C. out for 30, the captain taking six wickets for 13 runs. Later on, in June, there were some interesting matches. That with the Mote at Maidstone produced some curious cricket. The Mote batted first and made 75, the “Shop” responding with 33. The Mote then got out for 25, Holloway taking five wickets for 9 runs. Altogether in the match he took eleven for 42! As the “Shop” could only make 12 for four wickets in their second venture, they lost the game on the first innings. Thirty-four wickets thus fell for 145 runs. The match against the Foresters was won by 12 runs; and three days later Blackheath, with an exceptionally strong side, beat the “Shop” by 19 runs. On this occasion Atkinson and Robertson made a bold bid for victory by scoring 40 for the last wicket. The Staff succumbed to the bowling of Holloway, and Freeland making 92, the “Shop” won by an innings and 7 runs. In the final “term match” the Snookers (Nuttall 122 and 75, Waters 73) beat the Corporals by six wickets, Holloway making 22 and 164, and Birch 5 and 128, three centuries thus being scored in the match.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Times not out	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
J. G. Austin	17	4	346	84	26·6
W. O. Holloway (Capt.) ...	18	2	357	118	22·3
V. R. Hine-Haycock	18	1	350	73*	20·5
R. S. Hamilton	15	1	280	78	20·0
H. W. Bowen	14	0	276	67	19·7
H. F. E. Freeland	16	0	312	92	19·5
C. C. Robertson	13	5	158	31	15·8
E. E. M. Waters	9	0	127	65	14·1
B. Atkinson	19	4	179	38	13·7
J. Donaldson	19	0	195	35	10·2
C. M. Nuttall	14	2	121	30	10·1

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. O. Holloway	159	63	12·6
H. F. E. Freeland	75	27	13·8
J. Donaldson	34·1	9	19·0
H. W. Bowen	69·1	27	12·8
B. Atkinson	38·4	8	24·2
C. M. Nuttall	39	13	15·0

TWENTY-THIRD MATCH.

Drawn, at Woolwich, June 27th and 28th, 1890.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

	Second Innings.
J. Donaldson, b Paget ...	14
H. W. Bowen, c Jacob, b Paget ...	1
H. F. E. Freeland, c Tristram, b Drury ...	14
Drury ...	18
W. O. Holloway, b Paget ...	6
V. R. Hine-Haycock, run out ...	1
C. M. Nuttall, b Maling ...	9
J. G. Austin, b Maling ...	84
R. S. Hamilton, c Lushington, b Drury ...	15
E. E. N. Waters, c Jacob, b Lushington ...	65
B. Atkinson, c Paget, b Lushington	26
C. C. Robertson, not out ...	2
Extras ...	25
Total ...	266
SANDHURST.	
H. R. Blore, c Freeland, b Holloway	9
A. L. Jacob, b Freeland	2
H. Andrew, c Holloway, b Freeland	53
E. M. Young, c Hamilton, b Holloway	3
H. G. M. Amos, b Donaldson	47
A. J. Maling, b Bowen	23
B. H. Drury, b Bowen	4
M. H. Tristram, not out	15
A. C. S. Barchard, c Freeland, b Bowen	2
W. N. Lushington, b Freeland	1
H. P. E. Paget, b Freeland	25
Extras ...	16
Total ...	200

Total (5 wickets) ... 89

R. M. A., 1891.

Matches played, 14; won, 3; lost, 6; drawn, 5.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
V. R. Hine-Haycock	...	9	1	384	68*	38·6
J. E. Cairnes	...	15	1	418	102	27·7
J. G. Austin (Capt.)	...	12	2	311	97*	25·9
H. H. Bond	...	6	3	101	30	16·8
E. B. Macnaghten	...	14	2	231	80	16·5
S. F. Gosling	...	11	2	165	59	15·0
E. E. Waters	...	8	1	115	39	14·4
W. Ellershaw	...	16	0	226	73	14·0
B. Atkinson	...	14	0	188	43	13·4
J. B. F. Currie	...	3	2	36	19*	12·0
W. F. Lamont	...	14	0	83	21	6·0

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Wkts.	Mdns.	Runs.	Average.
S. F. Gosling	304·1	45	88	624	13·8
E. B. Macnaghten	347·3	51	97	686	13·2
B. Atkinson	...	56	8	20	23·1
H. H. Bond	82·2	6	16	185	30·8

Besides beating the I.Z. by an innings and 36 runs, the "Shop" (303) severely defeated Blackheath (130). Three centuries were made in the Staff match, Lieut. Currie 100, Captain Curteis 106, and J. E. Cairnes 102. The Staff made 381 and 106 for four wickets, and the "Shop" 307 and 150 for five, the match being drawn.

Against Sandhurst, Austin's performance was a very fine one, but could not retrieve the "Shop's" poor batting in the first innings.

TWENTY-FOURTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by seven wickets, at Sandhurst, June 26th and 27th, 1891.

SANDHURST.

	<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>
G. B. Gosling, b Macnaghten	... 16	not out	... ... ... ... 45
C. H. Harington, b Atkinson	... 16	c and b Gosling	... ... ... 11
D. R. Napier, b Gosling	... 25	c Lamont, b Currie	... ... ... 37
H. C. Whinfield, c Macnaghten, b Atkinson	... 0		
A. N. D. Fagan, not out	... 94	1 b w, b Gosling	... ... ... 8
E. J. Neve, c Macnaghten, b Gos- ling	... 0		
C. E. Wilson, b Macnaghten	... 5	not out	... ... ... 29
G. L. Paget, c Hine-Haycock, b At- kinson	... 0		
F. C. S. Norrington, c Austin, b Atkinson	... 1		
W. W. Bickford, b Bond	... 20		
F. J. Bowen, c Walters, b Currie	... 40		
Extras	... 12	Extras	... ... ... 9
Total	... 229	Total (3 wickets)	139

WOOLWICH.

J. W. F. Lamont, b Norrington ...	5	b Harington ...	...	...	...	0
W. Ellershaw, b Norrington ...	2	b Harington ...	...	...	...	33
J. E. Cairnes, b Norrington ...	8	c Whinfield, b Norrington	...	...	...	12
V. R. Hine-Haycock, 1 b w, b Bowen 6	6	c Gosling, b Napier	...	...	...	36
B. Atkinson, run out ...	1	b Harington	...	...	...	22
J. G. Austin, not out ...	26	c Fagan, b Norrington	...	...	...	97
E. W. Waters, c Bowen, b Norrington 1	1	run out ...	...	...	...	3
E. B. Macnaghten, c Bowen, b Norrington ...	20	b Norrington	...	...	...	3
H. H. Bond, c Harington, b Bowen. 4	4	b Harington	...	...	...	0
S. F. Gosling, c and b Norrington. 35	35	b Harington	...	...	...	16
J. B. F. Currie, b Norrington ...	0	not out	...	...	...	19
Extras ...	1	Extras	...	...	...	15
Total ...	109		Total	...	...	256

R. M. A., 1892.

Matches played, 12; won, 7; lost, 4; drawn, 1.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average
H. H. Bond	...	...	13	352	115	32·0
H. D. Foulkes	...	...	11	183	37	30·5
M. O'C. Tandy	...	...	13	354	91	29·5
E. B. Macnaghten (Capt.)	...	12	2	227	45	22·7
E. E. N. Waters	...	...	12	199	42	16·5
J. E. Cairnes	...	...	11	142	51	12·9
R. A. Birley	...	...	11	139	37	12·6
C. C. Barnes	...	...	13	125	49	9·6
C. Wigram	...	...	13	96	29	8·0
J. J. Hanks	...	...	7	44	21(notout)	7·3
S. E. Macnaghten	...	...	6	30	28	6·0

The bowling averages were, unfortunately, not made out before the score-book was, as usual, lost.

The twenty-fifth match with Sandhurst will not readily be forgotten either by those who played or those who looked on. The "Shop's" first innings came to a close at a quarter to three o'clock on Saturday afternoon for, curiously enough, exactly the same total as Sandhurst's, viz., 304. *Bond had the honour of scoring the only*



THE "SHOP" SPORTS: THE HIGH JUMP



C. WIGRAM.

century ever obtained by Woolwich in these matches, and Tandy had bad luck in not getting into three figures.

All hope of a finish had been given up when the R. M. C. began their second innings at 3.5 p.m. But Wigram of Winchester was there, and in a little over an hour the telegraph board read 66—10—6. His bowling was unplayable, his analysis reading : 20 overs, 10 maidens, 25 runs, 6 wickets. Tandy and Foulkes made no mistake about the runs, and, amidst the wildest excitement, the "Shop" won a glorious victory—their last, alas ! for many years.

TWENTY-FIFTH MATCH.

Woolwich won by eight wickets, at Woolwich, July 1st and 2nd, 1892.

SANDHURST.

<i>First Innings.</i>			<i>Second Innings.</i>				
J. G. Greig, c Waters, b Bond	...123		run out	...	...	...	...
P. H. Dundas, c Macnaghten, b Cairnes	... 27		b Wigram	...	...	...	0
M. D. Wood, b Foulkes	... 7		run out	...	...	...	0
E. F. Rutter, c Birley, b Waters	... 44		c Waters, b Cairnes	...	...	...	24
R. S. Chaplain, c S. E. Macnaghten, b Wigram	... 62		c S. Macnaghten, b Wigram	...	...	...	3
L. S. Brown, run out	... 9		b Wigram	...	...	...	0
E. L. Challenor, b Wigram	... 11		b Wigram	...	...	...	2
R. L. Bicketts, b Foulkes	... 1		not out	...	...	...	16
H. A. Denham, b Wigram	... 11		b Waters	...	...	...	4
W. E. Sykes, b Wigram	... 2		b Wigram	...	...	...	5
B. M. Brodhurst, not out	... 0		b Wigram	...	...	...	6
Extras	... 7		Extras	...	...	...	5
Total	... 304		Total	...	...	...	66

WOOLWICH.

H. D. Foulkes, b Brodhurst	... 0	not out	...	...	...	...	23
R. A. Birley, c Denham, b Brown	4	c Greig, b Brodhurst	...	...	...	...	9
M. O'C. Tandy, l b w, b Brown	... 91	not out	...	...	...	...	33
H. H. Bond, b Brodhurst	... 115						
J. E. Cairnes, b Sykes	... 17						
C. Wigram, b Brown	... 0						
E. B. Macnaghten, b Sykes	... 0						
E. E. Waters, b Wood	... 42	b Wood	...	...	...	...	0
C. C. Barnes, b Sykes	... 9						
T. T. Hanks, not out	... 21						
S. E. Macnaghten, b Wood	... 0						
Extras	... 5						
Total	... 304						
		Extras	...	...	...	...	2
		Total (2 wickets)	...	...	...	...	67

For Woolwich, Wigram took ten for 105, Cairnes two for 32, Foulkes two for 61, Bond one for 22, and Waters one for 26.

R. M. A., 1893.

Matches played, 16; won, 6; lost, 6; drawn, 4.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
W. L. Foster	17	2	612	133
R. A. Birley	16	2	471	117
C. Wigram (Capt.)	20	1	465	58
M. O'C. Tandy	17	1	386	159
C. C. Barnes	19	5	308	82
E. L. Wheeler	16	5	223	64*
E. G. Meyrick	8	2	100	30
P. P. de B. Radcliffe	16	1	229	65
L. K. Stanborough	13	6	101	19*
P. Blount	18	0	198	61
K. Kirke	4	2	8	7*

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

		Overs.	Maids.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
K. Kirke	98.3	36	174	19
C. Wigram	422.3	104	1004	67
L. K. Stanborough	204.4	45	567	33
C. C. Barnes	11	2	43	2
M. O'C. Tandy	75.2	13	257	12
P. Blount	193.4	44	567	26
R. A. Birley	166	21	561	23
W. L. Foster	27.2	7	89	3
E. L. Wheeler	3	0	10	—

1893 was a most disappointing year as regards result. With such fine batsmen in the team as W. L. Foster of Malvern, Wigram of Winchester, Tandy of Tonbridge, and Barnes of Bradfield, more matches should certainly have been won. But the bowling was

not particularly strong, with the exception of Wigram. Foster played some great innings; his chief scores were 110, 41,* 84, 73,* 50, 133, 44, and 39; but he was unfortunately credited with a "brace" against the M.C.C.! After leaving the "Shop," he played regularly for Worcestershire, his great performance being the scoring of 140 and 172 not out against Hampshire, his brother R.E. also taking two centuries in the same match!



M. O'C. TANDY.



W. L. FOSTER.

TWENTY-SIXTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by ten wickets, at Sandhurst, June 30th and July 1st, 1893.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
C. Wigram, b Healing	...	13	c Druce, b Healing	...	...	...	2
R. A. Birley, c Druce, b Wood	...	6	b Denham	...	...	...	23
W. L. Foster, c Thomson, b Wood	14		b Healing	...	...	...	39
C. C. Barnes, c Browne, b Healing	82		c Druce, b Wood	...	...	...	7
E. G. Meyrick, not out	...	17	c Blundell, b Healing	...	...	...	29
E. L. Wheeler, c Greig, b Browne	41		c Druce, b Healing	...	...	...	0
P. Blount, b Denham	...	14	c and b Denham	...	...	...	0
P. de B. Radcliffe, b Denham	...	13	c Wood, b Healing	...	...	...	14
M. O’C. Tandy, b Healing	...	41	b Wood	...	...	...	9
L. K. Stanborough, c and b Denham	0		b Healing	...	...	...	12
K. Kirke, b Denham	...	0	not out	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	8	Extras	...	...	...	26
Total	...	249	Total	...	...	...	162

SANDHURST.

C. E. Bateman-Champain,							
b Wigram	...	48	not out	...	...	...	9
E. P. Thomson, c Tandy, b Kirke	106						
M. D. Wood, b Wigram	...	62					
D. H. Blundell, l b w, b Wigram	0						
C. Druce, not out	...	33					
A. J. Paine, c Wheeler, b Kirke	107		not out	...	...	...	7
H. A. Denham, c Wheeler, b Kirke	4						
C. O. Greig, not out	...	26					
Extras	...	12					
Total (6 wickets)*	398						16

* Innings declared closed.

W. J. Lambert, R. K. Healing, H. E. Browne did not bat.

R. M. A., 1894.

Matches played, 17; won, 6; lost, 10; drawn, 1.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
W. L. Foster (Capt.)	...	19	2	693	92*	33.3
E. E. B. Wilson	...	7	6	139	49	19.8
S. D. Barrow	...	11	2	159	30	14.4
B. H. Bignell	...	18	1	252	48	14.0
G. H. Howell	...	20	0	218	47	10.9
E. H. Rooke	...	12	3	109	40*	9.08
A. Disney-Roebuck	...	14	1	118	26	8.4
A. M. Birch	...	10	0	80	22	8.0
F. D. Logan	...	10	2	73	15*	7.3
L. K. Stanborough	...	22	0	149	40	6.7
K. St. G. Kirke	...	15	5	83	20	5.5

* Not out.

C. B. O. Symons also received his first eleven colours.

A poor team compared with that of 1893. Foster again made some fine scores, including 79, 56, 70, 82, and 92*. The “Shop” had some leather-hunting on May 26th, when the Sappers ran up the highest score ever made in the enclosure. After getting the R. M. A. out for 50

(Corporal Bayfield obtaining eight wickets for 18 runs), the R.E. made 530 for eight wickets, E. M. Blair (126), J. E. Hamilton (105), M. O'C. Tandy (last year's cadet) (80), and Robertson (89) being the chief contributors.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by an innings and 47 runs, at Woolwich, June 29th, 1894.

WOOLWICH.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. L. Foster, b Healing ...	... 82	c Champain, b Browne ...	... 38
L. K. Stanborough, b Byng ...	... 3	c Jones, b Byng ...	... 2
B. H. Bignell, c Jones, b Byng ...	0	c Druce, b Byng ...	... 0
A. W. Disney-Roe buck, c Druce, b Byng ...	... 6	c and b Byng ...	... 4
S. D. Barrow, b Byng ...	... 10	c Jones, b Rome ...	... 30
G. L. H. Howell, c Druce, b Byng	4	b Browne ...	... 47
E. M. Birch, run out ...	... 22	b Rome ...	... 10
E. H. Rooke, c Druce, b Healing	0	not out ...	... 40
F. D. Logan, not out ...	11	b Browne ...	... 2
K. St. G. Kirke, b Healing ...	1	c Bircham, b Healing ...	... 5
E. E. B. Wilson, b Byng ...	3	b Champain ...	... 22
Extras ...	1	Extras ...	5
Total ...	143	Total ...	205

SANDHURST.

C. S. Rome, c Logan, b Stanborough	... 139
C. E. Bateman-Champain, c Foster, b Wilson	7
H. W. Bircham, b Kirke	... 12
A. M. Byng, c Disney-Roe buck, b Kirke	10
A. J. Paine, l b w, b Howell	... 39
C. Druce, c Logan, b Paine	... 16
F. A. Jones, b Rooke	... 17
R. B. Hope, not out	... 88
J. Stewart, b Kirke	... 16
H. E. Browne, b Stanborough	... 15
R. K. Healing, c Howell, b Stanborough	... 13
Extras	... 23
	—
Total ...	395

R. M. A., 1895.

Matches played, 12; won, 4; lost, 6; drawn, 2.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
G. Howell	11	1	330	33·0
B. H. Bignell (Capt.)	13	2	348	31·7
G. F. Clayton	13	1	295	109*
H. F. S. Stopford	13	1	252	21·0
J. H. M. Beasley	11	2	188	48*
O. Tritton	12	0	202	72
S. D. Barrow	9	0	145	74
F. D. Logan	11	3	86	28
H. L. Nevill	8	2	48	25*
A. Hinde...	9	3	41	17
E. E. B. Wilson...	10	0	49	4·9

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
A. Hinde ..	271	738	45	16·4
H. L. Nevill ..	78.2	181	10	18·1
G. Howell...	86.4	262	12	21·8
E. B. Wilson ..	222.4	712	28	25·4
G. F. Clayton ..	12	35	1	35·0
J. M. Beasley ..	35	113	3	37·6

The 1895 team did badly on the whole, but there was one exception. In the M.C.C. match on July 3rd the visitors ran up 150. With Pougher and Needham bowling their best, the "Shop" lost six wickets for 8 runs. Then Barrow came in, and, with Tritton, played the most brilliant and finished cricket. The runs were knocked off amidst great applause, and the "Shop" eventually won by 30 runs. Barrow, a left-handed batsman, made 74, and Tritton 72.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by an innings and 195 runs, at Sandhurst, June 28th, 1895.

SANDHURST.

C. S. Rome, run out ...	...	...	...	...	29
J. T. Ferris, run out ...	...	...	...	...	0
R. O'H. Livesay, b Beasley ..	...	...	...	169	
K. Wigram, c and b Hinde ..	...	...	...	43	
A. M. Byng, not out ...	...	...	...	87	
H. W. Bircham, c Stopford, b Wilson ..	...	13			
F. A. Jones, not out ...	...	...	...	89	
Extras...	...	...	...	7	
Total (5 wickets)*	...	437			

* Innings declared closed.

C. G. Ames, W. W. Van Someren, F. L. Festing, K. E. Money did not bat.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

B. H. Bignell, c Ferris, b Byng ...	1	c Livesay, b Rome ...	...	...	13
G. F. Clayton, c Festing, b Byng ..	0	c Bircham, b Byng ...	...	...	5
H. F. Stopford, c Ferris, b Byng ..	0	c Jones, b Rome ...	...	...	0
O. Tritton, c Bircham, b Byng ...	8	b Wigram ...	...	...	32
G. L. Howell, c Ferris, b Rome ...	1	c Byng, b Rome ...	...	...	0
J. H. Beasley, run out ...	0	c Bircham, b Byng ...	...	...	29
F. D. Logan, c Byng, b Rome ...	2	c and b Rome ...	...	...	28
S. D. Barrow, b Byng ...	12	c Festing, b Wigram ...	...	...	34
H. L. Nevill, b Byng ...	12	c Ames, b Wigram...	...	...	4
A. Hinde, not out ...	0	not out ...	...	...	16
E. B. Wilson, b Byng ...	24	c Livesay, b Rome ...	...	...	7
Extras ...	0	Extras ...	...	...	14
Total ...	60	Total ...	...	182	

The most complete victory ever won by Sandhurst. As will be seen by a glance at the 1896 score, R. O'H. Livesay (afterwards the Kent cricketer and International Rugby player) made a century in both R. M. A. and R. M. C. matches that he played in. The victory was, however, well merited, as the College team was particularly strong with such fine Public School batsmen as Rome, Byng, and Livesay.

R. M. A., 1896.

Matches played, 15; won, 7; lost, 5; drawn, 3.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
A. J. Turner	...	19	4	847	78	56·7
H. F. Stopford (Capt.)	...	19	3	323	61	20·3
G. N. Wyatt	...	13	0	231	76	17·1
K. G. Campbell	...	9	0	141	47	15·6
A. H. Harrison	...	17	1	242	49	15·2
W. C. E. Twidale	...	9	2	78	22*	11·1
P. S. Greig	...	6	0	56	22	9·2
J. A. Garstin	...	12	0	108	29	9·0
H. C. Szczepanski	...	10	3	60	22*	8·4
G. H. F. Tailyour	...	11	0	47	22	6·1
H. L. Nevill	...	?	?	?	?	5·2

* Not out.

Also batted:—M. H. Mahon, 12 inn., 14·4 av.; J. E. S. Brind, 3 inn., 13 av.
 E. N. Tandy, 8 inn., 9 av.; C. W. Dalyell, 8 inn., 7·1 av.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

		Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Turner	...	355	79	827	67	12·23
Dalyell	...	34	11	124	8	15·4
Tailyour	...	50	5	252	14	18·0
Nevill	...	240	46	657	26	25·7
Szczepanski	...	50	5	204	5	40·4
Bedwell	...	16	3	47	5	9·2

The “Shop” now entered on the Turner epoch. “F.G.”, the eldest, had already passed out (in 1894), but, although a remarkably fine bat, had not received his colours. The Turners come of a fine cricketing stock; indeed, their father practically lost his life through the game, for he was one of the team which met such a melancholy fate when the P. and O. steamer *Bokhara* was wrecked on her return voyage from Shanghai to Hong Kong.

“A. J.” joined the “Shop” this year, and soon established his reputation as a fearless batsman with, if necessary, unlimited patience. Otherwise the 1896 team was weak, and it was chiefly through “John’s” fine performances that they won so many matches. The following was his record, match by match: 38, and five wickets; 48, and four wickets; 53 not out, and six wickets; 78, and five wickets; 63, and seven wickets; 56, and three wickets; 58, and two wickets; 74 and 29, and six wickets; 27 and 1, and no wickets; 27 and 30 not out, and 15 wickets.



A. J. TURNER.

TWENTY-NINTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by an innings and 14 runs, at Woolwich, June 5th and 6th, 1896.

WOOLWICH.					
First Innings.			Second Innings.		
H. F. Stopford, b Gordon ...	...	4	b Gordon ...	...	...
P. S. Greig, 1 b w, b Crossman ...	...	4	c Van Someren, b Gordon ...	...	7
A. J. Turner, c Festing, b Smith ...	74		st Festing, b Crossman ...	...	29
K. G. Campbell, c and b Gordon ...	11		c Baird, b Crossman ...	...	14
G. N. Wyatt, b Gordon ...	7		b Smith ...	...	15
A. H. Harrison, c Van Someren, b Gordon ...	...	0	b Gordon ...	...	6
J. A. Garstin, b Smith ...	...	5	1 b w, b Crossman ...	...	2
H. C. Szczepanski, b Van Someren ...	5	not out	...	...	3
W. C. Twidale, c Cordon, b Smith ...	6		c Wethered, b Crossman ...	...	3
H. L. Nevill, c Wilson, b Smith ...	7		b Gordon ...	...	0
G. H. F. Tailyour, not out ...	0		b Gordon ...	...	1
Extras ...	...	24	Extras ...	...	20
Total ...	...	147	Total ...	...	112

SANDHURST.

G. L. Crossman, b Tailyour ...	...	...	10
M. E. McConaghey, b Tailyour ...	...	...	3
R. O'H. Livesay, b Tailyour ...	...	...	128
C. G. Agnes, st Harrison, b Turner ...	...	5	
H. L. Wethered, b Turner ...	...	...	56
H. H. C. Baird, c Harrison, b Tailyour ...	...	13	
W. W. Van Someren, 1 b w, b Turner ...	...	15	
F. T. D. Wilson, b Turner ...	...	...	11
F. L. Festing, c Tailyour, b Turner ...	...	...	6
R. S. Gordon, not out ...	...	...	11
L. K. Smith, b Turner ...	...	...	13
Extras ...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	273

R. M. A., 1897.

Matches played, 14; won, 4; lost, 2; drawn, 8.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
A. J. Turner	14	2	829	138*
W. C. E. Twidale	9	1	211	75*
E. N. Tandy	12	3	218	50*
F. L. Giles	15	0	343	54
J. A. Garstin (Capt.)	9	1	165	54
A. H. Harrison	11	1	156	33
P. Sheppard	7	1	92	36
E. P. Bedwell	7	1	85	31
J. P. Benn	8	0	100	45
H. L. Nevill	5	3	19	11
J. A. D. Langhorne	10	1	79	21
H. C. Szczepanski	4	0	13	6

* Not out.

The cricket book for this year was very badly kept up; a great pity, as Turner performed brilliantly, beat Douglas's average of 66·3 made in 1885, and made several centuries. The team did well, though rain and high scoring prevented many matches being finished. The

M.C.C. were decisively beaten, "A. J." making 121 not out, against Pickett, Burns, and other good bowlers. He also won the match against Blackheath by playing a fine innings of 88. In the summer vacation he played for Essex, came out top of the average list for that county with 42·14 for seventeen innings, and took the eighth place in the All England list! He was the first Woolwich Cadet to play in county cricket while actually at the Academy. In the following year he played for the Gentlemen at the Oval.

THIRTIETH MATCH

Drawn, at Sandhurst, June 18th and 19th, 1897.

WOOLWICH

First Innings.				Second Innings.				
W. C. E. Twidale, c Nisbet, b Shawe	...	...	37	not out	...	...	...	75
E. P. Bedwell, b Baird	...	...	16	not out	...	...	...	21
A. J. Turner, c and b Shawe	...	14		b Gibb	...	...	...	0
F. L. Giles, c Shawe, b Baird	...	0		b Baird	...	...	...	29
J. A. Garstin, c McConaghey, b Gibb ..	...	...	21	c Shawe, b Baird	...	...	...	4
A. H. Harrison, c Matthews, b Gibb	24			c Maunsell, b Gibb...	...	...	...	9
E. N. Tandy, b Nisbet	...	33		c Matthews, b Gibb	...	...	...	0
P. Sheppard, b Gibb	...	36						
J. A. D. Langhorn, b Gibb	...	21		b Baird	...	...	...	1
J. P. Benn, b Gibb	...	10						
H. L. Nevill, not out	...	11						
Extras	...	18		Extras	...	...	...	13
Total		941		Total		152		

INDUSTRY

	SANDHURST.		
M. E. McConaghey, b Turner	74
H. L. Matthews, b Turner	74
H. L. Withered, run out	59
B. C. Gordon Lennox, b Nevill	80
C. B. Maunsell, c Twidal, b Turner	5
H. H. C. Baird, b Nevill	23
G. O. Turnbull, st Garstin, b Turner	6
F. L. Nisbet, not out	28
C. Shawe, not out	21
Extras	15
Total	385

R. M. A., 1898.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
A. H. Du Boulay	...	16	4	376	31·3
G. C. Wheeler	...	9	2	172	24·5
J. M. Sealy	...	12	2	232	23·2
R. C. R. Hill	...	11	0	188	17·0
G. R. Venning	...	14	1	169	36
F. L. Giles	...	13	0	169	13·0
J. P. Benn	...	7	0	72	10·2
P. Sheppard (Capt.)	...	8	0	57	7·1
W. S. Luce	...	12	1	69	42
J. A. D. Langhorne	...	7	0	42	7·2
H. Leny	...	15	1	84	6·0

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Benn	...	54	11	122	15
Wheeler	...	76	24	123	14
Du Boulay	...	121	31	303	30
Luce	...	24	1	83	5
Venning	...	192	47	479	20

No record has been kept of the 1898 matches. Du Boulay, a fine all-round athlete, afterwards played for Kent, coming out top of the batting averages of that county with 45 runs per innings in 1899, while still a Cadet. The thirty-first match was won by Sandhurst at Woolwich, on June 3rd and 4th, 1898, by seven wickets : R. M. A., 88 and 97 ; R. M. C., 123 and 63 for three wickets. The details have been lost.

1899.

THIRTY-SECOND MATCH.

Sandhurst won by 159 runs, at Sandhurst, June 2nd and 3rd, 1899.

WOOLWICH.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
W. M. Turner, c Fisher-Rowe b Bailey ... 9	b Stevens 6
H. W. Atchison, b Wheeler ... 37	run out 2
A. H. Saner, b Postlethwaite ... 45	b Stevens 11
A. H. Du Boulay, b Bailey ... 74	c Luther, b Stevens 2
R. C. R. Hill, b Wheeler ... 14	b Stevens 0
W. S. Luce, c Yeats-Brown, b Postlethwaite ... 14	b Stevens 0
W. W. Jelf, not out ... 30	b Stevens 9
J. Curling, c Luther, b Bailey ... 0	c and b Bailey 2
W. H. M. Leny, b Keppel ... 3	b Bailey 8
M. G. Pollock, b Bailey ... 10	not out 5
R. Marryat, l b w, b Bailey ... 0	c Keppel, b Stevens 2
Extras ... 28	Extras 3
Total ... 264	Total 56

SANDHURST.

A. C. G. Luther, b Pollock ... 10	c Atchison, b Curling 26
V. Yeats-Brown, run out ... 13	c Turner, b Atchison 1
W. B. Bailey, c Marryat, b Pollock 29	b Du Boulay 22
R. A. Bulloch, c Du Boulay, b Atchi- son ... 35	c and b Marryat 91
G. T. Lee, c Turner, b Marryat ... 23	c Saner, b Du Boulay 81
C. V. Fisher-Rowe, l b w, b Du Boulay ... 17	e Marryat, b Curling 15
M. Magniac, b Marryat ... 10	b Atchison 21
F. J. M. Postlethwaite, b Atchison 11	c Turner, b Du Boulay 2
G. C. Wheeler, b Pollock ... 3	c Turner, b Atchison 16
A. R. Keppel, not out ... 5	not out 0
L. M. Stevens, c Turner, b Atchison 2	b Du Boulay 0
Extras ... 12	Extras 29
Total ... 175	Total 304

The "Shop" threw this match away by the most wretched fielding. Wheeler is the only man who has ever obtained his cricket and Rugby colours both at the R. M. A. and R. M. C.



COAT, 1870.
RUGBY COLOURS.

COAT, 1900.
CRICKET COLOURS.

COAT, 1887.
ASSOCIATION COLOURS.

“W. M.”—a brother of “A. J.”—Turner came into the team this year, played some very fine innings, fielded brilliantly throughout the season, and made some scores for Essex in the vacation. The team, on the whole, was very strong both in batting and bowling, and therefore it is all the greater pity that the score book was lost before its records were transferred to the cricket book. Turner and Du Boulay were almost dead level in the averages with regard to batting, a decimal separating them (the exact figures are not known—about 38), but Du Boulay was easily at the head of the bowling list. Hill captained the team.

1900.

THIRTY-THIRD MATCH.

Drawn, at Woolwich, June 1st and 2nd, 1900.

WOOLWICH.

H. Denison, c Skelton, b Maclear	...	...	5
S. L. Wace, b Airy	...	...	24
W. Chambers, b Airy	...	...	26
V. Purcell, c Harris, b Airy	...	...	5
J. F. P. Thorburn, c Maclear, b Airy	...	37	
G. Cotter, b Harris	...	...	4
J. S. S. Clarke, c and b Airy	...	...	6
A. J. G. Bird, c Gilliatt, b Airy	...	...	10
F. Wyatt, not out	...	...	21
G. Master, c Skelton, b Airy	...	...	1
F. Cogan, b Airy	...	...	5
Extras...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	153

SANDHURST.

First Innings.

Ross, c Wyatt, b Purcell	...	6	c Wace, b Wyatt	...	...	...	16
Underwood, l b w, b Wyatt	...	7	b Denison	...	...	...	26
Gilliatt, c Master, b Wyatt	...	0	c Wyatt, b Purcell	...	...	...	8
Maclear, b Purcell	...	0	b Denison	...	...	...	46
Sloggett, c and b Wyatt	...	40	not out	...	...	...	42
Harris, c Cotter, b Purcell	...	17	c Master, b Purcell	...	...	...	0
Airy, b Purcell	...	16					
Robertson, c Chambers, b Purcell	2		b Purcell	...	...	...	4
Wynne Finch, not out	...	18	not out	...	...	...	4
S. Richardson, st Master, b Wyatt	11						
Skelton, b Denison...	...	15	c and b Denison	...	...	...	4
Extras	...	9	Extras	...	...	...	13
Total	...	141	Total (7 wickets)	...	163		

The 1900 team was very weak in batting compared with the previous year's eleven, but possessed two useful bowlers in Purcell and Wyatt. Thanks to the rain, the Sandhurst match ended in a draw. Three very close matches were played at the beginning of the season, the M.C.C. and R.E. being beaten by 5 and 6 runs respectively, and the R.A. winning with their two last men in. The Free Foresters, for whom Du Boulay made 157, inflicted a severe defeat on the “Shop,” and the Staff won both its matches against the cadets.

R. M. A., 1900.

Matches played, 13; won, 2; lost, 10; drawn, 1.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
A. O'Brien ¹	...	9	219	92*	31.28
J. S. S. Clarke	...	11	189	51	21
W. T. Chambers	...	15	214	36*	15.28
J. F. P. Thorburn	...	16	224	39	14.93
H. Denison	...	16	229	41	14.31
F. Wyatt	...	12	142	37	14.2
S. L. Wace (Capt.)	...	18	224	55	13.18
G. Master	...	14	113	28	11.3
G. Cotter	...	13	159	43*	10.45
A. J. G. Bird	...	6	61	28	10.16
V. Purcell	...	12	76	16	6.33
F. Cogan	...	14	62	11	4.76

¹ Did not receive his colours.

* Not out

BOWLING AVERAGES.

		Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Purcell	...	150	20	605	38	15·9
Wyatt	...	148	25	614	37	16·6
Cogan	...	45	4	213	11	19·3
Denison	...	120	12	488	22	22·2
Wace	...	42	3	193	8	24·1

1901.

THIRTY-FOURTH MATCH.

Sandhurst won by 7 wickets, at Sandhurst, May 31st and June 1st, 1901.

First Lessons

WOOLWICH.

$\{z_{t+1} \mid z_t = T_{t+1}\}$

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Thorburn, c Pattisson, b Magniac	10	c Pattisson, b Magniac	...
E. Kirke, c Holbeck, b Pattisson	23	b Nicholson	...
R. N. Bocquet, c Holbeck, b Pattisson	...	b Magniac	...
J. A. Don, run out	21	b Magniac	...
A. S. Archdale, b Nicholson	16	not out	...
Lord D. M. Graham, st Beadle, b Holbeck	16	c Holbeck, b Magniac	...
C. E. Stranack, c Holbeck, b Magniac	5	run out	...
J. D. Campbell, b Henderson	73	b Nicholson	...
C. D. Rawson, l b w, b Henderson	16	run out	...
P. E. Collen, b Pattisson	1	b Magniac	...
G. E. Kidd, not out	7	b Magniac	...
Extras	12	Extras	...
Total	208	Total	92

SANDHURST.

E. Magniac, run out	...	...	9	not out	...	...	...	...	11
E. T. H. Haughton, b Stranack	...	0		run out	...	...	...	...	27
Lord Dalmeny, c Campbell, b Don	68			1 b w, b Stranack	...	...	...	...	39
W. Macdonald, b Stranack	...	34		not out	..	..	..	..	4

R. D. Beadle, b Archdale ...	4						
H. C. de Crespigny, b Stranack ...	34						
J. H. Pattisson, c and b Stranack	8						
C. Batchelor, b Stranack ...	8			c Thorburn, b Archdale ...			16
W. Holbeck, not out ...	11						
N. G. B. Henderson, run out ...	8						
E. V. Nicholson, b Archdale ...	1						
Extras ...	10			Extras ...	... 7		
Total ...	195			Total (2 wickets) ...	104		

The above scores have been carefully checked in the actual score book. It will be noticed that Sandhurst ought to have made two runs more, their aggregate coming to 299 against the "Shop's" 300!

The results of the season 1901 were very disappointing, for the XI. contained some very useful cricketers. Both Bocquet and Kirke played some good innings, and it was unfortunate that the latter, who bowled either right or left handed, was kept out of the team for several matches owing to a strain. In the term matches he made the highest score ever made by a Woolwich cadet, viz. 231. Stranack's extraordinarily rapid scoring was the feature of many matches, and, thanks to a brilliant innings of 161 by Thorburn, the cadets compiled 357 against the Staff, the game eventually being abandoned owing to rain. Results (1901):—

Matches played, 16; won, 3; lost, 9; drawn, 4.

BATTING AVERAGES.

		Inn.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest score.	Average.
R. N. Bocquet ...	...	11	1	398	84	39·8
E. St G. Kirke ...	...	14	1	368	81	28·3
J. D. Campbell ...	...	12	3	181	73	20·1
J. Thorburn (Capt.) ...	...	18	0	318	161	17·6
A. S. Archdale ...	...	17	1	276	46	17·2
C. E. Stranack ...	...	17	1	274	69	17·1
C. D. Rawson ...	...	13	1	176	42	14·6
G. E. Kidd ...	...	14	4	110	22	11
J. A. Don ...	...	14	1	126	21	9·6
Lord D. M. Graham ...	...	14	0	126	38	9
P. E. Collen ...	...	12	0	65	20	5·4

The following also played:—V. E. Purcell (6—0—145—45—24·1), J. Christie (7—0—101—34—14·4), F. J. Cogan (5—3—36—16—18).

BOWLING AVERAGES.

		Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Kirke ...	...	61	8	193	16	12·06
Purcell ...	...	55	12	199	11	18·09
Bocquet ...	...	38	5	129	7	18·4
Don ...	...	159	21	541	26	20·8
Archdale ...	...	151	21	604	24	25·1
Stranack ...	...	170	23	678	25	26·9
Thorburn ...	...	37	3	225	7	32·1
Collen ...	...	64	11	293	4	73·3

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

It has been found impossible to place on record the doings of the Rugby teams, owing to no record having been kept of their achievements. No details have come to light of any match with the R. M. C. before 1879*; but it is certain that such matches were played—and probably won, for the "Shop" teams were exceptionally strong in the seventies. These encounters have, indeed, resulted in many defeats, but not in dishonour, for all have been keenly fought. Excuses would avail naught—no words could prove that Sandhurst is not superior at "rugger"—but perhaps a year more in the average age does make a difference in the "scrum"!

The "Shop" played on the Barrack Field, opposite the R.A. Barracks, until 1886 (inclusive), and attracted very large crowds, as many as three or four thousand people often looking on. For many years afterwards (until 1897) most of the matches were played in Charlton Park, but now they take place in the Enclosure or on the new "Back Ground."

Several cadets have gained International honours shortly after leaving, amongst them C. W. Sherrard, H. W. Renny-Tailyour, F. B. D'Aguilar, F. Cunliffe, W. H. Stafford, and P. Maud for England, and R. P. Maitland and F. T. Maxwell for Scotland. These were all sappers except Maitland and Cunliffe, a fact probably due to the opportunity the R.E. have of keeping in practice at Chatham.

R. M. A. v. R. M. C.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

YEAR.	GROUND.	WON BY	SCORES.			
			WOOLWICH.		SANDHURST.	
			GOALS.	TRIES.	GOALS.	TRIES.
1879	Oval	Draw	0	0	0	0
1880	S	Sandhurst	0	1	1	3
1881	W	Draw	0	0	0	0
1882	S	Sandhurst	0	0	2	1
1883	W	Woolwich	0	1	0	0
1884	S	Sandhurst	0	1	3	1
1885	W	Sandhurst	0	0	2	1
1886	S	Sandhurst	0	0	1	2

* Since writing the above I find that the R. M. A. beat the R. M. C. in '76 and '78, the '77 match resulting in a draw. The information is on excellent authority, but the exact scores are not vouched for, so they are not given.

R. M. A. v. R. M. C.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.

YEAR.	GROUND.	WON BY	SCORES.			
			WOOLWICH.		SANDHURST.	
			GOALS.	TRIES.	GOALS	TRIES.
1887	W	Sandhurst	0	0	1	4
1888	S	Sandhurst	0	0	1	4
1889	W	Sandhurst	0	1	4	1
1890	S	Sandhurst	0	0	3	4
1891	W	Draw	0	0	0	0
1892	S	Sandhurst	0	1	1	0
1893	W	Draw	0	0	0	0
1894	S	Sandhurst	0	0	1	2
1895	W	Woolwich	0	1	0	0
1896	S	Sandhurst	0	0	1	1
1897	W	Sandhurst	0	1	2	0
1898	S	Sandhurst	1	0	2	0
1899	W	Woolwich	1	1	0	0
1900	S	Sandhurst	0	0	2	2
			2	8	27	26

Woolwich won 5, Sandhurst won 15, drawn games 5.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The history of "soccer" as played at the "Shop" is interesting in view of the determined resistance offered to the introduction of the game.

By the "Records of the R. M. A. A.F.C.," a book started by C. G. Vereker, one of the company officers in 1897, it is found that "the pioneers of Association football at the R. M. A. were C. M. W. Knight and L. H. Parry, who started the game in 1880 in the face of great opposition, and in spite of the sarcasms and jeers with which it was received."

The Recreation Committee graciously decided on November 18th, 1881, that "there would be no objection to the Association team, provided the following suggestions were carried out :—

"1. The Association team not to be entitled to wear the Academy colours.

"2. Not to play Sandhurst.

"3. Not to be called the R. M. A. Association Team, but by the name of the gentleman who manages or gets it up, such as "Mr. Parry's team."

"4. The Rugby team always to have choice of days and grounds.

"5. The Association team not to arrange a match with the R.E. until after the Rugby game with the R.E. is fixed.



TERM ASSOCIATION
FOOTBALL CUP.

“6. That the Rugby card of matches be completed before any Association games are arranged.”

A goodly list of conditions indeed! But, nothing daunted, the “soccer” players stuck to their guns. In the following year they succeeded in obtaining the title “R. M. A.” for their team, and introduced the following colours: Harlequin shirt, chocolate and pink, with polo cap of same colours. In 1884, 1885, and 1886 attempts were made to get a match with Sandhurst, but the committee were inexorable. In 1887, however, the continual “dripping” gave signs of wearing away the “stone,” and when the now customary proposal was put at the meeting of the Recreation Committee the votes were equally divided. The Governor, however, decided against the match being played.

The end of the struggle was now near. In 1888 Sandhurst proposed a match. The Governor of the “Shop” deferred his decision for some time, finally gave way, and the Association team beat Sandhurst by a goal to nothing. In the following year the match became a recognised institution, and the pink and chocolate gave place to the blue, black, and yellow.

In the seasons of 1892-93 and 1893-94 the “Shop” had magnificent teams. In the former season nine matches were won, one lost, and one drawn; 32 goals being scored against 9. The team consisted of R. M. Johnson (captain), W. L. Foster, C. C. Barnes, G. P. C. Blount, R. D. Grayson, C. Wigram, D. Deane, L. K. Stanborough, H. W. Ravenhill, H. M. Cowie, C. St. M. Ingham, B. J. M. Locke, and C. B. O. Symons. In 1893-94 ten matches were won and three lost, the team being slightly altered.

Although Association was not a recognised game at the “Shop” in the ‘seventies, many cadets who joined the sappers speedily became good enough players to enable the corps to win the Association Cup in 1874-5, and to get into the final round on three other occasions, performances which reflect a certain amount of glory on the R.M.A. Among the cadets who received their International caps after leaving were P. G. Von Donop, H. W. Reenny-Tailyour, A. G. Goodwyn, H. E. Rawson, C. W. Stratford, B. B. Russell, H. H. Barnet, and G. Blackburn, all R.E., as Association was not played to any great extent by R.A. officers.

R. M. A. v. R. M. C. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.									
YEAR.	GROUND	WON BY	GOALS.		YEAR	GROUND	WON BY	GOALS.	
			R. M. A.	R. M. C.				R. M. A.	R. M. C.
1888	S	Woolwich	1	0	1895	S	Drawn	1	1
1889	S	Sandhurst	1	7	1896	W	Woolwich	2	1
1890	W	Sandhurst	1	3	1897	S	Sandhurst	1	5
1891	S	Woolwich	4	1	1898	W	Woolwich	5	1
1892	W	Woolwich	4	1	1899	S	Sandhurst	1	5
1893	S	Woolwich	3	0	1900	W	Sandhurst	0	2
1894	W	Sandhurst	2	7	1901	S	Drawn	1	1
Woolwich won 6.				Sandhurst won 6.				Drawn games, 2.	

RACKETS.

R. M. A. v. R. M. C. RACKETS.

YEAR.	WON BY	R. M. A. REPRESENTATIVES.	SINGLES.		R. M. A. REPRESENTATIVES.
			WON BY	DOUBLES.	
1879	S	A. Cooper-Key.	W	A. Cooper-Key, H. Chance.	
1880	W	A. Cooper-Key.	W	A. Cooper-Key, C. D. King.	
1881	S	A. Handley.	S	A. Handley, C. Rawnsley.	
1882	S	H. Kennedy.	S	H. Kennedy, A. d'A. King.	
1883	S	H. Bonham-Carter.	S	H. Bonham-Carter, M. S. Eyre.	
1884	S	W. C. Hedley.	S	W. C. Hedley, F. W. D. Quinton.	
1885	S	E. McL. Blair.	W	E. McL. Blair, F. W. D. Quinton.	
1886	S	C. Ainslie.	S	C. Ainslie, A. E. S. Griffin.	
1887	S	G. V. Davidson.	S	G. V. Davidson, A. D. Kirby.	
1888	W	S. H. Sheppard.	W	S. H. Sheppard, F. L. Galloway.	
1889	W	S. H. Sheppard.	W	S. H. Sheppard, P. Maud.	
1890	S	S. F. Gosling.	W	S. F. Gosling, J. C. Hankey.	
1891	S	J. E. Cairnes.	S	S. F. Gosling, J. E. Cairnes.	
1892	S	C. Wigram.	S	C. Wigram, J. E. Cairnes.	
1893	W	W. L. Foster.	W	W. L. Foster, C. Wigram.	
1894	W	W. L. Foster.	W	W. L. Foster, H. H. Bignell.	
1895	S	R. Oakes.	S	R. Oakes, R. Walker.	
1896	S	W. C. E. Twidale.	S	W. C. E. Twidale, G. N. Wyatt.	
1897	W	W. C. E. Twidale.	W	W. C. E. Twidale, J. A. Garstin.	
1898	S	J. P. Benn.	S	J. P. Benn, J. McQ. Sealey.	
1899	S	J. Curling.	S	J. Curling, E. E. B. Mackintosh.	
1900	Nil.	L. B. M. Porter.	Nil.	L. B. M. Porter, A. J. Ross.	
1901	S	C. E. Stranack.	S	C. E. Stranack, G. C. Hermon-Hodge.	
	16	SANDHURST.	13	SANDHURST	
	6	WOOLWICH.	9	WOOLWICH.	



A. COOPER-KEY.

Photo: Naudin, High Street, Kensington.

R



TERM RACKETS CUP

GYMNASIICS,

The first competition with Sandhurst for the shield presented by the National Physical Association took place in 1888. The “Shop” won it for the first three years. In 1891 the R.M.C. won, in 1892 the R.M.A., and in 1893 the R.M.C. started a series of four consecutive victories. There were no competitions in 1897, 1898, and 1899. The “Shop” won in 1900 and 1901, and have now won 6 times to Sandhurst’s 5.



R.M.A. v. R.M.C. GYMNASTICS SHIELD.



TERM GYMNASTICS SHIELD.

WINNERS OF THE GYMNASTICS PRIZE.

1866	{ June.	D. A. Johnston.	April.	S. G. D. Smith.
	{ Dec.	D. St. L. Hill.	July.	W. E. Kerrich.
1867	{ June.	J. P. Rogers.	Dec.	W. E. Kerrich.
	{ Dec.	C. H. Johnston.	April.	G. D. Chamier.
1868	{ June.	C. H. Johnston.	July.	E. A. Gartside-Tippinge.
	{ Dec.	H. Done.	Feb.	L. P. Carden.
1869	{ June.	C. H. Johnston.	July.	T. T. Rowan.
	{ Dec.	W. L. Alves.	Feb.	C. H. Cowie.
1870	{ June.	W. L. Alves.	July.	C. E. Salvesen.
	{ Dec.	H. D’A. Breton.	Feb.	G. A. S. Stone.
1871	{ June.	H. D’A. Breton.	July.	H. Corbyn.
	{ Feb.	J. E. Blackburn.	Feb.	N. S. Bertie-Clav.
1872	{ June.	G. C. Spilsbury.	July.	A. W. Chaldecott.
	{ Oct.	C. F. H. Bagot.	Feb.	F. Playfair.
	{ Feb.	E. Gunner.	July.	D. H. Colnaghi.
1873	{ June.	G. C. Spilsbury.	Dec.	F. L. Sharp.
	{ Oct.	E. Gunner.	April.	M. C. Maunsell.
1874	{ Feb.	E. J. G. Boyce.	Sept.	J. G. Baldwin.
	{ July.	E. A. Smith.	Feb.	E. McL. Blair.
1875	{ Feb.	E. J. G. Boyce.	Aug.	H. T. Kelsall.
	{ July.	K. S. Dunsterville.	Feb.	E. C. Vallettin.
1376	{ Feb.	K. S. Dunsterville.	July.	C. F. B. Pike.
	{ July.	C. T. Robinson.	Feb.	St. L. M. Moore.
1877	{ Feb.	C. T. Robinson.	Feb.	H. D. L. Walters.
	{ July.	S. G. D. Smith.	July.	H. W. Kelsall.
	{ Dec.	C. T. Robinson.	Feb.	G. F. R. Thompson.
			July.	B. M. Tod-Mercer.

1890	{ Feb.	Hon. H. D'O. Gibson.	1896	{ June.	H. G. Campbell.
	{ July.	H. A. Boyce.		{ Dec.	G. F. Evans.
1891	{ Feb.	E. Barnaidiston.	1897	{ June.	D. W. Spiller.
	{ July.	A. C. Kennedy.		{ Dec.	R. F. A. Hobbs.
1892	{ Feb.	G. R. Pridham.	1898	{ June.	T. E. P. Wickham.
	{ July.	F. M. Rickard.		{ Dec.	L. N. F. J. King.
1893	{ Feb.	T. E. Kelsall.	1899	{ June.	R. C. Williams.
	{ July.	C. E. Blanford.		{ Nov.	E. F. Reinhold.
1894	{ Feb.	F. B. Tillard.		{ Dec.	J. D. Crowdy.
	{ Aug.	R. E. Meyricke.		{ April.	M. A. Jackson.
	{ Feb.	L. St. A. Rose.	1900	{ July.	M. E. Mascall.
1895	{ July.	C. O. Place.		{ Dec.	G. R. de la C. Corbet.
	{ Dec.	G. H. Rickard.		{ April.	G. R. de la C. Corbet.
				{ Dec.	R. K. A. Macaulay.

R. M. A. v. R. M. C. REVOLVER SHOOTING.			
YEAR.	RANGE.	WON BY	SCORES.
			R. M. A. R. M. C.
1892	W	Woolwich	226 194
1893	S	Sandhurst	151 181
1894	W	Sandhurst	158 177
1895	S	Sandhurst	166 167
1896	W	Woolwich	166 150
1897	S	Sandhurst	264 294
1898	W	Woolwich	355 325
1899	S	Woolwich	283 271
1900	W	Woolwich	336 295
1901	S	Woolwich	304 302

Woolwich won 6. Sandhurst won 4.

BEST SHOT WITH THE REVOLVER.

1890	July.	H. Ramsden.
1891	{ Feb.	G. F. Slator.
	{ July.	A. A. Montgomery.
1892	{ Feb.	W. C. Symon.
	{ July.	W. C. Symon.
1893	{ Feb.	W. C. Symon.
	{ July.	H. T. Russell.
1894	{ Feb.	S. R. Normand.
	{ Aug.	H. O. Mance.
	{ Mar.	A. C. Russel.
1895	{ July.	E. E. B. Wilson.
	{ Dec.	J. Charteris.
1896	{ June.	J. Hayes-Sadler.
	{ Dec.	W. K. Harvey.
1897	Dec.	R. E. M. Russell.
1898	{ June.	C. F. Birney.
	{ Dec.	G. A. Furse.
1899	{ June.	F. W. Barron.
	{ Dec.	R. M. Powell.
1900	{ April.	J. de B. Cowan
	{ July.	H. C. T. Dowding.
	{ Dec.	G. W. Herringham.
1901	July.	E. C. Walker.



R. M. A. v. R. M. C. REVOLVER SHIELD.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Annual aquatic sports were instituted at the "Shop" in 1894, and have become very popular. The events include sixty and 450 yards races, a diving competition, V.C. race, mop tournament, obstacle race, and term water-polo. N. D. Noble swam the sixty yards race in 37 seconds in 1898, winning the 100 yards championship of Kent in the same year. In each event except the mop tournament and the water-polo, twenty marks are given to the winner, fifteen to the second, and ten to the third man. The winner of the greatest number of marks each year holds the Benson Challenge Cup, his name being inscribed on the plinth of the cup and also on a tablet in the swimming bath. The cup was presented by W. D. Benson to commemorate his son W. S. Benson, who died in the Cadet Hospital in October, 1898, from a chill caught after taking part in the wheel race in the term athletic sports. Winners of the Benson Cup : 1898, N. D. Noble ; 1899, G. F. Reinhold ; 1900, G. D. A. Shaw ; 1901, H. F. S. Pollok-Morris.

HOCKEY.

Hockey became a recognised game at the "Shop" in the winter term, 1900. A match was played with Sandhurst and won by 4 goals to nil, and colours were given to the team. The game became popular at once. In view of the greatly increased number of the cadets, the introduction of a new form of recreation was sound in principle, but there were many who remembered the long fight the Association team had for a match with Sandhurst and their colours, and considered the hockey representatives secured these too cheaply. The 1901 match with Sandhurst was won by the "Shop" by 2 goals to 1.

APPENDIX I.

MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE, 1741—1855,

WHO ACTED AS GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND CAPTAINS OF THE COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

1740–42. John, Duke of Montague.	1810–19. Henry, Earl Mulgrave.
1742. John, Duke of Argyle.	1819–27. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G., &c.
1742–49. John, Duke of Montague.	1827–28. Henry, Marquis of Anglesea, K.G., &c.
1749–55. (Vacant).	1828–30. W. C., Viscount Beresford, K.G., &c.
1755–59. Charles, Duke of Marlborough.	1830–34. Sir James Kemp, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1759–63. John, Viscount Ligonier.	1834–35. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1763–72. John, Marquis of Granby.	1835–41. R. H., Lord Vivian, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1772–82. George, Viscount Townshend.	1841–46. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1782–83. Charles, Duke of Richmond, K.G.	1846–52. Henry, Marquis of Anglesea, K.G., &c.
1783–84. George, Viscount Townshend.	1852. Henry, Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.
1784–95. Charles, Duke of Richmond, K.G.	1852–55. Fitzroy, Lord Raglan, G.C.B.
1795–01. Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, K.G.	
1801–06. John, Earl of Chatham, K.G.	
1806–07. Francis, Earl of Moira.	
1807–10. John, Earl of Chatham, K.G.	

APPENDIX II.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE R. M. A. AND GOVERNORS.

1764–77. Lt.-Col. J. B. Pattison, R.A.	1846–51. Col. J. B. Parker, C.B., R.A.
1777–81. Lt.-Col. Bramham, R.E.	1851–56. Col. G. G. Lewis, C.B., R.E.
1781–95. Maj. B. Stehelin, R.A.	1856–62. Col. E. N. Wilford, R.A.
1795–09. Lt.-Col. W. Twiss, R.E.	1862–67. Maj.-Gen. H. Sandham, R.E.
1809–20. Lt.-Col. W. Mudge, R.A.	1867–69. Maj.-Gen. J. W. Ormsby, R.A.
1820–29. Capt. W. H. Ford, R.E.	1869–70. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., R.E.
1829–40. Col. P. Drummond, C.B., R.A.	
1840–46. Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.B., R.E.	

Title changed to GOVERNORS OF THE R. M. A.

1870–75. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., R.E.	1890–95. Maj.-Gen. W. Stirling, C.B., R.A.
1875–80. Maj.-Gen. Sir John M. Adye, K.C.B., R.A.	1895–97. Maj.-Gen. E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., R.E.
1880–87. Maj.-Gen. J. F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E.	1897–01. Maj.-Gen. F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A.
1887–89. Maj.-Gen. R. Hay, C.B., R.A.	1901. Maj.-Gen. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., R.E.
1889–90. Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E.	

APPENDIX III.

INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS (A.I.).

1772–83. Capt. G. Smith.	1852–54. Capt. Beresford, R.A. (A.I.).
1783–92. Capt. M. Dorset.	1854. Capt. P. Maclean, R.A. (A.I.).
1792–28. Lt. G. W. Phipps, R.E.	1854–56. Brvt.-Maj. Elwyn, R.A. (A.I.).
1806–14. Capt. W. Hall, R.A. (A.I.).	1856–58. Lt.-Col. Elwyn, R.A.
1814–28. Lt.-Col. Gravatt (A.I.).	1856–64. Capt. C. J. Gibb, R.E. (A.I.).
1828–40. Lt.-Col. Gravatt.	1858–66. Brvt.-Col. F. A. Yorke, R.E.
1840–51. Lt.-Col. W. D. Jones.	1864–70. Capt. E. J. Bruce, R.A. (A.I.).
1840–52. Capt. J. Savage (A.I.).	1866–70. Lt.-Col. G. T. Field, R.A.
1851–56. Col. Portlock, R.E.	

Title changed to SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

1870-77. Brvt.-Maj. E. J. Bruce, R.A.
 1877-84. Lt.-Col. W. D. Marsh, R.E.
 1884-87. Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A.

Title changed to ASSISTANT COMMANDANT AND SECRETARY.

1887-1891. Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A.	1900-1901. Lt.-Col. L. E. Coker, R.A.
1891-1895. Col. J. M. Murray, R.A.	1901. Lt.-Col. A. M. Murray,
1895-1900. Lt.-Col. F. A. Yorke, R.A.	R.A.

APPENDIX IV.

CAPTAINS, CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANTS, AND SECOND-CAPTAINS.

1753-55. Capt. C. Farrington.	1853-55. Capt. G. Shaw.
1755-59. Lt.-Col. B. Michelson.	1854-55. Capt. G. B. Shakespear.
1759-77. Maj. J. B. Pattison.	1855-58. Capt. G. B. Shakespear.
1777-81. Capt. B. Stehelin.	1855. Capt. H. Bent.
1781-83. Capt. W. Teffer.	1855-56. Capt. P. D. Margesson.
1783-88. Capt. C. F. Scott.	1856-63. Capt. H. T. Fitz-Hugh.
1788-94. Capt. M. W. Burslem.	1858-62. Capt. A. W. Williams.
1794-97. Capt. J. Godfrey.	1862-67. Brvt.-Maj. E. J. Thring.
1797-01. Capt. J. Harris.	1862-63. Capt. C. Hunter.
1801-06. Capt. J. West.	1863-70. Capt. O. R. Stokes.
1806-22. Capt. J. West.	1863-68. 2nd Capt. C. W. Arbuckle.
1806-09. Capt. G. Thomson.	1867-73. Brvt.-Major G. A. Milman.
1809-16. 2nd Capt. G. Gomm.	1868-70. 2nd Capt. W. H. McCausland.
1816-17. 2nd Capt. R. H. Ord.	1873-75. Maj. W. A. Fox-Strangways.
1817. 2nd Capt. O. H. Baynes.	1875-79. Brvt.-Lt.-Col. H. T. Arbuth-
1822-37. Brvt.-Lt.-Col. J. B. Parker.	not.
1837-47. 2nd Capt. R. Burnaby.	1879-81. Maj. T. Van Straubenzee.
1843-48. 2nd Capt. N. Harrison.	1881-84. Maj. and Brvt.-Col. A. Har-
1847-54. Capt. F. M. Eardley-Wilmot.	ness, C.B.
1848-53. 2nd Capt. R. Talbot.	1884-87. Maj. H. J. O. Walker.
1753-1806, Capt.-Lieuts.	1806-55, Second-Captains.
	1855-87, Captains.

APPENDIX V.

ADJUTANTS OF THE R. M. A.

1862-70. Maj. C. South, R.A.	1881-86. Capt. W. E. Hardy, R.A.
1870-71. Lt. G. J. Burgmann, R.A.	1886-94. Capt. G. G. Simpson, R.A.
1871-77. Lt. F. Johnson, R.A.	1894-99. Capt. A. Handley, R.A.
1877-81. Capt. F. W. Nind, R.A.	1899. Capt. A. E. J. Perkins, R.A.

APPENDIX VI.

LIEUTENANTS OF THE CADET COMPANY.

1753. 2nd Lt. T. Pike.	1851-54. H. T. Fitz-Hugh.	1860-62. H. C. Farrell.
Lt.-Fireworker J.	1851-53. J. E. Thring.	1860-61. G. A. Crawford.
L. Jones.	1853-54. S. Freeling.	1861-65. H. C. Lewes.
J. Des Ruyvynes.	1854-55. G. A. Milman.	1861-62. O. H. Goodenough.
J. Barton.	1855. A. H. Murray.	1861-67. E. W. Sandys.
D. Meredith.	1855-58. E. B. P. Turner.	1861. C. Hunter.
C. Cruttenden.	1855-58. W. L. Yonge.	1861-65. H. Munro.
J. Walsh.	1855-58. T. A. J. Harrison.	1862. T. P. Berthon.
G. Foot.	1855-59. J. L. Clarke.	1862-64. J. C. Taylor.
S. Wyatt.	1858. A. H. Hutchinson.	1862-66. S. Dunlop.
Lt. Hardinge.	1858. M. F. Downes.	1862-64. H. Brackenbury.
H. Ord.	1858-60. J. Hanwell.	1864-65. A. S. Macartney.
— Telfer.	1858-61. C. D. Gilmour.	1864-67. J. A. Tillard.
Biddulph.	1859-61. G. E. Blackwell.	1865-67. P. R. Lemprière.
	1859. L. Griffiths.	1866-71. F. Johnson.

1867-71. A. B. Cunningham.	1879-81. H. C. C. Walker.	1890-92. H. St. G. Ross.
1867-68. A. J. Lavie.	1880-81. W. E. Hardy.	1891-95. F. H. Young.
1867-70. G. J. Burgoyne.	1881-83. R. Wynyard.	1892-96. A. E. J. Perkins.
1868-72. C. Greer.	1881-83. H. O'B. Owen.	1892-99. H. Coningham.
1871-72. B. V. Arbuckle.	1881-84. R. A. M. Henn.	1895-98. H. B. Roberts.
1871-75. C. Souper.	1883-85. J. C. Marston.	1896-99. C. G. Vereker.
1872-73. F. Roberts.	1883-89. C. D. King.	1898-00. J. G. Austin.
1872-75. G. T. Pretzman.	1884-89. W. M. T. Syngue.	1899-00. W. Ellershaw.
1873-75. F. A. G. Cruick-	1885-88. A. McN.C. Cooper-	1899-00. G. P. C. Blount.
shank.	Key.	1900-01. K. D. Hutchison.
1875-79. H. S. Murray.	1888-90. A. J. Breakey.	1901. A. J. Turner.
1875-79. S. P. F. Freeth.	1889-91. A. C. Currie.	1901. J. McQ. Sealy.
1875-80. E. G. H. Bingham.	1889. H. E. Stanton.	1901. M. A. Beattie.
1879-81. A. H. Callwell.	1890-92. R. P. Benson.	

APPENDIX VII.

SURGEONS OF THE R. M. A.

1867-72. Surg.-Maj. E. S. Protheroe.	1886-89. Surg.-Maj. J. W. Maxham,
1872-75. Surg.-Maj. S. H. Fasson, M.D.	M.D.
1875-80. Surg.-Maj. E. H. Roberts.	1889-90. Surg.-Maj. Walker (h.p.).
1880-86. Surg.-Maj. G. J. H. Evatt,	1890-01. Surg.-Lt.-Col. Gasteen (h.p.).
M.D.	1901. Major J. Hickman.

APPENDIX VIII.

CHAPLAINS AND INSTRUCTORS IN CLASSICS.

1764-99. Rev. W. Green.	1870-75. Rev. W. F. Short, M.A.
1806-30 (?). Rev. Dr. Watson.	1875-87. Rev. J. Bond, M.A.
1847-70. Rev. A. D. Fraser.	(Office abolished 1887.)

APPENDIX IX.

THE MATHEMATICS STAFF, R. M. A.

1741-43. — Derham, Esq. (P.).	1848-61. J. Anderson, Esq.
1743-61. T. Simpsou, Esq. (P.).	1855-70. J. Sylvester, Esq. (P.).
1761-73. J. L. Cowley, Esq. (P.).	1855-58. Rev. F. W. Vinter, M.A.
1764-99. Rev. W. Green.	1861. T. M. Goodeve, Esq., M.A. (P. Mechanics).
1773-07. C. Hutton, Esq. (P.).	1864-70. M. W. Crofton, Esq., M.A.
1782-07. J. Bonnycastle, Esq.	1870-73. Capt. W. H. Wardell, R.A.
1799-02. Rev. L. Evans.	1870-84. M. W. Crofton, Esq., M.A. (P.).
1802. T. Evans, Esq.	1871-73. J. McLeod, Esq.
1803-21. O. Gregory, Esq.	1872-76. Lt. E. Kensington, R.A.
1806-38. S. H. Christie, Esq.	1873-96. E. F. S. Tylecote, Esq., M.A.
1806-23. T. Myers, Esq.	1873-84. H. Hart, Esq., M.A.
1806-47. P. Barlow, Esq.	1876-82. Lt. G. C. Wynne, R.A.
1806-12 (?). W. Moore, Esq.	1882-89. Capt. P. A. MacMahon, R.A.
1807-21. J. Bonnycastle, Esq. (P.).	1884 (to present time). H. Hart, Esq. M.A. (P.).
1807-09 (?). W. Saint, Esq.	1884-91. Capt. F. W. Boteler, R.A.
1807-12 (?). Rev. L. Evans.	1886 (to present time). W. Foord-Kelcey, Esq., B.A.
1821-58. Dr. O. Gregory (P.).	1888. W. E. Davey, Esq.
1830- (?). Lt. Pickering, R.A.	1889 (to present time). E. Brooksmith, Esq., B.A., LL.M.
1831-34. T. Myers, Esq.	1891 (to present time). C. S. Jackson, Esq., B.A.
1834. G. Harvey, Esq.	1896-98. W. E. Brunyate, Esq., M.A.
1834-55. T. S. Davies, Esq.	1898-99. E. W. Barnes, Esq., B.A.
1837-65. J. R. Christie, Esq.	1899-00. G. R. Routh, Esq., M.A.
1838-64. — Rutherford, Esq.	1900. R. M. Milne, Esq., M.A.
1838-55. S. H. Christie, Esq. (P.).	1901. A. E. Greene, Esq., B.A.
1838. — Jeans, Esq.	
1839. J. Newmarsh, Esq.	
1840-60. J. F. Heather, Esq.	
1841. S. Fenwick, Esq.	
1841-71. Rev. G. Y. Boddy.	
1847-72. W. Racster, Esq.	

(P) Professor.

APPENDIX X.

THE FORTIFICATION AND GEOMETRICAL DRAWING STAFF.

- 1741-66. J. Muller, Esq.
 1766-77. A. Pollock, Esq.
 1777-15. Mons. I. Landmann (P.).
 1789-92. Mons. Rouvière.
 1792-16. Herr C. Blumenheben.
 1806-16. Mons. C. M. de Malortie.
 1816-25. Mons. C. M. de Malortie (P.).
 1816-44. D. Robinson, Esq.*
 1817. J. Ritso, Esq.
 1825-28. Capt. Michell, R.E. (P.).
 1828. Capt. Dubourdieu, Hanoverian Engineers (P.).
 1828-35. Capt. Macaulay, R.E. (P.).
 1829-35. Lt. H. O'Brien, R.A.
 1835-44. Lt. H. O'Brien, R.A. (P.).
 1835-38. Lt. Harness, R.E.
 1838-41. Lt. R. C. Moody, R.E.
 1840. Capt. Wilford, R.A.
 1841. T. Bradley, Esq.*
 1841-45. 2nd Capt. J. Gore, R.A.
 1841-46. Lt. H. Stace, R.A.
 1844. Capt. Harness, R.E. (P.)
 1844-70. G. S. Pritchard, Esq.*
 1844-55. Capt. J. Williams, R.E. (P.).
 1845-55. Lt. Bainbrigge, R.E.
 1846-47. Lt. J. L. A. Simmons, R.E.
 1847. Lt. Boxer, R.A.
 1850-55. W. Grain, Esq.*
 1852-55. Capt. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E.
 1852-55. Capt. J. Stokes, R.E.
 1855-62. Capt. Bainbrigge, R.E. (P.).
 1855-56. Capt. C. R. Binney, R.E.*
 1855. Capt. E. Palmer, R.E.
 1856-62. Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, R.E.
 1856-67. Capt. J. Wilson, R.E.
 1856. Lt. T. A. H. Pitt, R.A.*
 1856-58. Lt. C. J. Darrah, R.E.*
 1858-67. Capt. J. G. Jervois, R.E.
 1858-67. Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A.
 1861-70. Brvt.-Maj., W. J. Stewart, R.E.
 1861. Capt. J. E. Cornes, R.E.
 1861. Capt. G. A. Crawford, R.A.
 1861-65. G. B. Moore, Esq.*
 1861-70. P. Bradley, Esq.*
 1861-62. Capt. E. O. Hewett, R.E.
 1861-67. Capt. C. E. Webber, R.E.

* Geometrical drawing only. (P.) Professor.

APPENDIX XI.

THE ARTILLERY STAFF OF THE R. M. A.

- 1741-66. J. Muller, Esq. (P.).
 1766-77. A. Pollock, Esq. (P.).
 1777-16. Mons. I. Landmann (P.).

 1821-21. Lt. Hardinge.
 1822-42. Capt. H. Ord.
 1841-43. Capt. Wilford.
 1843-44. Capt. Townsend.
 1844-46. 2nd Capt. St. George.
 1846-51. Capt. W. M. Dixou (P.).

- 1847-51. Capt. J. Travers.
 1851-52. Capt. J. Travers (P.).
 1851-52. Capt. E. M. Boxer.
 1852-54. Capt. E. M. Boxer (P.).
 1852-54. Capt. E. M. Bent.
 1854-58. Lt. C. F. Young.
 1854-56. Lt. R. W. Haig.
 1856-58. Brvt.-Maj. C. H. Owen.
 1857. Lt. W. L. Yonge.
 1858-73. Brvt.-Maj. C. H. Owen (P.).

1858-64. Capt. T. L. Dames.	1887-93. Capt. F. A. Curteis.
1860-63. Capt. T. C. Molony.	1888-95. Capt. G. J. F. Talbot.
1860-64. Capt. C. B. Brackenbury.	1891-95. Capt. A. M. C. Dale.
1863-73. Capt. O. H. Goodenough.	1891-93. Maj. G. H. Palmer (P.).
1863-70. Capt. H. W. Briscoe.	1893-98. Maj. F. A. Curteis (P.).
1864-68. Capt. H. Brackenbury.	1893-00. Capt. F. H. Crampton.
1868-70. Capt. W. H. Wardell.	1895-98. Capt. S. B. Von Donop.
1873-80. Capt. R. Walkey.	1895-99. Capt. C. C. Sankey.
1873-79. Lt. H. Geary.	1898-00. Maj. S. B. Von Donop (P.).
1873-75. Lt.-Col. F. Close (P.).	1898. Capt. R. P. Benson.
1875-81. Capt. J. Sladen (P.).	1899. Lieut. W. E. Manley.
1879-80. Capt. C. Jones,	1899. Capt. A. M. Tyler.
1880-87. Capt. G. Mackinlay.	1899. Capt. A. C. Williams.
1880-88. Capt. R. S. Watson.	1900. Maj. F. H. Crampton (P.).
1881-84. Maj. H. W. Kemmis (P.).	1900. Capt. G. S. B. Lyle.
1884-91. Maj. E. Kensington (P.).	1900. Capt. W. Ellershaw.
1887-91. Capt. J. Shiffner.	

APPENDIX XII.

THE MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY STAFF OF THE R. M. A.

1836-43. Lt. Robe, R.A. (P.).	1883-86. Capt. H. H. Crookenden, R.A.
1836-39. Lt. W. M. Smith, R.A.	1883-85. Lt. C. Penrose, R.E.
1839-44. J. Briggs, Esq.	1883-90. Lt. R. C. Foster, R.E.
1840-43. Capt. Wilford, R.A.	1885-91. Maj. F. Mascall, R.E. (P.).
1843-52. Capt. Stotherd, R.E. (P.).	1885. Capt. M. W. P. Block, R.A.
1844-48. C. Dawson, Esq.	1885-91. Capt. E. S. May, R.A.
1847-49. Lt. F. Travers, R.A.	1886-92. Lt. E. A. Gartside-Tippinge, R.A.
1848-65. Capt. J. Gore, R.A.	1886-88. Capt. A. H. W. Brett, R.A.
1849-52. Lt. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E.	1888-91. Capt. C. E. H. Heyman, R.A.
1852-55. Capt. H. Y. D. Scott, R.E. (P.).	1890-98. Capt. W. P. St. B. Bunbury, R.A.
1852-55. Lt. J. Stokes, R.E.	1891-95. Capt. E. S. May, R.A. (P.).
1855. Capt. E. Palmer, R.E.	1891. Capt. J. W. Dawkins, R.A.
1855-67. Capt. C. R. Binney, R.E. (P.).	1891-94. Capt. C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., R.A.
1858-67. Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A.	1892-97. Capt. A. Crawford, R.A.
1861-73. Lt. G. A. Crawford, R.A.	1892-99. Capt. A. B. Denne, R.A.
1861-62. Capt. E. O. Hewett, R.E.	1894-99. Maj. J. W. Sill, R.E.
1861-67. Captain C. E. Webber, R.E.	1895-00. Lt.-Col. L. G. Fawkes, R.A. (P.).
1863-70. 2nd Capt. A. H. Hutchinson, R.A.	1897-99. Capt. E. M. Perceval, R.A.
1867-70. Lt. E. Pratt, R.E.	1898-00. Maj. J. F. Daniells, R.M.L.I.
1867-73. Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A. (P.).	1899. Capt. F. H. Young, R.A.
1867-71. Lt. W. H. Collins, R.E.	1899. Capt. R. S. Stewart, 2nd King's Regt.
1870-76. Lt. W. Everett, 33rd Foot.	1899. Capt. J. M. Rose, R.M.A.
1871-74. Lt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E.	1899. Lt. R. F. Jelley, R.E.
1873-77. Lt. F. Roberts, R.A.	1900. Maj. J. F. Daniells, R.M.L.I. (P.).
1873-77. Maj. W. D. Marsh, R.E. (P.).	1900. Capt. H. Coningham, R.A.
1874-75. Capt. T. Fraser, R.E.	
1875-79. Lt. R. C. T. Hildyard, R.E.	
1876-83. Lt. A. G. Walker, R.A.	
1877-85. Capt. F. Roberts, R.A. (P.).	
1877-83. Capt. V. F. Rowe, R.E.	
1879-83. Capt. W. St. G. Burke, R.E.	

APPENDIX XIII.

THE MILITARY HISTORY AND TACTICS STAFFS OF THE R. M. A.

1867-70. Brvt.-Col. J. Miller, V.C., R.A. (P.).	1889. Capt. R. P. Leach, R.A.
1870-74. Capt. H. Brackenbury, R.A. (P.).	1889-97. Lt.-Col. H. D. Dunlop, R.A. (P.).
1874-79. Lt. E. Clayton, R.A. (P.).	1892-93. Capt. W. P. St. B. Bunbury, R.A.
1879-89. Capt. S. C. Pratt, R.A. (P.).	1892-93. Capt. A. M. C. Dale, R.A.
1889. Capt. E. S. May, R.A.	1897. Maj. B. St. J. Barter, p.s.e. 2nd Lincoln Regt. (P.).

APPENDIX XIV.

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES STAFF OF THE R. M. A.

1743-58. Mons. Abel Cassel (F., P.).	1856. Mons. E. Benoit (F.).
1758-91. Mons. F. Hugonin (F., P.).	1858-79. Mons. T. Karcher (F., P.).
1791-24. Mons. L. Catty (F., P.).	1860-70. Mons. E. Valentin.
1793-94. Mons. De Can (F.).	1861-69. Maj. R. Robertson (H., P.).
1794 95. Mons. D. Jolly (F.).	1861-65. Cotton Mather, Esq. (H.).
1795-(?). Mons. C. Fabrier (F.).	1862-83. Herr C. H. Schaible (G., P.).
1806-12 (?). Mons. C. Wharin (F.).	1863-65. Dr. Althaus (G.).
1824-29. Mons. S. Pasquier (F., P.).	1879. Mons. A. Barrère (F., P.).
1829-55. Mons. Tasche (F., P.).	1879. Capt. H. France (F.).
1836-62. Herr Troppaneger (G., P.).	1883-94. Dr. F. Lange, Ph.D. (G., P.).
1840-70. Mons. A. Lovey (F.).	1883-94. Dr. A. Weiss (G.).
1841 70. Herr C. A. Feiling (G.).	1886-87. Mons. E. Vassellier (F.).
1855-63. Herr G. Solling (G.).	1887. Capt. R. De Villiers (F.).
1855-70. Herr F. Schlutter (G.).	1889. Dr. K. Neuhaus (G.).
1855 58. Mons. A. D. Charente (F., P.).	1894. Dr. A. Weiss (G., P.).
1855-56. Mons. L. Stievenard (F.).	1897. Mons. H. Testard (F.).
1855-60. Mons. P. Barrère (F.).	
(P.) Professor. (G.) German. (F.) French. (H.) Hindustani.	

APPENDIX XV.

THE LANDSCAPE DRAWING STAFF OF THE R. M. A.

1744-68. G. Massiot, Esq. (P.).	1838-64. J. Bridges, Esq. (P.).
1768-97. Paul Sandby, Esq. (P.).	1841-70. G. B. Campion, Esq.
1782-93. R. Davey, Esq.	1861-70. A. Penley, Esq.
1793-15 (?) J. Barney, Esq.	1861-65. J. Callow, Esq.
(?) T. Peckham, Sen., Esq.	1870-87. W. Clifton, Esq. (P.).
1797 28. T. Sanby, Esq. (P.).	1886. J. B. Jameson, Esq.
1804. R. Shipster, Esq.	1887-90. W. Paris, Esq. (P.).
1806-14 (?) T. Compton, Esq.	1889. G. E. Corner, Esq.
1811. T. Peckham, Jun., Esq.	1890. Lt.-Col. D. T. C. Belgrave,
1828-38. T. Fielding, Esq. (P.).	R.W.K. Regt. (P.).

APPENDIX XVI.

THE CHEMISTRY STAFF OF THE R. M. A.

1788-96. Dr. A. Crawford (P.)	1858-82. Prof. C. F. Bloxam (P.).
1788-96. — Cruickshanks, Esq.	1882-20. Dr. W. R. E. Hodgkinson,
1796-04. — Cruickshanks, Esq. (P.)	Ph.D. (P.).
1804-29. Dr. M'Culloch (P.).	1889. J. Young, Esq.
1829-58. Prof. M. Faraday (P.).	1900. T. M. Wyatt, Esq.
1829-46. — Marsh, Esq.	1900. C. R. Darling, Esq.
1846-48. — Tozer, Esq.	1901. H. G. Jones, Esq., F.I.C.
1848-68. J. Tennant, Esq.	F.C.S.

APPENDIX XVII.

THE ELECTRICITY STAFF OF THE R. M. A.

1893-00. Capt. W. P. Brett, R.E.*	1899. Lt. F. M. Close, R.E.
1894-00. Lt. M. C. Maunsell, R.A.	1900. Lieut. A. M. Seton, R.A.
1898. Capt. M. B. Lloyd, R.A.	

* Appointed Professor of Experimental Science, 1900, including both Chemistry and Electricity.

APPENDIX XVIII.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY STAFF.

1836-41. Lt. Wilford, R.A.	1843-45. 2nd Capt. Gore, R.A.
1841-43. Capt. W. Montague, R.A.	1845-56. Rev. G. Y. Boddy.

APPENDIX XIX.

THE COURSE IN 1741.

Whereas, the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by His Warrants, bearing Date the 30th day of April, and the 18th day of November, 1741, hath been graciously pleased to authorise and direct that an Academy or School shall be instituted, endowed, and supported for instructing the people belonging to the Military Branch of the Ordnance in the several parts of Mathematics necessary to qualify them for the service of the Artillery and the business of the Engineers; the said Academy or School to be subject to such Rules, Orders, and Regulations, as the Master-General of the Ordnance shall think fit and expedient for the good Government thereof: and that the expence for supporting the said Academy or School shall not exceed One Thousand Pounds per annum, *Communibus Annis.*

IT IS ORDERED

that the underwritten Rules and Orders be duly observed and obeyed by all persons whatsoever whom they may concern:—

I. That an Academy or School shall forthwith be established and opened at the Warren at Woolwich in Kent, for instructing the people of the Military branch of the Ordnance, wherein shall be taught, both in Theory and Practice, whatever may be necessary or useful to form good Officers of Artillery and perfect Engineers.

II. That the said School or Academy shall be held every day in the Week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, and except all such times as the Master-General of the Ordnance, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant-General and principal Officers of the same, shall think fit to direct the discontinuance of these daily Exercises.

III. That there shall be two Masters; a

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING THE THEORY.

V. That the Lectures of the Masters in Theory shall be duly attended by the

Practitioner Engineers,	} of the Royal Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, and Cadets	} Regiment of Artillery not upon Duty;
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And also all such Bombardiers, Miners, Pontoonmen, Mattrosses, and others of the said Regiment as have a Capacity and Inclination to the same.

VI. That all Practitioner Engineers, Officers, and others, who are to have the benefit of these Lectures shall be constant in their daily attendance,

Shall behave decently and regularly during the same,

And shall take down in writing, for their further Improvement, such Instructions as shall be given to them by the several Masters.

VII. That a Captain or Lieutenant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery shall constantly attend during the Lectures, to keep order and see that the several Learners are regular and mindful of the Instructions given them.

VIII. That the second Master shall teach the Science of Arithmetic, together with the principles of Algebra and the Elements of

Chief Master, who shall be allowed a yearly Salary of Two Hundred Pounds; and a second Master, who shall be allowed a yearly Salary of One Hundred Pounds; both which shall be employed three days in the week in teaching the Practice of their Art.

IV. The School of the Chief Master to open at Eight of the Clock in the Morning in Summertime,

At Nine in Winter,

And to continue three hours each Day;

The School of the second Master to open at three in the afternoon,

And to continue likewise three hours each Day.

Both Masters shall hold their Schools for Theory on the same Days of the Week.

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING THE PRACTICE.

Geometry, under the direction of the Chief Master.

IX. That the Chief Master shall further instruct his hearers in Trigonometry and the Elements of the Conick Sections,

To which he shall add the Principles of Practical Geometry and Mechanics, applied to raising and transporting great Burthen;

With the Knowledge of Mensuration, and Levelling, and its Application to the bringing of Water or the draining of Morasses;

And lastly, shall teach Fortification in all its parts,

With the Manner of attacking and defending Places,

The Use, Conduct, and Direction of Mines, With the Doctrine of Projectiles so as to apply them to Gunnery.

He shall also teach his Hearers the Names of the several Pieces of Ordnance,

Their Dimensions,

As likewise the Dimensions and Names of their Carriages, and other Warlike Engines,

The Composition of the Metal of which Ordnance is made;

The Composition of Gunpowder,

And the several sorts of Fireworks.

In general he shall teach whatever is necessary to make a compleat Officer of Artillery, or a compleat Engineer.

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING THE PRACTICE.

X. That on the other three Days of the Week, Lectures shall be read and instructions given on the several Practical parts of Gunnery;

At which Lectures shall attend not only the Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, and Cadets; but also the Bombardiers, Gunners, and others in general belonging to the Regiment of Artillery, and not otherwise employed on

Duty, under the Direction of the Commanding Officer of the Artillery at Woolwich, who shall see that every one performs such part of Duty as shall be assigned him.

These Lectures to begin at six of the Clock in the Morning in Summertime, and at Eight in Winter, and to be continued at least four hours each Day.

XI. That the Learners shall be taught, in

particular, the Manner of serving and firing all sorts of pieces of Artillery, whether designed for the throwing of Shells, Stones, Grenades, or Balls;

Also shall be shewn the use and construction of all the Instruments used for pointing or levelling of great Guns;

And be exercised in hitting of Marks, whether point Blank, or at any Degree of Elevation.

XII. That the Learners shall also be instructed and properly employed in raising and forming all sorts of Batteries,

In the mounting or dismounting the Mortars, or Guns designed for the same, and in serving them with their proper Ammunition and Stores;

All which they shall be taught and directed to perform with the same Care and Precautions as are used in real War.

XIII. That the Learners shall at other times be taught and exercised in the tracing, opening, and sinking of Trenches and Saps,

Wherein those who begin the Work shall constantly be shewn and directed how to cover themselves with Fasines, Gabions, and Mantelets;

Shall be made to place the Gabions, and raise them handily, and execute all the parts of their work with the same Diligence and Precautions as in real Siege;

While those who follow shall also be taught and employed in the proper manner of widening and perfecting the Work.

XIV. That besides the particulars already mentioned, the Learners shall also be instructed and employed in the making of Mines,

In the carrying on the Galleries, and placing their Forneaux or Chambers where they shall be directed;

Likewise how to sink Shafts, and to keep to the Slopes or Talus's that shall be appointed;

How to prepare their Timbers, place their Frames, and plank them to keep up the Earth;

How to stow the Quantities of Powder necessary, with convenient precautions against Damps and other Accidents;

How to spring Mines;

And how to behave in Case of falling in with the Miners of the Enemy.

XV. That they shall likewise be shown the Application of the several Mechanical Powers to the raising and transporting great Burthenes,

To the driving and drawing of Piles, and other works of that sort;

With the Construction and Management of Pontoons and Floats, and the Manner of making Bridges for the passing and Conveyance of Cannon and heavy Baggage over Rivers and other great Waters.

XVI. That the Learners shall also be instructed in the Choice of a proper place for the Park of Artillery;

In the Manner of disposing it;

In the placing the Mortars and great Guns in it, with the Ammunition Waggons, and other Carriages, and Warlike Stores;

In the drawing out or removing them in the best and most expeditious Manner, as the Service may require.

XVII. That on such of the Days set apart for the School of Practice, when, by reason of the Weather or otherwise, the forementioned Operations shall be less proper,

The Officers, and others attending this School, shall be instructed in the Nature and Composition of Gun Powder, and the Manner of making it; shall be taught how to know and prove the same;

The precautions to be used about it;

And shall be further instructed and properly employed in making and preparing all sorts of Fireworks now in use, whether for the annoyance of the Enemy or for public Rejoicings.

XVIII. That at such times the Officers and others shall also be taught the Names of all the several parts of a Piece of Ordnance, their Carriages, and proper appurtenances;

That they shall be instructed in the manner of casting and working the several Sorts of Ordnance and small Arms, and the ways of proving them;

And that the Officers and Cadets shall attend at all the Proofs that shall be made of great Guns, Mortars, and small Arms for his Majesty's use;

That they shall be taught the Weights of the several Sorts of pieces, with the Weights and Diameters of the several Shells and Balls they are designed to throw;

The proper Charges of the different Pieces, according to the several Services in which they may be employed;

And that they shall be further taught the Names and Uses of the Tools and Engines used in a Train of Artillery,

With the Manner of mounting the Guns on their proper Carriages, taking them off, and the like;

XIX. That the Officers and others shall also, at the like times, be shewn the several Magazines and Warlike Stores of all sorts;

That they shall be instructed in the manner of disposing the same, as well for convenience of issuing them, as for their Preservation;

And they shall be further taught how to estimate the Quantities of the Stores that are or may be contained in any Magazine, in order to their being able to direct what Room will be necessary to dispose any Quantity of Stores they may have occasion to lodge.

XX. The Officers and Others shall also, at these times, be taught the Detail of all that belongs to a Train of Artillery;

How to form such a one proportionable to the Forces to be employed with it, whether in the Field, for a Si^ege, or the Defence of a place;

And how to compute and estimate the Quantities of Stores of all Sorts that are proper to be provided and allotted for it, according to the particular Services for which they may be designed.

That on all the said days of Instruction in the several practical parts of Gunnery, the Chief Master of the Academy, or his Assistant, under his Directions, shall assist the Commanding-Officer in the Direction thereof, and in such parts relating to Practice which they may not have had opportunities to learn before the instituting of this Academy;

That whenever the Master of the Academy shall have occasion to make Experiments of any sort relating to the Art of War, the Commanding-Officer of the Artillery shall assist and provide him with Men, and the Store-Keeper of the Ordnance at Woolwich with all other things necessary for the same.

XXI. That there shall forthwith be prepared and erected in some convenient place, in or near the Warren at Woolwich, the front of a Polygon of the largest Dimensions the Ground will admit :

Which front shall be made of Earth and turf'd; and to consist of two Demi-Bastions, two Flanks, and a Curtain between them; with a Ditch, Ravelin, Covert Way, Place of Arms, and a Glacis.

XXII. That this front shall be attacked every other Summer, under the direction of the Engineers belonging to the Military Branch of the Ordnance, with all the Form and regularity that is used in a real Siege;

That Parallels shall be drawn, and Trenches opened;

That Batteries shall be raised by the Besiegers, at proper Distances, and in proper Places;

That Mines shall be made by the Besieged to blow up the Batteries;

And that the Besiegers shall also carry on Mines to make breach;

The whole Attack to be traced by the Engineers, assisted by the Chief-Master of the School, with the Approbation and by the Direction of the Master-General, or, in his Absence, with the Approbation and by the Direction of the Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance, before whom shall be laid the intended plan;

And the Chief-Master of the School shall also during the Continuance of the Siege, give Lectures and instructions on the Reason of the several operations therein performed; and shall assist the Engineers in such parts relating to Theory or Practice, which they may not have had opportunities to learn before the instituting of this Academy.

XXIII. That during the Summers when there is no Attack, the Polygon shall be repaired, and more Works added if thought proper;

That the Parallels, Trenches, and other Works of the besiegers, shall be filled up and levelled.

In all which works, the Engineers, Officers, and others of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, shall be properly employed, as well as in the first tracing out, erecting, and preparing the front of the Polygon; in order to their becoming expert and perfect in all Matters relating to the Practice both of Defensive and Offensive Fortification.

XXIV. That there shall be a general Examination once a year of the Engineers, and of the Officers, Cadets, Bombardiers, Gunners, Mattrosses, and others of the Military Branch of the Ordnance, before the Master-General, or, in his absence, before the Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance;

And that an exact Account be kept of every one's proficiency, and the Time he has learnt;

In which Account they shall severally be ranged under three Classes:

The First Class to consist of those who have most distinguished themselves by their Application;

The Second Class to consist of those who do their best to make themselves Masters of their Duty;

And the Last Class to consist of those from whose Proficiency but little is to be expected.

Which accounts shall be signed by the Chief Engineer, the Commanding-Officer of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Chief-Master of the School; and shall be laid before the Master-General, or, in his absence, before the Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance;

In order that at all times the State of the Military Branch of the Ordnance may be known, and how the Several Persons belonging to the same are qualified for the several Occasions there may be to employ them.

XXV. That a great and Solemn Exercise of Artillery shall be performed once a year before the Master-General, or, in his absence, before the Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

In which exercise those who are best advanced in the several Classes shall either Shoot with different Pieces of Ordnance at several Marks, according to their different Proficiencies;

Or produce some other Specimen of their Diligence and Application in their Study of Fortification, Drawing, &c.,

When he who shall have best distinguished himself in each Class shall be presented by the Master-General of the Ordnance, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant-General and Principal Officers of the same, with some Prize of Honour, if an Engineer, Officer, or Cadet; or some pecuniary Premium, if a Private man, as an Encouragement.

APPENDIX XX.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE R. M. A.

TABLE I.	1764. £	1776. £	1796. £
Lieutenant-Governor	200	250	300
Inspector...	—	230	300
Professor of Fortification and Artillery	200	200	300
Assistant ditto	—	—	150
Professor of Mathematics	200	200	300
Assistant ditto	40	150	{ 200
Master for Classics and Writing ...	55	150	{ 200
Chief Drawing Master... ...	—	100	150
Second ditto	—	100	100
French Master	40	100	100
Fencing Master	100	100	100
Dancing Master	—	—	100

NUMBER.		TABLE II.						PAY.	
1810.	1856.							1810. £	1856. £
1	1	Lieutenant-Governor	...	...	...	...	...	300†‡	1160
MILITARY STAFF.									
1	1	Senior 2nd Captain	...	...	...	...	...	200†	400
1	1	Junior 2nd Captain	...	...	...	...	...	91†‡	330
4	4	Subalterns	...	...	...	...	...	45†‡	197
1	—	Chaplain	...	...	...	...	...	120†	—
1	—	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	100†‡	—
1	1	Quartermaster	...	...	...	...	...	200†	225
EDUCATIONAL STAFF.									
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	478†	686
1	1	Assistant Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	195†	493
1*	1	Professor Fortification	...	...	...	...	...	494†	678
2*	2	Instructors ditto	...	...	...	...	...	300	422
1	1	Professor of Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	540	500
7	7	Masters for ditto	...	...	...	...	...	340	{ 200 to 400
1	—	Drawing Master (for ground)	...	...	...	...	...	258	—
1	—	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	200	—
1	—	Drawing Master (for figures)	...	...	...	...	...	200	—
1	2	Drawing Master (for landscape)	...	...	...	...	...	200	300
—	1	Instructor in Practical Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	—	406
—	1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	—	384
—	1	Instructor in Surveying and Fieldworks	...	...	...	...	...	—	467
—	1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	—	367
—	1	Master for Military Plan Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	—	570
2	4	French Masters	...	...	...	...	...	{ 200 to 270	{ 100 to 200
—	4	German Masters	...	...	...	...	...	—	{ 100 to 200
—	1	Master of History and Geography	...	...	...	...	...	—	200
1	1	Chemistry Lecturer	...	...	...	...	...	100	240
—	1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	—	80
—	1	Lecturer on Geology and Mineralogy	...	...	...	...	...	—	200
—	1	Lecturer on Practical Mechanics, Machinery, and Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	—	500
—	1	Lecturer on Astronomy, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	—	200
1	—	Dancing Master	...	...	...	...	...	120	—
1	—	Fencing Master	...	...	...	...	...	160	—
2	2	Modellers	...	...	...	...	...	90	140

* In 1810 the title was "Fortification and Artillery."

† Besides regimental pay.

‡ Besides quarters.

TABLE III.—1900.						ANNUAL PAY.	ALLOWANCES, ETC.
MILITARY BRANCH.						£	
1 Governor and Commandant	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	Quarters.
1 Assistant-Commandant and Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	646	Quarters.
3 Lieutenants of Cadet Companies (each)	...	...	...	...	...	210	Quarters.
1 Adjutant and Quartermaster	...	...	...	...	...	303	Quarters.
1 Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	515	Quarters.

TABLE III. (*cont.*)—1900.

TABLE III. (cont.).—1900.						ANNUAL PAY.	ALLOWANCES, ETC.
EDUCATIONAL BRANCH.					£		
1 Professor of Mathematics	..	..	..	..	..	700	
4 Instructors in ditto (each)	..	..	..	..	..	350 to 500 by £50 triennially	
1 Professor of Fortification and Geometrical Drawing	..	..	..	..	..	550	
4 Instructors in ditto (each)	..	..	..	..	..	450	
1 Professor of Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	500	Quarters.
4 Instructors in ditto (each)	..	..	..	..	..	450	
1 Professor of Military Topography	..	..	..	..	..	550	
5 Instructors in ditto (each)	..	..	..	..	..	450	
1 Professor of Tactics	..	..	..	..	..	550	
1 Professor of Landscape Drawing	..	..	..	..	..	450	
1 Instructor in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	350	
1 Temporary ditto	..	..	..	..	..	150	
1 Professor of French	..	..	..	..	..	350	
1 Temporary Instructor in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	350	
1 Professor of German	..	..	..	..	..	350	
1 Professor of Experimental Science	..	..	..	..	..	500	Quarters.
1 Instructor in Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	150 to 200 by £5 annually	
1 Lecturer in Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	100	
2 Instructors in Electricity (each)	..	..	..	..	..	450	
1 Instructor in Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	200	

APPENDIX XXI.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN CADETS CONVICTED DURING THE
PERIOD 1835-1868 OF THE OFFENCES SPECIFIED BELOW.

YEAR ENDING 1ST APRIL.	Falsehood.										Gambling.														
	Intoxication, or Introducing Wine, &c., into Barracks,					Ungentlemanly Conduct.					Insubordination.					Oppression.					Illegal Combination.				
1836	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	3	—	—	1854	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1837	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	1855	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1838	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	1856	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1839	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35	—	1	—	1857	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
1840	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	59	—	—	1858	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1841	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	59	—	—	1859	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	16	—	—	1860	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1843	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	16	—	—	1861	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
1844	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	1862	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1845	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1863	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
1846	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	149	—	—	1864	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1847	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	15	—	—	1865	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
1848	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	1866	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
1849	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	—	—	1867	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1850	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3	—	—	1868	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
1851	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	Total	75	59	336	82	350	114	469	—	—
1852	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1853	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX XXII.

THE NUMBER OF CADETS ADMITTED AND COMMISSIONED BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY, 1820, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1901, WITH THE AVERAGE AGE OF JOINING AND QUITTING FOR EACH YEAR.

YEAR,	Average Strength,	Admitted,	No. of Commissions.			YEAR.	Average Strength,	Admitted.	No. of Commissions.		
			R.A.	R.E.	Average Age on Quitting.				R.A.	R.E.	Average Age on Quitting.
1820	147	18	14·6	6	20·8	1861	232	174	18·3	72	29
1821	145	5	15·2	5	21·4	1862	265	—	17·6	56	40
1822	140	7	15·11	4	—	1863	237	—	17·6	74	34
1823	136	8	16·0	2	22·8	1864	189	—	17·3	64	33
1824	124	8	15·9	6	23·5	1865	165	72	17·4	47	20
1825	66	24	14·8	28	22·9	1866	168	75	—	51	12
1826	58	45	14·5	3	19·7	1867	183	86	—	43	22
1827	85	33	14·1	—	20·2	1868	212	96	—	41	39
1828	94	30	14·3	16	5	18·1	1869	220	—	49	35
1829	107	34	15·6	8	2	17·10	1870	—	60	—	35
1830	126	44	14·8	13	4	18·11	1871	—	44	19	20
1831	132	53	14·6	24	7	19·1	1872	200	133	—	55
1832	133	36	15·3	21	4	18·2	1873	217	124	—	68
1833	124	29	14·4	19	9	18·4	1874	204	102	—	60
1834	114	30	14·3	17	6	17·11	1875	202	101	17·8	53
1835	108	39	14·4	18	7	18·4	1876	204	79	17·8	78
1836	100	14	15·0	17	5	18·2	1877	198	80	17·7	82
1837	87	46	15·7	11	17	17·5	1878	212	125	17·7	76
1838	111	60	15·9	7	6	17·7	1879	217	130	17·6	52
1839	115	64	15·6	30	16	17·9	1880	226	121	17·6	109
1840	123	55	15·7	9	11	18·7	1881	220	80	17·7	69
1841	153	88	15·8	12	6	18·5	1882	196	100	17·7	88
1842	160	73	15·5	29	11	18·8	1883	186	110	17·7	67
1843	183	70	15·7	45	13	18·6	1884	205	94	17·6	89
1844	181	60	16·0	29	11	18·8	1885	212	183	17·7	64
1845	185	42	16·0	21	14	18·9	1886	231	124	17·7	74
1846	187	91	16·0	41	23	18·11	1887	235	179	17·6	74
1847	201	104	15·0	67	34	18·8	1888	264	162	17·7	111
1848	195	76	14·7	29	12	18·0	1889	280	121	17·6	102
1849	205	56	14·7	35	4	18·5	1890	269	121	17·7	97
1850	200	55	14·11	35	6	18·7	1891	253	110	17·8	90
1851	183	38	14·11	30	6	18·3	1892	230	100	17·7	84
1852	169	55	14·9	32	7	19·1	1893	208	100	17·8	80
1853	180	63	14·11	24	11	18·11	1894	207	95	17·10	50
1854	195	78	14·10	50	20	18·5	1895	199	81	17·8	108
1855	186	96	14·8	56	27	17·1	1896	174	81	17·6	58
1856	204	53	16·7	—	—	—	1897	182	141	17·6	54
1857	171	47	17·0	—	—	—	1898	224	171	17·6	65
1858	137	100	17·8	23	29	17·8	1899	284	166	17·6	149
1859	197	97	17·4	63	32	19·0	1900	281	218	17·3	139
1860	190	107	17·7	70	15	18·11	1901	304	155	17·1	—

APPENDIX XXIII.—(a).

MARKS DISTRIBUTION IN 1848.

Theoretical Classes.	5,000. Mathematics. 4,500. Fortification. 1,300. French. 1,300. German. 1,300. Plan Drawing. 1,300. Landscape Drawing. 1,300. History and Geography.	Practical Classes.	5,200. Artillery. 3,600. Surveying, etc. 400. Chemistry. 400. Mechanics, etc. 400. Geology, etc.
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(b) A COMPARISON OF THE SUBJECTS AND MARKS IN THE INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES OF 1868, 1892 (UNDER THE BIFURCATION SYSTEM), AND 1899.

SUBJECT.	1868.		1892. e				1899.		REMARKS	
	All Obx	First Year.	Engineer Division.		Artillery Division.		Ob.	Vol.		
			Ob.	Vol.	Ob.	Vol.				
Mathematics	8,400	3,000	800	2,000	—	—	4,000	2,500	^a Only one to be taken up,	
Fortification	6,300	2,000	—	2,000	—	1,000	—	2,700	choice allowed,	
Practical Geometry ...	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	500	
Artillery	6,200	—	—	1,000	—	2,000	—	2,400	^b One language obligatory, the other voluntary.	
Military Topography ...	4,200	2,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	3,000	—	
Military History ...	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tactics, etc.	—	—	—	1,875	—	1,875	—	1,500	—	
French (b)	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	^c Models only.	
German (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	^d Only one to be taken up.	
Hindustani	1,500 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Landscape Drawing ...	1,500	300 ^c	700	1,000	—	—	1,000	600	^e Bifurcation lasted from	
Natural Philosophy ...	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1889 to June,	
Chemistry, etc. ...	1,200	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	1896, inclusive.	
Electricity, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,100	—	
Drills, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	—	

APPENDIX XXIV.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE SUBJECTS IN THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, 1857 TO 1899.

SUBJECT.	MAXIMUM MARKS.				
	1857.	1865.	1872.	1892.	1899.
Mathematics	3,500 (^c)	3,500 (^c)	2,000 (¹)	3,000 (^c)	5,000 (^c)
... ...	... ...	... ...	4,000	2,000 (²)	2,000
English : Composition, History and Geography	1,250	—	—	—	—
English : Composition	—	1,000	500 (¹)	500 (³)	1,000
English : History	—	1,000	500	2,000 (²)	2,000 (⁵)
Geography	—	1,000	—	—	500
Geography and Geology	—	—	2,000	2,000 (²)	—
Mineralogy and Geology	750	1,000	—	—	2,000 (⁵)
Moral and Political Sciences	1,000	—	—	—	—
Classics ... { Latin	1,750	1,500	2,000	2,000 (^c)	2,000
{ Greek	—	1,500	2,000	2,000 (²)	2,000 (³)
Experimental Sciences ...	1,000	1,000	2,000	—	—
Chemistry and Heat	—	—	—	2,000 (²)	2,000
Physics	—	—	—	2,000 (²)	2,000 (⁵)
French	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000 (⁴)	2,000 (⁴)
German	750	1,000	2,000	2,000 (⁴)	2,000 (⁴)
Hindustani	—	1,000	—	—	—
Freehand Drawing ...	700	1,000	1,000	500 (³)	500
Geometrical Drawing ...	300	—	300 (¹)	1,000 (²)	1,000
Maximum Number of Subjects that can be taken up, including those compulsory—marked (^c)	Five.	Five.	Five.	Six.	Nine.

¹ Compulsory examination held in the "Preliminary."² Two of these may be taken. ³ Three of these. ⁴ One compulsory, the other voluntary.⁵ Only one of these may be taken up.

APPENDIX XXV.

THE "SHOP'S" ROLL OF HONOUR.

THE SWORD.

1836	C. A. Broke.				
1837	F. W. Dutton.				
1838	G. Bailie.				
1839	J. Bayley.				
1840	J. B. Luyken.	H. M. Barlow.			
1842	V. J. Mairis.	C. R. Binney.			
1843	F. R. Chesney.	R. H. Martindale.	J. Stokes.		
1845	C. B. Ewart.	E. C. A. Gordon.	Hon. E. T. Gage.		
1846	A. R. V. Crease.	F. E. Cox.	G. C. Henry.		
1847	G. H. Gordon.	H. R. Pelly.	A. B. Tyers.	S. Cardew.	

THE SWORD.

1848	A. Leahy. W. O. Lennox	...	...	E. C. S. Williams.	
	W. Crossman	...	...	J. J. McL. Innes.	
1849	C. Carpenter	...	...	T. G. Montgomery.	G. A. Craster.
1850	W. Stirling	...	...	P. Stewart.	F. S. Stanton.
1851	W. A. Fox-Strangways.	R. C. Longley	H. Goodwyn.	J. P. Basevi.	
1852	F. G. Ravenhill.	F. G. E. Warren	A. M. Lang.	S. T. Trevor.	
1853	A. Walsham	...	...	J. M. Champain.	E. B. Holland.
1854	R. O'Hara.	W. G. Martin	W. Jeffreys.		
	Æ. de V. Tupper.	C. D. Bevan	Æ. R. R. Macdonell.		
1855	O. H. Goodenough.	R. Sandham	C. H. Luard.		
	J. A. Papillon.	L. C. A. A. de Cetto	J. Eckford.		
1856	F. B. Mainguy	...	...	J. M. McNeill.	J. Herschel.
1857	W. S. Brown.	H. Sitwell	K. A. Jopp.		
	H. M. Moorsom	...	...	L. C. Gordon.	
1858	R. H. B. Beaumont.	S. Anderson	W. M. Campbell.		NOTE.—Names in
	L. Gye	...	...	W. H. Pierson.	Cadets who re-
1859	T. Howard	...	...	A. W. Elliott.	ceived the Medal
	L. Buckle	...	...	W. Shepherd.	at Addiscombe.
1860	J. H. Urquhart.	J. M. Saunders	A. J. C. Cunningham.	K. C. Pye.	
1861	G. E. Townsend.	G. A. L. A. Whitmore	W. J. Williamson.	C. S. Beauchamp.	
1862	T. Fraser.	W. G. Ross	T. Fraser.	V. F. Rowe.	
1863	F. Q. Edmondson.	J. M. Hunter	F. P. Knocker.	F. Mascall.	
1864	J. C. Menzies.	J. C. Curling	H. R. G. Georges.	W. G. Nicholson.	
1865	S. L. Jacob.	H. Jekyll	S. L. Jacob.	C. M. Watson.	
1866	S. Buckle.	H. G. L. Turnbull	J. E. Broadbent.	H. M. Chambers.	
1867	F. R. De Wolski.	R. Gardiner	F. R. De Wolski.	F. J. Day.	
1868	J. C. McGregor	...	G. S. Clarke.		
	H. S. Cunynghame	...	H. H. S. Cunynghame.		
1869	C. C. Lindsay	...	H. J. Harman.		
	C. H. Johnston	...	R. de Vilamil.		
1870	M. K. Brady	...	H. C. Chermside.		
	P. Cardew	...	P. Cardew.		
1871	H. G. Kunhardt	...	H. G. Kunhardt.		
1872	J. H. C. Harrison.	J. J. Leverson	H. E. McCallum.	W. C. Godsall.	
	R. C. Maxwell	...	J. C. Addison.	H. C. Love.	
1873	J. C. Campbell	...	J. C. Campbell.		
	M. H. P. R. Sankey	...	M. H. P. R. Sankey.		
1874	C. F. Hadden	...	C. F. Hadden.		
	H. M. Sinclair	...	H. M. Sinclair.		
1875	M. A. Cameron	...	M. A. Cameron.		
	H. J. Foster	...	H. J. Foster.		
1876	W. F. Hawkins	...	V. H. P. Caillard.		
	J. H. Cowan	...	J. H. Cowan.		

YEAR.	THE SWORD.	THE POLLOCK.	THE TOMBS.
1877	J. A. Henderson. W. C. Hussey.	W. H. Turton. A. P. Codd. H. D. Laffan.	F. E. D. Acland. W. M. Russell.
1878	S. R. Rice. E. Driftt.	E. Agar. A. M. Mantell.	J. M. Grierson. F. C. E. Childers.
1879	E. H. Armitage. S. G. Burrard.	S. Davidson. J. Winn.	G. V. Kemball. J. T. Johnson.
1880	J. Dallas. R. S. Maclagan.	J. Dallas. E. H. Hemming.	L. Gardiner. F. T. L. Dames.
1881	M. Nathan. F. J. Aylmer.	M. Nathan. W. F. H. S. Kincaid.	G. E. Benson. H. A. Bethell.
1882	J. E. Edmondes.	C. Hill. J. E. Edmondes.	R. A. K. Montgomery. H. M. Clark.
1883	J. R. L. Macdonald.	J. R. L. Macdonald.	J. F. Cadell.
1884	R. J. H. Mackenzie.	R. J. H. Mackenzie.	H. L. A. Jenkinson.
1885	G. A. S. Stone. W. G. Lawrie.	G. A. S. Stone. W. G. Lawrie.	C. E. Baynes. J. E. W. Headlam.
1886	T. Harrison. E. A. C. Jones.	J. H. L'E. Johnstone. C. F. Close.	H. G. Smith. W. J. Furze.
1887	E. A. Edgell.	E. A. Edgell.	R. G. Merriman.
1888	H. B. Williams. G. P. Lenox-Conyngham.	H. B. Williams. G. P. Lenox-Conyngham.	W. H. Boyd. F. Potts.
1889	H. M. St. A. Wade. W. S. Nathan.	H. M. St. A. Wade. C. H. Versturme.	A. M. A. Lennox. R. E. Bennett.
1890	E. C. Ogilvie.	T. E. Naish.	G. C. Fordyce-Buchan.
1891	P. T. Bourne.	R. F. G. Bond.	W. B. R. Sandys.
1892	E. G. Godfrey-Faussett.	E. G. Godfrey-Faussett.	H. B. Roberts.
1893	H. Coningham.	G. Dick. W. M. Coldstream.	J. St. C. MacMillan. C. G. Stewart.
1894	H. M. Thomas. J. M. C. Colvin.	B. H. Rooke. J. M. C. Colvin.	T. S. Hickens. W. B. Emery.
1895	S. H. Sheppard.	J. F. W. Johnson.	L. J. Hext.
1896	R. P. T. Hawksley.	E. W. M. Leggett.	H. A. Cruickshank.
1897	H. F. E. Freeland.	S. G. Faber.	A. C. Boyd.
1898	J. G. Austin.	R. Polwhele.	C. Evans.
1899	E. C. Tylden-Pattenson.	A. H. W. Grubb.	D. F. Nicholl.
1900	E. B. Macnaghten.	C. E. Vickers.	F. W. H. Walshe.
1901	W. C. Symon. A. J. Savage.	W. C. Symon. E. T. Rich.	W. C. Symon.
1902	F. B. Tillard.	J. B. Corry.	A. Ollivant.
1903	J. R. E. Charles.	A. ff. Garrett.	W. E. Edwards.
1904	R. J. G. Fraser.	H. O. Mance.	H. T. Russell.
1905	F. W. Robertson.	L. C. Jackson.	C. R. Newman.
1906	W. Stirling.	H. de L. Pollard-Lowsley.	P. W. Game.
1907	J. O'H. Moore.	R. H. Thomas.	H. Ward.
1908	L. W. Melan.	D. Forster.	W. S. Brancker.
1909	W. C. E. Twidale.	C. W. Biggs.	E. de H. Smith.
1910	A. J. Turner.	C. M. Browne.	H. C. Rochfort-Boyd.
1911	S. F. Newcombe.	P. O. G. Usborne.	S. C. Bartley.
1912	L. N. F. J. King.	K. E. Edgeworth.	F. C. C. Ensor.
1913	C. Hordern.	C. Hordern.	R. K. Hezlet.
1914	A. H. Du Boulay.	(J. P. Galbraith).	W. S. Beamish.
1915	C. C. Trench.	C. C. Trench.	L. W. La T. Cockraft.
1916	F. A. Finnis.	M. N. MacLeod.	C. J. Everard.
1917	C. S. Rich.	E. W. Cox.	F. A. Finnis.
1918	A. J. G. Bird.	J. A. B. P. Bowen.	C. E. Vivian.
1919	D. A. Strachan.	C. W. Bushell.	G. H. T. Mackintosh.
1920	A. B. Ogle.		G. A. King.
			E. L. Duke.

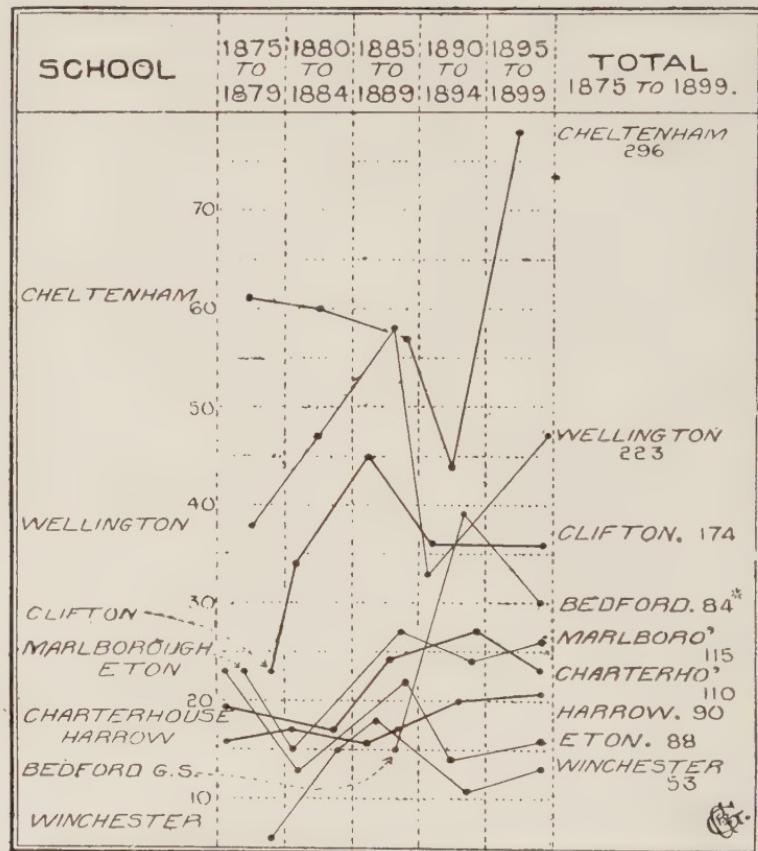
THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEDAL.

1897	C. M. Wagstaffe.	1900	M. N. MacLeod.
	R. F. A. Hobbs.		E. W. Cox.
1898	Ll. Evans.	1901	W. Garforth.
1899	E. F. J. Hill.		C. W. Bushell.
	T. H. L. Spaight.		
	C. C. Trench.		

APPENDIX XXVI.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND "THE SHOP."

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CADETS CONTRIBUTED BETWEEN
1875 AND 1899.



* 1885 to 1899 only.

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—WATSON—

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